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HISTORICAL AND
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RECORD

OF

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

CONTAINING A HISTORY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FROM ITS EARLIEST
SETTLEMENT TO THE OPENING YEAR OF THE
TWENTIETH CENTURY

BY

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ALSO CONTAINING BIOGRAPHIES OF WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF
THE PAST AND PRESENT

CHAPMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
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PREFACE.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is neither a geographical nor a political subdivision of the state of California. Generally speaking, it refers to the seven southern counties, viz.: San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Barbara; yet there is no good reason why it might not take in two or three more counties. In the so-called Pico Law of 1859, "granting the consent of the legislature to the formation of a different government for the southern counties of the state," San Luis Obispo and all the territory now comprising Kern were included within the boundaries of the proposed new state of Southern California.

The plan of the historical part of this work includes—first a general history of what is usually designated as Southern California, beginning with its discovery and continuing through the Spanish and Mexican eras into the American period to the subdivision of the state into counties;—second a history of each county of Southern California from the date of its organization to the present time.

The author has endeavored to give a clear, concise and accurate account of the most important events in the history of the section covered. The reader will find in it, no laudations of climate, no advertisements of the resources and productions of certain sections, no puffs of individuals or of private enterprises. However interesting these might be to the individuals and the localities praised, they are not history and therefore have been left out.

In compiling the history of the Spanish and Mexican eras I have taken Bancroft's History of California as the most reliable authority.

I have obtained much original historical material from the Proceedings of the Ayuntamiento or Municipal Council of Los Angeles (1828 to 1846). The jurisdiction of that Ayuntamiento extended over the area now included in four of the seven counties of Southern California. Consequently the history of Los Angeles in the Mexican era is virtually the history of all the section under the jurisdiction of its ayuntamiento. This accounts for the prominence of Los Angeles in the earlier portions of this volume.

The names of the persons interviewed and the lists of books, periodicals, newspapers and manuscripts consulted in the preparation of this work would be altogether too long for insertion here. To the authors from whom I have quoted, credit has been given either in the body of the work or in foot notes. To the persons who have given me verbal or written information I return my sincere thanks.

J. M. GUINN.

Los Angeles, October 12, 1901.



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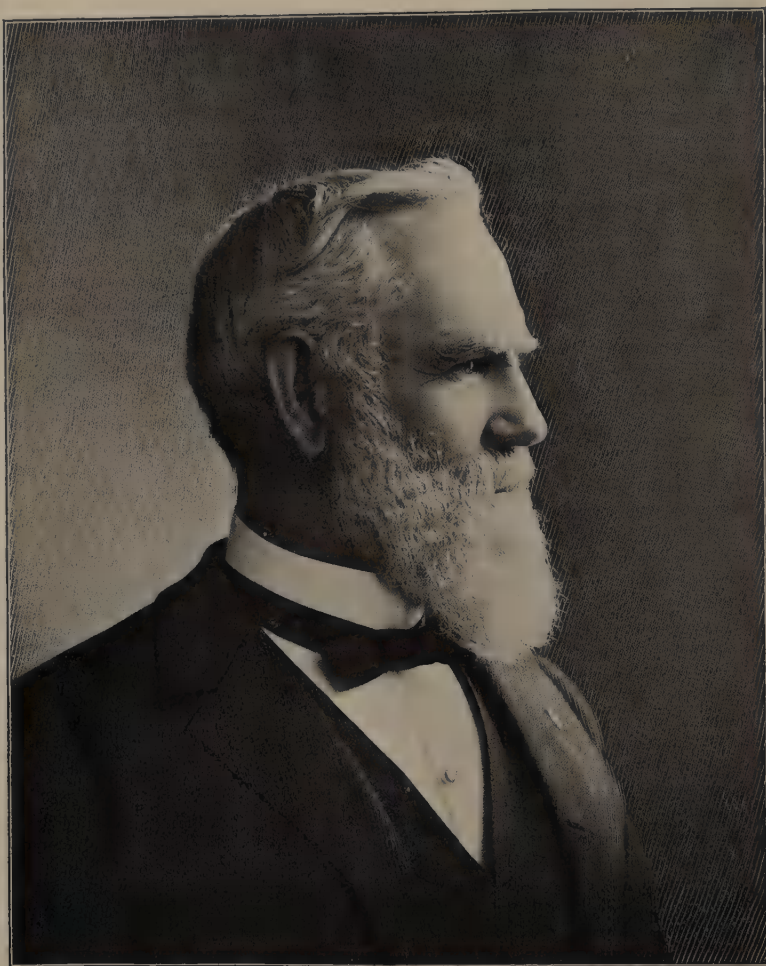
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HISTORICAL:





(HISTORIAN.)

J. M. Guinn

CHAPTER I.

SPANISH DISCOVERIES ON THE PACIFIC COAST OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE unparalleled success of our army and navy in our recent war with Spain has bred in us a contempt for the Spanish soldier and sailor; and, in our overmastering Anglo-Saxon conceit, we are inclined to consider our race the conservator of enterprise, adventure and martial valor; while on the other hand we regard the Spanish Celt a prototype of indolence, and as lacking in energy and courage.

And yet there was a time when these race conditions were seemingly reversed. There was a time when Spain, to-day moribund, dying of political conservatism, ignorance and bigotry, was the most energetic, the most enterprising and the most adventurous nation of Europe.

A hundred years before our Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, Spain had flourishing colonies in America. Eighty-five years before the first cabin was built in Jamestown, Cortés had conquered and made tributary to the Spanish crown the empire of Mexico—a country more populous and many times larger than Spain herself. Ninety years before the Dutch had planted the germ of a settlement on Manhattan Island—the site of the future metropolis of the new world—Pizarro, the swineherd of Truxillo, with a handful of adventurers, had conquered Peru, the richest, most populous and most civilized empire of America.

In less than fifty years after the discovery of America by Columbus, Balboa had discovered the Pacific Ocean; Magellan, sailing through the straits that still bear his name and crossing the wide Pacific, had discovered the Islands of the Setting Sun (now the Philippines) and his ship had circumnavigated the globe; Alvar Núñez (better known as Cabeza de Vaca), with three companions, the only survivors of three hundred men Narvaez landed in Florida, after years of wandering among the Indians, had crossed the continent overland from the Atlantic to the Pacific; Coronado had penetrated the interior of the North American continent to the plains of Kansas; Alárcon had reached the head of the Gulf of California and sailed up the Rio Colorado; and Cabrillo, the discoverer of Alta California, had explored the Pacific Coast of

America to the 44th parallel of North Latitude.

While the English were cautiously feeling their way along the North Atlantic Coast of America and taking possession of a few bays and harbors, the Spaniards had possessed themselves of nearly all of the South American continent and more than one-third of the North American. When we consider the imperfect arms with which the Spaniards made their conquests, and the lumbering and unseaworthy craft in which they explored unknown and uncharted seas, we are surprised at their success and astonished at their enterprise and daring.

The ships of Cabrillo were but little better than floating tubs, square rigged, high decked, broad bottomed—they sailed almost equally well with broadside as with keel to the wave. Even the boasted galleons of Spain were but little better than caricatures of maritime architecture—huge, clumsy, round-stemmed vessels, with sides from the water's edge upward sloping inward, and built up at stem and stern like castles—they rocked and rolled their way across the ocean. Nor were storms and shipwreck on unknown seas the mariner's greatest dread nor his deadliest enemies. That fearful scourge of the high seas, the dreaded escorbuto, or scurvy, always made its appearance on long voyages and sometimes exterminated the entire ship's crew. Sebastian Viscaíno, in 1602, with three ships and two hundred men, sailed out of Acapulco to explore the Coast of California. At the end of a voyage of eleven months the San Tomas returned with nine men alive. Of the crew of the Tres Reyes (Three Kings) only five returned; and his flag ship, the San Diego, lost more than half her men.

A hundred and sixty-seven years later Galvez fitted out an expedition for the colonization of California. He despatched the San Antonio and the San Carlos as a complement of the land expeditions under Portolá and Serra. The San Antonio, after a prosperous voyage of fifty-seven days from Cape San Lucas, anchored in San Diego harbor. The San Carlos, after a tedious voyage of one hundred and ten days from La Paz, drifted into San Diego Bay, her crew prostrated with scurvy, not enough able-

bodied men to man a boat to reach the shore. When the plague had run its course, of the crew of the San Carlos one sailor and a cook were all that were alive. The San José, despatched several months later from San José del Cabo with mission supplies and a double crew to supply the loss of men on the other vessels, was never heard of after the day of her sailing. Her fate was doubtless that of many a gallant ship before her time. Her crew, prostrated by the scurvy, none able to man the ship, not one able to wait upon another, dying, dying, day by day until all are dead—then the vessel, a floating charnel house, tossed by the winds and buffeted by the waves, sinks at last into the ocean's depths and her ghastly tale of horrors forever remains untold.

It is to the energy and adventurous spirit of Hernan Cortés, the conqueror of Mexico, that we owe the discovery of California at so early a period in the age of discoveries. Scarcely had he completed the conquest of Mexico before he began preparations for new conquests. The vast unknown regions to the north and northwest of Mexico proper held within them possibilities of illimitable wealth and spoils. To the exploration and conquest of these he bent his energies.

In 1522, but three years after his landing in Mexico, he had established a shipyard at Zacatula, on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, and began building an exploring fleet. But from the very beginning of his enterprise "unmerciful disaster followed him fast and followed him faster." His warehouse at Zacatula, filled with ship-building material, carried at great expense overland from Vera Cruz, was burned. Shipwreck and mutiny at sea; disasters and defeat of his forces on land; treachery of his subordinates and jealousy of royal officials thwarted his plans and wasted his substance. After expending nearly a million dollars in explorations and attempts at colonization, disappointed, impoverished, fretted and worried by the ingratitude of a monarch for whom he had sacrificed so much, he died in 1547, at a little village near Seville, in Spain.

It was through a mutiny on one of Cortés' ships that the peninsula of California was discovered. In 1533, Cortes had fitted out two new ships for exploration and discoveries. On one of these, commanded by Becerra de Mendoza, a mutiny broke out headed by Fortuño Ximenez, the chief pilot. Mendoza was killed and his friends forced to go ashore on the coast of Jalisco, where they were abandoned. Ximenez and his mutinous crew sailed directly away from the coast and after being at sea for a number of days discovered what they supposed to be an island. They landed at a place now known as La Paz, in Lower California. Here Ximenez

and twenty of his companions were reported to have been killed by the Indians. The remainder of the crew navigated the ship back to Jalisco, where they reported the discovery. In 1535 Cortés landed at the same port where Ximenez had been killed. Here he attempted to plant a colony, but the colony scheme was a failure and the colonists returned to Mexico.

The last voyage of exploration made under the auspices of Cortés was that of Francisco de Ulloa in 1539-40. He sailed up the Gulf of California to its head, skirting the coast of the main land, then turning he sailed down the eastern shore of the peninsula, doubled Cape San Lucas and sailed up the Pacific Coast of Lower California to Cedros Island, where, on account of head winds, and his provisions being nearly exhausted, he was forced to return. His voyage proved that what hitherto had been considered an island was a peninsula. The name California had been applied to the peninsula when it was supposed to be an island, some time between 1535 and 1539. The name was undoubtedly taken from an old Spanish romance, "The Sergas de Esplandian," written by Ordoñez de Montalvo, and published in Seville about 1510. This novel was quite popular in the times of Cortés and ran through several editions. This romance describes an island "on the right hand of the Indies, very near the Terrestrial Paradise, which was peopled with black women without any men among them, because they were accustomed to live after the fashion of Amazons." The supposition that the Indies lay at no great distance to the left of the supposed island no doubt suggested the fitness of the name, but who first applied it is uncertain.

So far the explorations of the North Pacific had not extended to what in later years was known as Alta California. It is true Alárcon, the discoverer of the Colorado River in 1540, may possibly have set foot on Californian soil, and Melchoir Díaz later in the same year may have done so when he led an expedition to the mouth of the Colorado, or Buena Guía, as it was then called, but there were no interior boundary lines, and the whole country around the Colorado was called Pimeria. Alárcon had returned from his voyage up the Gulf of California without accomplishing any of the objects for which he had been sent by Viceroy Mendoza. Coronado was still absent in search of Quivera and the fabulous seven cities of Cibola. Mendoza was anxious to prosecute the search for Quivera still further. Pedro de Alvarado had arrived at Navidad from Guatemala with a fleet of 12 ships and a license from the crown for the discovery and conquest of islands in the South Seas. Mendoza, by sharp practice, had obtained a half in-

terest in the projected discoveries. It was proposed before beginning the voyage to the South Seas to employ Alvarado's fleet and men in exploring the Gulf of California and the country to the north of it, but before the expedition was ready to sail an insurrection broke out among the natives of Nueva Galacia and Jalisco. Alvarado was sent with a large part of his force to suppress it. In an attack upon a fortified stronghold he was killed by the insurgents. In the meantime Coronado's return dispelled the myths of Quivera and the seven cities of Cibola; disapproved Padre Niza's stories of their fabulous wealth and dissipated Mendoza's hopes of find-

ing a second Mexico or Peru in the desolate regions of Pimeria. The death of Alvarado had left the fleet at Navidad without a commander, and Mendoza having obtained full possession of the fleet it became necessary for him to find something for it to do. Five of the ships were despatched under command of Ruy Lopez de Villalobos to the Islas de Poniente or the Islands of the Setting Sun (on this voyage Villalobos changed the name of these islands to the Philippines) to establish trade with the islanders, and two of the ships under Cabrillo were sent to explore the northwest coast of the mainland of North America.

CHAPTER II.

THE DISCOVERY OF NUEVA OR ALTA CALIFORNIA.

JUAN RODRIGUEZ CABRILLO (generally reputed to be a Portuguese by birth, but of this there is no positive evidence) sailed from Navidad, June 27, 1542, with two ships, the San Salvador and Vitoria. On the 20th of August he reached Cabo del Engaño, the Cape of Deceit, the highest point reached by Ulloa. From there he sailed on unknown seas. On the 28th of September he discovered "a land locked and very good harbor," which he named San Miguel, now supposed to be San Diego. Leaving there October 3, he sailed along the coast eighteen leagues to the islands some seven leagues from the mainland. These he named after his ships, San Salvador and Vitoria, now Santa Catalina and San Clemente. On the 8th of October he crossed the channel between the islands and the mainland and sailed into a port which he named Bahia de Los Fumos, the Bay of Smokes. The bay and the headlands were shrouded in a dense cloud of smoke, hence the name.

The Bahia de Los Fumos, or Fuegos, is now known as the Bay of San Pedro. Sixty-seven years before Hendrick Hudson entered the Bay of New York, Cabrillo had dropped anchor in the Bay of San Pedro, the future port of Los Angeles. After sailing six leagues farther, on October 9, Cabrillo anchored in a large *ensenada* or bight, which is supposed to be what is now the Bay of Santa Monica. It is uncertain whether he landed at either place. The next day he sailed eight leagues to an Indian town, which he named the Pueblo de Las Canoas (the town of canoes), this was probably located near the present site of San Buenaventura. Continuing his voyage up the coast he passed through the Santa Barbara Channel, discovering the Islands of Santa

Cruz, Santa Rosa and San Miguel. He discovered and entered Monterey Bay and reached the latitude of San Francisco Bay, when he was forced by severe storms to return to the island now known as San Miguel, in the Santa Barbara Channel. There he died, January 3, 1543, from the effects of a fall, and was buried on the island.

The discoverer of California sleeps in an unknown grave in the land he discovered. No monument commemorates his virtues or his deeds. His fellow voyagers named the island where he was buried Juan Rodriguez after their brave commander, but subsequent navigators robbed him of even this slight honor. Bartolomé Ferrelo, his chief pilot, continued the exploration of the coast and on March 1, 1543, discovered Cape Blanco, in the southern part of what is now Oregon. His provisions being nearly exhausted he was compelled to turn back. He ran down the coast, his ships having become separated in a storm at San Clemente Island, they came together again at Cerros Island and both safely reached Navidad, April 18, 1543, after an absence of nearly a year. Cabrillo's voyage was the last one undertaken as a private enterprise by the Viceroy of New Spain. The law giving licenses to subjects to make explorations and discoveries was changed. Subsequent explorations were made under the auspices of the kings of Spain.

For nearly seventy years the Spaniards had held undisputed sway on the Pacific Coast of America. Their isolation had protected the cities and towns of the coast from the plundering raids of the buccaneers and other sea rovers. Immunity from danger had permitted the building up of a flourishing trade along the coast and wealth had flowed into the Spanish coffers. But

their dream of security was to be rudely broken.

Francis Drake, the bravest and most daring of the sea kings of the 16th century, had early won wealth and fame by his successful raids in the Spanish West Indies. When he proposed to fit out an expedition against the Spanish settlements on the Pacific, although England and Spain was at peace with each other, he found plenty of wealthy patrons to aid him, even Queen Elizabeth herself taking a share in his venture. He sailed from Plymouth, England, December 13, 1577, with five small vessels. When he reached the Pacific Ocean by way of the Straits of Magellan he had but one "the Golden Hind" a ship of one hundred tons. All the others had turned back or been left behind. Sailing up the Coast of South America he spread terror among the Spanish settlements, robbing towns and capturing ships, until, in the quaint language of a chronicler of the expedition, he "had loaded his vessel with a fabulous amount of fine wares from Asia, precious stones, church ornaments, gold plate and so mooch silver as did ballas the Goulden Hinde." With treasure amounting to "eight hundred, sixty sixe thousand pezos (dollars) of silver * * * a hundred thousand pezos of gold * * * and other things of great worth he thought it not good to returne by the (Magellan) streights * * * least the Spaniards should there waite, and attend for him in great numbers and strength whose hands, he being left but one ship, he could not possibly escape."

By the first week in March, 1579, he had reached the entrance to the Bay of Panama. Surfeited with spoils and loaded with plunder it became necessary for him to find as speedy a passage homeward as possible. To return by the way he had come was to invite certain destruction. So he resolved to seek for the fabled Straits of Anian, which were believed to connect the Atlantic and Pacific. Striking boldly out on the trackless ocean he sailed more than a thousand leagues northward. Encountering contrary winds and cold weather, he gave up his search for the straits and turning he ran down the coast to latitude 38°, where "hee found a harbor for his ship." He anchored in it June 17, 1579. This harbor is now known as Drake's Bay and is situated about half a degree north of San Francisco under Point Reyes.

Fletcher, the chronicler of Drake's voyage, in his narrative "The World Encompassed," says: "The 3d day following, viz. the 21st, our ship having received a leak at sea was brought to anchor neerer the shoare that her goods being landed she might be repaired; but for that we were to prevent any danger that might chance against our safety our Generall first of all landed

his men with all necessary provision to build tents and make a fort for the defense of ourselves and goods; and that we might under the shelter of it with more safety (whatever should befall) end our businesse."

The ship was drawn upon the beach, careened on its side, caulked and refitted. While the crew were repairing the ship the natives visited them in great numbers. From some of their actions Drake inferred that the natives regarded himself and his men as gods; to disabuse their minds of such a false impression he had his chaplain, Francis Fletcher, perform divine service according to the English Episcopal ritual. After the service they sang psalms. The Indians enjoyed the singing, but their opinion of Fletcher's sermon is not known. From certain ceremonial performances of the Indians, Drake imagined that they were offering him the sovereignty of their country; he accepted the gift and took formal possession of it in the name of Queen Elizabeth. He named it New Albion "for two causes; the one in respect of the white bankes and cliffes which ly towards the sea; and the other because it might have some affinitie with our own countrey in name which sometimes was so called."*

After the necessary repairs to the ship were made, "our Generall, with his company, made a journey up into the land." "The inland we found to be farre different from the shoare, a goodly country and fruitful soyle, stored with many blessings fit for the use of man; infinite was the company of very large and fat deere which there we saw by thousands as we supposed in a heard."* They saw also great numbers of small burrowing animals which they called conies, but which were probably ground squirrels, although the narrator describes the animal's tail as "like the tayle of a rat eceeding long." Before departing, Drake caused to be set up a monument to show that he had taken possession of the country. His monument was a post sunk in the ground to which was nailed a brass plate engraved with the name of the English Queen, the day and year of his arrival and that the king and people of the country had voluntarily become vassals of the English crown. A new sixpence was also nailed to the post to show her highness' picture and arms. On the 23rd of July, 1579, Drake sailed away, much to the regret of the Indians, who "took a sorrowful farewell of us but being loathe to leave us they presently runne to the top of the hils to keepe us in sight as long as they could, making fires before and behind and on each side of them burning therein sacrifices at our departure."*

* World Encompassed.

He crossed the Pacific Ocean and by way of the Cape of Good Hope reached England, September 26, 1580, after an absence of nearly three years, having encompassed the world. He believed himself to be the first discoverer of the country he called New Albion. "The Spaniards," says Drake's chaplain, Fletcher, in his *World Encompassed*, "never had any dealings or so much as set a foot in this country, the utmost of their discoveries reaching only to many degrees southward of this place." The English had not yet begun planting colonies in the new world, so no further attention was paid to Drake's discovery of New Albion, and California remained a Spanish possession.

Sixty years have passed since Cabrillo's visit to California, and in all these years Spain has made no effort to colonize it. Only the Indian canoe has cleft the waters of its southern bays and harbors. Far out to the westward beyond the islands the yearly galleon from Manila, freighted with the treasures of "Ormus and of Ind," sailed down the coast of California to Acapulco. These ships kept well out from the southern coast to escape those wolves of the high seas—the buccaneers; for, lurking near the coast of Las Californias, these ocean robbers watched for the white sails of the galleon, and woe to the proud ship if they sighted her. She was chased down by the robber pack and plundered of her treasures. Sixty years have passed but the Indians of the Coast still keep alive the tradition of bearded men floating in from the sea on the backs of monster white winged birds, and they still watch for the return of their strange visitors. Sixty years pass and again the Indian watchers by the sea discern mysterious white winged objects floating in upon the waters of the bays and harbors of California. These are the ships of Sebastian Viscaino's fleet.

Whether the faulty reckoning of Cabrillo left Viscaino in doubt of the points named by the first discoverer or whether it was that he might receive the credit of their discovery—Viscaino changed the names given by Cabrillo to the islands, bays and headlands along the coast: San Miguel of Cabrillo became San Diego, so named for Viscaino's flag ship; San Salvador and La Vitoria became Santa Catalina and San Clemente; and Cabrillo's Bahia de Los Fumos appears on Viscaino's map as the Ensenada de San Andres—the bight or cove of St. Andrew; but in a description of the voyage compiled by the cosmographer, Cabrera Bueno, it is named San Pedro. It is not named for the apostle St. Peter, as is generally supposed, but for St. Peter, Bishop of Alexandria, whose day in the Catholic calendar is November 26, the day of the month that Viscaino anchored in the

bay. St. Peter, Bishop of Alexandria, lived in the third century after Christ. He was beheaded by order of the African proconsul Galerius Maximus, during the persecution of the Christians under the Roman Emperor Valerian. The day of his death was November 26, A. D. 258.

Viscaino found clouds of smoke hanging over the headlands and bays of the coast just as Cabrillo had sixty years before, and for centuries preceding, no doubt, the same phenomenon might have been seen in the autumn days of each year. The smoky condition of the atmosphere was caused by the Indians burning the dry grass of the plains. The California Indian of the coast was not like Nimrod of old, a mighty hunter. He seldom attacked any fiercer animal than the festive jack rabbit. Nor were his futile weapons always sure to bring down the fleet-footed conejo. So, to supply his larder, he was compelled to resort to strategy. When the summer heat had dried the long grass of the plains and rendered it exceedingly inflammable the hunters of the Indian villages set out on hunting expeditions. Marking out a circle on the plains where the dried vegetation was the thickest they fired the grass at several points in the circle. The fire eating inward drove the rabbits and other small game back and forth across the narrowing area until, blinded with heat and scorched by the flames, they perished. When the flames had subsided the Indian secured the spoils of the chase, slaughtered and ready cooked. The scorched and blackened carcasses of the rabbits might not be a tempting tidbit to an epicure, but the Indian was not an epicure.

Viscaino sailed up the coast, following very nearly the same route as Cabrillo. Passing through the Santa Barbara Channel, he found many populous Indian *rancherias* on the mainland and the islands. The inhabitants were expert seal hunters and fishermen, and were possessed of a number of large, finely constructed canoes. From one of the villages on the coast near Point Reyes the chief visited him on his ship and among other inducements to remain in the country he offered to give to each Spaniard ten wives. Viscaino declined the chief's proffered hospitality and the wives. Viscaino's explorations did not extend further north than those of Cabrillo and Drake. The principal object of his explorations was to find a harbor of refuge for the Manila galleons. These vessels on their outward voyage to the Philippine Islands kept within the tropics, but on their return, they sailed up the Asiatic coast to the latitude of Japan, where, taking advantage of the westerly winds and the Japan current, they

crossed over to about Cape Mendocino and then ran down the coast of California and Mexico to Acapulco. Viscaino, in the port he named Monterey after Conde de Monterey, the then Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico), claimed to have discovered the desired harbor.

In a letter to the King of Spain written by Viscaino from the city of Mexico, May 23, 1603, he gives a glowing description of California. As it is the earliest known specimen of California boom literature I transcribe a portion of it: "Among the ports of greater consideration which I discovered was one in thirty-seven degrees of latitude which I called Monterey. As I wrote to Your Majesty from that port on the 28th of December (1602) it is all that can be desired for commodiousness and as a station for ships making the voyage to the Philippines, sailing whence they make a land-fall on this coast. This port is sheltered from all winds, while on the immediate coast there are pines, from which masts of any desired size can be obtained, as well as live oaks and white oaks, rosemary, the vine, the rose of Alexandria, a great variety of game, such as rabbits, hares, partridges and other sorts and species found in Spain and in greater abundance than in the Sierra Morena (Mts. of Spain) and flying birds, of kinds differing from those to be found there. This land has a genial climate, its waters are good, and it is very fertile, judging from the varied and luxuriant growth of trees and plants; for I saw some of the fruits, particularly chestnuts and acorns, which are larger than those of Spain. And it is thickly settled with people, whom I found to be of gentle disposition, peaceable and docile, and who can be brought readily within the fold of the holy gospel and into subjection to the Crown of Your Majesty. Their food consists of seeds, which they have in abundance and variety, and of the flesh of game, such as deer, which are larger than cows, and bear, and of neat cattle and bisons and many other animals. The Indians are of good stature and fair complexion, the women being somewhat less in size than the men and of pleasing countenance. The clothing of the people of the coast lands consists of the skins of the sea wolves (otter), abounding there, which they tan and dress better than is done in Castile; they possess also in great quantity, flax like that of Castile, hemp and cotton, from which they make fishing lines and nets for rabbits and hares. They have vessels of pine-wood very well made, in which they go to sea with fourteen paddle men of a side with great dexterity, even in very stormy weather. I was informed by them and by many others I met with in great numbers along more than eight

hundred leagues of a thickly settled coast that inland there are great communities, which they invited me to visit with them. They manifested great friendship for us, and a desire for intercourse; were well affected towards the image of Our Lady which I showed to them, and very attentive to the sacrifice of the mass. They worship different idols, for an account of which I refer to said report of your viceroy, and they are well acquainted with silver and gold and said that these were found in the interior."

When Sebastian Viscaino took his pen in hand to describe a country he allowed his imagination full play. He was a veritable Munchausen for exaggeration. Many of the plants and animals he describes were not found in California at the time of his visit. The natives were not clothed in well tanned sea otter skins, but in their own sun tanned skins, with an occasional smear of paint to give variety to the dress nature had provided them. The hint about the existence of gold in California is very ingeniously thrown in to excite the cupidity of the king. The object of Viscaino's boom literature of three hundred years ago was similar to that sent in modern times. He was agitating a scheme for the colonization of the country he was describing. He visited Spain to obtain permission and means from the king to plant colonies in California. After many delays Philip III. ordered the Viceroy of New Spain in 1606 to immediately fit out an expedition to be commanded by Viscaino for the occupation and settlement of the port of Monterey. Before the expedition could be gotten ready Viscaino died and the colonization scheme died with him. Had it not been for his untimely death the settlement of California would have antedated that of Jamestown, Va.

Although Ulloa and Alárcon had reached the head of the Gulf of California and the latter, in 1540, had discovered the Colorado river; and despite the fact that Domingo del Castillo, a Spanish pilot, had made a correct map showing Lower California to be a peninsula, so strong was the belief in the existence of the Straits of Anian that one hundred and sixty years after the discoveries of these explorers, "Las Californias" were still believed to be islands; and were sometimes called *Islas Carolinas* or *Charles' Islands* (named for Charles II., of Spain). To the German Jesuit Missionary, Father Kuhn, better known by his Spanish appellation, Father Kino, belongs the credit of finally dissipating the fallacy, that California was an island or several islands. Between 1694 and 1701 he made five explorations to the country around the head of the Gulf of California and the junction of the Gila and Colorado. In 1701 he crossed the Colo-

rado to the California side and learned from the natives that the ocean was only ten days' journey to the westward, but unable to take his pack animals across the river, he was compelled to

give up a journey to the sea coast. He had planned a chain of missions to extend up the peninsula into Alta or Nueva California, but died before he could carry out his scheme.

CHAPTER III.

MISSION COLONIZATION.

THE aggrandizement of Spain's empire, whether by conquest or colonization, was alike the work of state and church. The sword and the cross were equally the emblems of the conquistador (conqueror) and the poblador (colonist). The king sent his soldiers to conquer and hold, the church its well-trained servants to proselyte and colonize. Spain's policy of exclusion, which prohibited foreigners from settling in Spanish-American countries, retarded the growth and development of her colonial possessions. Under a decree of Philip II. it was death to any foreigner who should enter the Gulf of Mexico or any of the lands bordering thereon. It was—as the Kings of Spain found to their cost—one thing to utter a decree, but quite another to enforce it. Under such a policy the only means left to Spain to hold her vast colonial possessions was to proselyte the natives of the countries conquered and to transform them into citizens. This had proved effective with the semi-civilized natives of Mexico and Peru, but with the degraded Indians of California it was a failure.

After the abandonment of Viscaino's colonization scheme of 1606, a hundred and sixty-two years passed before the Spanish crown made another attempt to utilize its vast possessions in Upper California. Every year of this long interval, the Manila ships had sailed down the coast, but none of them, so far as we know, with one exception (the *San Augustin* which was wrecked in Sir Francis Drake's Bay), had ever entered its bays or its harbors. Spain was no longer a first-class power on land or sea. Those brave old sea kings—Drake, Hawkins and Frobisher—had destroyed her invincible Armada and burned her ships in her very harbors, the English and Dutch privateers had preyed upon her commerce on the high seas, and the buccaneers had robbed her treasure ships and devastated her settlements on the islands and the Spanish main, while the freebooters of many nations had time and again captured her Manila galleons and ravished her colonies on the Pacific Coast. The profligacy and duplicity of her kings, the avarice and intrigues of her nobles, the atroc-

ities and inhuman barbarities of her holy inquisition had sapped the vitality of the nation and subverted the character of her people. Although Spain had lost prestige and her power was steadily declining she still held to her colonial possessions. But these were in danger. England, her old-time enemy, was aggressive and grasping; and Russia, a nation almost unknown when Spain was in her prime, was threatening her possessions on the northwest coast of the Pacific. The scheme to provide ports of refuge for the Manila ships on their return voyages, which had been held in abeyance for a hundred and sixty years, was again revived, and to it was added the project of colonizing California to resist Russian aggression.

The sparsely inhabited colonial dominions of Spain can furnish but few immigrants. California, to be held, must be colonized. So again church and state act in concert for the physical and spiritual conquest of the country. The sword will convert where the cross fails. The natives who prove tractable are to be instructed in the faith and kept under control of the clergy until they are trained for citizenship; those who resist, the soldiers convert with the sword and the bullet.

The missions established by the Jesuits on the peninsula of Lower California between 1697 and 1766 had, by royal decree, been given to the Franciscans and the Jesuits expelled from all Spanish countries. To the Franciscans was entrusted the conversion of the gentiles of the north. In 1768 the visitador-general of New Spain, José de Galvez, began the preparation of an expedition to colonize Upper or New California. The state, in this colonization scheme, was represented by Governor Gaspar de Portolá, and the church by Father Junipero Serra. Two expeditions were to be sent by land and two by sea. On the 9th of January, 1769, the *San Carlos* was despatched from La Paz, and the *San Antonio* from San Lucas on the 15th of February. The first vessel reached the port of San Diego in 110 days, and the second in 57 days. Such were the uncertainties of ocean travel before the age of steam. On the 14th of May, the first land ex-

pedition reached San Diego and found the San Antonio and San Carlos anchored there. On the 1st of July the last land expedition, with which came Governor Portolá and Father Junipero Serra, arrived. On the 16th of July the mission of San Diego was founded, and thus, two hundred and twenty-seven years after its discovery, the first effort at the colonization of California was made.

The ravages of the scurvy had destroyed the crew of one of the vessels and crippled that of the other, so it was impossible to proceed by sea to Monterey, the chief objective point of the expedition. A land force, composed of seventy-five officers and soldiers and two friars, was organized under Governor Gaspar de Portolá and on the 14th of July set out for Monterey Bay. On the 2d of August, 1769, the explorers discovered a river which they named the Porciuncula (now the Los Angeles). That night they encamped within the present limits of the city of Los Angeles. Their camp was named Neustra Señora de Los Angeles. They proceeded northward, following the coast, but failed to find Monterey Bay; Viscaino's exaggerated description deceived them. They failed to recognize in the open *ensenada* his land-locked harbor. Passing on they discovered the Bay of San Francisco. On their return, in January, they came down the San Fernando Valley, crossed the Arroyo Seco, near the present site of Garvanza, passed over into the San Gabriel Valley and followed down a river they called the San Miguel, and crossing it at the Paso de Bartolo and thence by their former trail, they returned to San Diego. In 1770, Governor Portolá, with another expedition, again set out from San Diego by his former route to search for the Bay of Monterey. There, on the 3d of June, 1770, Father Junipero Serra, who had come by sea from San Diego, founded the mission of San Carlos Borromeo de Monterey, the second mission founded in California, and Portolá took possession of the country in the name of the king of Spain. The founding of new missions progressed steadily. At the close of the century eighteen had been founded, and a chain of these missionary establishments extended from San Diego to the Bay of San Francisco. The neophyte population of these, in 1800, numbered fourteen thousand souls.

The buildings of the different missions of California were constructed after the same general plan; the principal variation being in the architecture of the church. Col. J. J. Warner, a pioneer of 1831, who saw the missions in their prime, thus describes the missionary establishments: "As soon after the founding of a mission as its circumstances would permit, a large

pile of buildings in the form of a quadrangle, composed in part of burnt brick but chiefly of sun-dried ones, was erected around a spacious court. A large and capacious church which usually occupied one of the outer corners of the quadrangle, was a necessary and conspicuous part of the pile. In these massive buildings covered with red tile, were the habitation of the friars, rooms for guests, and for the major-domos and their families, hospital wards, store houses and granaries, rooms for the carding, spinning and weaving of woolen fabrics, shops for blacksmiths, joiners and carpenters, saddlers, shoemakers, soap boilers, and cellars for storing the products (wine and brandy) of the vineyards. Near the habitation of the friars and in front of the large building, another building of similar materials was placed and used as quarters for a small number—about a corporal's guard of soldiers, under command of a non-commissioned officer, to hold the Indian neophytes in check, as well as to protect the mission from the attacks of the hostile Indians. The soldiers at each mission also acted as couriers, carrying from mission to mission the correspondence of the government officers and the friars. These small detachments of soldiers which were stationed at each mission were furnished by one or the other of the military posts at San Diego or Santa Barbara both of which were military garrisons."

The location of a mission was decided by the number of Indians in the immediate neighborhood who could be brought into the fold. As the Indian rancherias were located near a stream and in the most fertile part of the valley, the missionary establishments with but very few exceptions occupied the best agricultural lands of California. It was not so much the padres as the Indians who decided the location. These establishments were separated far enough so that their jurisdiction did not conflict. Their distance apart varied from twenty to sixty miles. Each mission was directed by two friars. One of these superintended the mission buildings and conducted the religious instruction of the Indians. The other supervised the business affairs of the mission, but it frequently happened that where one of the padres was a man of great force of character, like Zalvidea at San Gabriel and Péyri at San Luis Rey, he ruled supreme in all capacities, and there was no division of administration.

It is useless to discuss what the missions might have accomplished for the Indian had not the "blight of secularization" struck them. From their own statistics it becomes evident that at the large death rate which prevailed in them and their rapid decline in population during the

fifteen to twenty years previous to secularization, the neophytes would in two or three decades at most have become practically extinct and the missions tenantless.

What under most favorable conditions and the ablest management they did accomplish for the Indian was perhaps best shown at San Gabriel under the rule of Zalvidea.

Under him San Gabriel became the most perfect type of the missionary establishments of Alta California and the best illustration of what the mission system under the most favorable circumstances could and did accomplish for the Indian.

Padre Zalvidea came to the mission in 1806 and was removed to Capistrano in 1826. He was a clerical Napoleon—a man born to rule in any sphere of life into which he might be thrown. Hugo Reid says, "He possessed a powerful mind, which was as ambitious as it was powerful, and as cruel as it was ambitious. He remodeled the general system of government at the mission, putting everything in order and placing every person in his proper station. Everything under him was organized and that organization kept up with the lash."

"The neophytes were taught trades; there were soap makers, tanners, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, bakers, fishermen, brick and tile makers, cart makers, weavers, deer hunters, saddle makers, shepherds and vaqueros. Large soap works were erected, tannery yards established, tallow works, cooper, blacksmith, carpenter and other shops, all in operation. Large spinning rooms, where might be seen 50 or 60 women turning their spindles merrily; and there were looms for weaving wool, cotton and

flax. Storehouses filled with grain, and warehouses of manufactured products testified to the industry of the Indians."

The Mission San Gabriel became the largest manufacturing center in California. Zalvidea in a short time mastered the language of the natives and preached to them every Sunday in their own tongue. He looked closely after their morals and instilled industry into them with the lash. Reid says, "He seemed to consider whipping as meat and drink to them, for they had it night and morning." The mission furnished besides its own workmen laborers for the rancheros and the pueblo of Los Angeles. The old Church of Our Lady of the Angeles was built by neophyte laborers and mechanics from the mission, hired out at the compensation of one real (12½ cents) a day.

It would seem, from the industrial training the natives had received through the three generations that came on the stage of action in mission life between 1770 and 1835, that they might have become self-dependent and self supporting; that they might have become capable of self-government and fitted for citizenship under Spain, which was the purpose for which the missions were established; and yet we find them, at San Gabriel in little more than a decade from the time when Zalvidea had raised this mission to such industrial eminence, helpless and incapable—the serf and the slave of the white man, or savage renegades in the mountains.

The causes that brought about the secularization of the missions, the defects in the mission system, and the decline and fall of the neophyte will be discussed in a subsequent chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

THE INDIANS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

TO THEORIZE upon the origin of the California Indians would be as unprofitable as to attempt the solution of the ethnological problem of why, living in a country with a genial climate, a productive soil and all the requisites necessary to develop a superior race, the aborigines of California should have been among the most degraded specimens of the North American Indians.

In 1542, when Cabrillo sailed along the coast of California, he found villages of half-naked savages subsisting by fishing and on the natural products of the soil. Two hundred and twenty-seven years later, when Portolá led his expedi-

tion from San Diego to Monterey, he found the natives existing under the same conditions. Two centuries had wrought no change in them for the better; nor is it probable that ten centuries would have made any material improvement in their condition. They seemed incapable of evolution.

The Indians of the interior valleys and those of the coast belonged to the same general family. There were no great tribal divisions like those that existed among the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains. Each *rancheria* was to a certain extent independent of all others, although at times they were known to combine

for war or plunder. Although not warlike, they sometimes resisted the whites in battle with bravery and intelligence.

Each village had its own territory in which to hunt and fish and its own section in which to gather nuts, seeds and herbs. While their mode of living was somewhat nomadic, they seem to have had a fixed location for their *rancherias*. Some of these *rancherias*, or towns, were quite large. Hugo Reid places the number of their towns within the limits of what was Los Angeles County in 1851 at forty. "Their huts," he says "were made of sticks covered in around with flag mats worked or plaited, and each village generally contained from 500 to 1,500 huts. Suanga (near what is now the site of Wilmington) was the largest and most populous village, being of great extent." If these huts were all occupied by families Reid's estimate of the size of the Indian towns is evidently too large. Portolá's expedition found no very populous towns when it passed through this section in 1769.

The Indian village of Yang-na was located within the present limits of Los Angeles City. It was a large town, as Indian towns go. Its location was between what is now Aliso and First Street, in the neighborhood of Alameda Street. Father Crespi, one of the two Franciscan friars who accompanied Portolá's expedition, in his diary thus describes the first meeting of the white men and the Indian inhabitants of Yang-na: "Immediately at our arrival about eight Indians came to visit us from a large *rancheria* situated pleasantly among the woods on the river's bank. The gentiles made us presents of trays heaped with pinales, chia* and other herbs. The captain carried a string of shell beads and they threw us three handfuls. Some of the old men smoked from well-made clay bowls, blowing three times, smoke in our faces. We gave them some tobacco and a few beads and they retired well satisfied."

On the evening of August 2, the expedition had encamped on the east side of the river near the point where the Downey Avenue bridge now crosses it.

Father Crespi continues, "Thursday (August 3, 1769), at half past six, we set out and forded the Porciuncula River, where it leaves the mountains to enter the plain." (This would be about where the Buena Vista Street bridge now spans the river.) "After crossing the river we found

ourselves in a vineyard among wild grape vines and numerous rose bushes in full bloom. The ground is of a rich, black, clayish soil, and will produce whatever kind of grain one may desire to cultivate. We kept on our road to the west, passing over like excellent pastures. After one-half league's march we approached the *rancheria* of this locality. Its Indians came out to meet us *howling like wolves*. We also greeted them, and they wanted to make us a gift of seeds, but not having at hand wherein to carry it we did not accept their present. The Gentiles, seeing our refusal, threw a few handfuls on the ground and scattered the rest to the winds."

The aborigines of Los Angeles seem to have been a hospitable race. From their throwing away their gifts when the Spaniards refused them it would seem that it was a violation of the rules of Indian etiquette to take back a present. Throughout their march Portolá's explorers were treated hospitably by the savages. The Indians lived to regret their kindness to the Spaniards.

After the founding of San Gabriel the Indian dwellers of Yang-na were gathered into the mission fold, and no doubt many a time they howled louder under the lash of the Mission major-domos than they did when with their tribal yell they welcomed the Spaniards to their *rancheria* in the woods by the river called Porciuncula.

Hugo Reid, in the series of letters referred to in a previous chapter of this volume, has left us an account of the mode of life, the religion, the manners, customs, myths and traditions of the aborigines who once inhabited what at the time he wrote (1851) was Los Angeles county. Los Angeles then included, besides its present area, all of the territory now in Orange and San Bernardino and part of that in Kern and Riverside counties. Reid was married to an Indian woman and had exceptional facilities for studying them. I regard his account as the best of any published. The Indians of San Diego differed but little from those of Los Angeles. From these letters I briefly collate some of the leading characteristics of the Indians of Southern California.

GOVERNMENT.

"Before the Indians belonging to the greater part of this county were known to the whites they comprised, as it were, one great family under distinct chiefs; they spoke nearly the same language, with the exception of a few words, and were more to be distinguished by a local intonation of the voice than anything else. Being related by blood and marriage, war was never carried on between them. When war was consequently waged against neighboring tribes

* Chia, which Father Crespi frequently mentions in his diary, is a small, gray, oblong seed, procured from a plant having a number of seed vessels on a straight stalk, one above another, like wild sage. This, roasted and ground into meal, was eaten with cold water, being of a glutinous consistency and very cooling. It was a favorite article of food with the Indians.

of no affinity it was a common cause. * * *

"The government of the people was invested in the hands of their chiefs, each captain commanding his own lodge. The command was hereditary in a family. If the right line of descent ran out they elected one of the same kin nearest in blood. Laws in general were made as required, with some few standing ones. Robbery was never known among them. Murder was of rare occurrence and punished with death. Incest was likewise punished with death, being held in such abhorrence that marriages between kinsfolk were not allowed. The manner of putting to death was by shooting the delinquent with arrows. If a quarrel ensued between two parties the chief of the lodge took cognizance in the case and decided according to the testimony produced. But if a quarrel occurred between parties of distinct lodges each chief heard the witnesses produced by his own people, and then, associated with the chief of the opposite side, they passed sentence. In case they could not agree an impartial chief was called in, who heard the statements made by both and he alone decided. There was no appeal from his decision. Whipping was never resorted to as a punishment. All fines and sentences consisted in delivering shell money, food and skins."

RELIGION.

"They believed in one God, the Maker and Creator of all things, whose name was and is held so sacred among them as hardly ever to be used, and when used only in a low voice. That name is *Qua-o-âr*. When they have to use the name of the Supreme Being on an ordinary occasion they substitute in its stead the word *Y-yo-ha-ring-nain*, or 'the Giver of Life.' They have only one word to designate life and soul."

"The world was at one time in a state of chaos, until God gave it its present formation, fixing it on the shoulders of seven giants, made expressly for this end. They have their names, and when they move themselves an earthquake is the consequence. Animals were then formed, and lastly man and woman were formed, separately from earth, and ordered to live together. The man's name was *Tobohar* and the woman's *Pobavit*. God ascended to Heaven immediately afterwards, where he receives the souls of all who die. They had no bad spirits connected with their creed, and never heard of a 'devil' or a 'hell' until the coming of the Spaniards. They believed in no resurrection whatever. Having nothing to care about their souls it made them stoical in regard to death."

MARRIAGE.

"Chiefs had one, two or three wives, as their inclination dictated, the subjects only one. When

a person wished to marry and had selected a suitable partner, he advertised the same to all his relatives, even to the nineteenth cousin. On a day appointed the male portion of the lodge brought in a collection of money beads. All the relations having come in with their share, they (the males) proceeded in a body to the residence of the bride, to whom timely notice had been given. All of the bride's female relations had been assembled and the money was equally divided among them, the bride receiving nothing, as it was a sort of purchase. After a few days the bride's female relations returned the compliment by taking to the bridegroom's dwelling baskets of meal made of chia, which was distributed among the male relatives. These preliminaries over, a day was fixed for the ceremony, which consisted in decking out the bride in innumerable strings of beads, paint, feathers and skins. On being ready she was taken up in the arms of one of her strongest male relatives, who carried her dancing, toward her lover's habitation. All of her family, friends and neighbors accompanied, dancing around, throwing food and edible seeds at her feet every step, which were collected in a scramble as best they could by the spectators. The relations of the man met them half way, and, taking the bride, carried her themselves, joining in the ceremonious walking dance. On arriving at the bridegroom's (who was sitting within his hut) she was inducted into her new residence by being placed alongside of her husband, while baskets of seeds were liberally emptied on their heads to denote blessing and plenty. This was likewise scrambled for by the spectators, who, on gathering up all of the bride's seed cake, departed leaving them to enjoy their honeymoon according to usage. A grand dance was given on the occasion, the warriors doing the dancing; the young women doing the singing. The wife never visited her relations from that day forth, although they were at liberty to visit her."

BURIALS.

"When a person died all the kin collected to mourn his or her loss. Each one had his own peculiar mode of crying or howling, as easily distinguished the one from the other as one song is from another. After lamenting awhile a mourning dirge was sung in a low, whining tone, accompanied by a shrill whistle produced by blowing into the tube of a deer's leg bone. Dancing can hardly be said to have formed a part of the rites, as it was merely a monotonous action of the foot on the ground. This was continued alternately until the body showed signs of decay, when it was wrapped up in the covering used in life. The hands were crossed upon the breast

and the body tied from head to foot. A grave having been dug in their burial ground, the body was deposited with seeds, etc., according to the means of the family. If the deceased were the head of a family or a favorite son, the hut in which he lived was burned up, as likewise all his personal effects."

FEUDS—THE SONG FIGHTS.

"Animosity between persons or families was of long duration, particularly between those of different tribes. These feuds descended from father to son, until it was impossible to tell for how many generations. They were, however, harmless in themselves, being merely a war of songs, composed and sung against the conflicting party, and they were all of the most obscene and indecent language imaginable. There are two families at this day (1851) whose feud commenced before Spaniards were even dreamed of, and they still continue yearly singing and dancing against each other. The one resides at the Mission of San Gabriel and the other at San Juan Capistrano; they both lived at San Bernardino when the quarrel commenced. During the singing they continue stamping on the ground to express the pleasure they would derive from tramping on the graves of their foes. Eight days was the duration of the song fight."

UTENSILS.

"From the bark of nettles was manufactured thread for nets, fishing lines, etc. Needles, fish-hooks, awls and many other articles were made of either bone or shell; for cutting up meat a knife of cone was invariably used. Mortars and pestles were made of granite. Sharp stones and perseverance were the only things used in their manufacture, and so skillfully did they combine the two that their work was always remarkably uniform. Their pots to cook in were made of soapstone of about an inch in thickness, and procured from the Indians of Santa Catalina. Their baskets, made out of a certain species of rush, were used only for dry purposes, although they were waterproof. The vessels in use for liquids were roughly made of rushes and plastered outside and in with bitumen or pitch, called by them 'sanot.'"

MYTHOLOGY.

"The Indians of the Los Angeles valley had an elaborate mythology. The Cahuilla tribes have a tradition of their creation. According to this tradition the primeval Adam and Eve were created by the Supreme Being in the waters of a northern sea. They came up out of the water upon the land, which they found to be soft and

miry. They traveled southward in search of land suitable for their sustenance and residence, which they found at last upon the mountain ridges of Southern California."

Of their myths and traditions, Hugo Reid says: "They were of incredible length and contained more metamorphoses than Ovid could have engendered in his brain had he lived a thousand years."

Some of these Indian myths, when divested of their crudities and the ideas clothed in fitting language, are as beautiful and as poetical as those of Greece or Scandinavia.

In the myth given below there is, in the moral, a marked similarity to the Grecian fable of Orpheus and Eurydice. The central thought in each is the impossibility of the dead returning to earth. To more clearly illustrate the parallelism of ideas, I give a brief outline of the Grecian myth:

Eurydice, stung by an adder, dies, and her spirit is borne to the Plutonian realms. Orpheus, her husband, seeking her, enters the dread abode of the god of the lower world. He strikes his wonderful lyre, and the sweet music charms the denizens of hades. They forget their sorrows and cease from their endless tasks. Pluto, charmed, allows Eurydice to depart with her lover on one condition, Orpheus is not to look upon her until they reach the upper world. He disobeys and she is snatched from him. Disconsolate, he wanders over the earth till death unites him to his loved one.

Ages ago, so runs the Indian myth, a powerful people dwelt on the banks of the Arroyo Seco, and hunted over the hills and plains of what are now our modern Pasadena and the Valley of San Fernando. They committed a grievous crime against the Great Spirit. A pestilence destroyed them, all save a boy and a girl, who were saved by a foster mother possessed of supernatural powers. They grew to manhood and womanhood, and became husband and wife. Their devotion to each other angered the foster mother, who fancied herself neglected. She plotted to destroy the wife. The young woman, divining her fate, told her husband that should he at any time feel a tear drop on his shoulder, he might know that she was dead. While he was away hunting the dread signal came. He hastened back to destroy the hag who had brought death to his wife, but the sorceress escaped. Disconsolate, he threw himself on the grave of his wife. For three days he neither ate nor drank. On the third day a whirlwind arose from the grave and moved toward the south. Perceiving in it the form of his wife, he hastened on until he overtook it. Then a voice came out the cloud saying: "Whither I go thou canst not

come. Thou art of earth, but I am dead to the world. Return, my husband, return!" He plead piteously to be taken with her. She consenting, he was wrapt in the cloud with her and borne across the illimitable sea that separates the abode of the living from that of the dead. When they reached the realms of ghosts a spirit voice said: "Sister, thou comest to us with an order of earth; what dost thou bring?" Then she confessed that she had brought her living husband. "Take him away!" said a voice, stern and commanding. She plead that he might remain, and recounted his many virtues. To test his virtues, the spirits gave him four labors. First, to bring a feather from the top of a pole so high that its summit was invisible. Next, to split a hair of great length and exceeding fineness; third, to make on the ground a map of the Constellation of the Lesser Bear, and locate the North Star, and last, to slay the celestial deer that had the form of black beetles and were exceedingly swift. With the aid of his wife he accomplished all the tasks. But no mortal was allowed to dwell in the abodes of death. "Take thou thy wife and return with her to the earth," said the spirit. "Yet remember, thou shalt not speak to her; thou shalt not touch her until three suns have passed. A penalty awaits thy disobedience." He promised. They pass from the spirit land and travel to the confines of matter. By day she is invisible, but by the flickering light of his campfire he sees the dim outline of her form. Three days pass. As the sun sinks behind the western hills he builds his campfire. She appears before him in all the beauty of life. He stretches forth his arms to embrace her. She is snatched from his grasp. Although invisible to him, yet the upper rim of the great orb of day hung above the western verge. He had broken his promise. Like Orpheus, disconsolate, he wandered over the earth, until, relenting, the spirits sent their servant Death, to bring him to Tecupar (heaven).

The following bears a resemblance to the Norse myth* of Gyoll, the River of Death and its glittering bridge, over which the spirits of the dead pass to Hel or the land of the spirits. The Indian, however, had no idea of any kind of a bridge except a foot log across a stream. The myth in a crude form was narrated to me many years ago by an old pioneer.

According to this myth when an Indian died his spirit form was conducted by an unseen guide over a mountain trail unknown and inaccessible to mortals to a rapidly flowing river that separated the abode of the living from that of the dead. As the trail descended to the river it branched to the right and the left. The right hand path led to a foot bridge made of the massive trunk of a rough-barked pine which

spanned the Indian Styx; the left led to a slender, fresh-pealed birch pole that hung high above the roaring torrent. At the parting of the trail an inexorable fate forced the bad to the left, while the spirit form of the good passed on to the right and over the rough-barked pine to the happy hunting grounds, the Indian heaven. The bad, reaching the river's brink and gazing longingly upon the delights beyond, essayed to cross the slippery pole—a slip, a slide, a clutch at empty space, and the ghostly spirit form was hurled into the mad torrent below, and was borne by the rushing waters into a vast Lethean lake, where it sank beneath the waves and was blotted from existence forever.

The Indians of the Santa Barbara Channel, according to the reports of the early explorers of that region, were somewhat superior in appearance and intelligence to those of the country further south. The mainland bordering on the channel and the Channel Islands seem to have been more densely populated than any other portion of California. These natives had a different religious belief, or at least a different god from those further south. The god of the Channel Indians was named Chupu. He was the deification of good and Nunaxus the personification of evil. Chupu created Nunaxus, who rebelled against his creator and tried to overthrow him, but Chupu was all-powerful, and to punish this Indian Satan, he created man who, devouring the animal and vegetable products of the earth, checked the physical growth of Nunaxus, who had hoped by liberal feeding to become like unto a mountain. Foiled in his ambition, Nunaxus ever afterwards sought to injure mankind.

To secure the protection of Chupu, offerings were made to him and dances were instituted in his honor. Flutes and other instruments were played to attract his attention. When Nunaxus brought calamity upon the Indians in the shape of dry years which caused a dearth of animal and vegetable products or sent sickness to afflict them, their old men interceded with Chupu to protect them; and to exorcise their Satan they shot arrows and threw stones in the direction in which he was supposed to be. While Chupu was the god of good he could punish an apostate or a renegade with calamity and death. In 1801, a pulmonary epidemic destroyed great numbers of the Indians in the Channel Missions. Chupu revealed to a neophyte in a dream that the plague was sent upon the Indians for their apostasy, and all who had been baptized would die unless they renounced Christianity. The story of the revelation spread among the neophytes of the different missions and they hastened to propitiate Chupu

with offerings and to divest themselves of their Christianity. The plague abated and the Indians returned to their allegiance. When the padres learned what had been going on they

were greatly disturbed for they knew the old superstition was still prevalent and had Chupu decreed their deaths the natives would have executed his will.

CHAPTER V.

THE FRANCISCAN MISSIONS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

OF THE twenty-one Franciscan Missions founded in California from 1769 to 1823, nine were in the territory now designated as Southern California. Two of these, San Diego and San Luis Rey, were located in what is now San Diego County; one, San Juan Capistrano, in Orange; two, San Gabriel and San Fernando, in Los Angeles; one, San Buenaventura, in Ventura; and three, Santa Barbara, La Purisima and Santa Inez, are in Santa Barbara County. The *asistencia*, or auxiliary, of San Antonia de Pala is in San Diego County. The mission buildings of San Diego, San Juan Capistrano, San Fernando, La Purisima and Santa Inez are in ruins. The church buildings of San Luis Rey, San Gabriel, San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara are in a fairly good state of preservation and services are still held in them.

SAN DIEGO DE ALCALA.

The four expeditions fitted out by José de Galvez under the instructions from the Viceroy of New Spain for the physical and spiritual conquest of Nueva California were all united at San Diego July 1st, 1769. The leaders, Governor Gaspar de Portolá and President Junipero Serra, lost no time in beginning their work. On the 14th of July, Governor Portolá set out on his exploration of a land route to the Bay of Monterey and two days later Father Junipero Serra founded the first mission in California for the conversion of the Indians.

The Mission of San Diego de Alcalá was founded July 16, 1769, by the president of the Lower California Missions, Father Junipero Serra. The original site was at a place called by the Indians "Cosoy," near the presidio, now Old Town.

Temporary buildings were erected here, but the location proved unsuitable and in August, 1774, the mission was removed about two leagues up the San Diego River to a place called by the natives "Nipauay." Here a dwelling for the padres, a storehouse, a smithy and a wooden church 18x57 feet were erected.

The mission buildings at Cosoy were given up to the presidio except two rooms, one for

the visiting priests and the other for a temporary store room for mission supplies coming by sea. The missionaries had been fairly successful in the conversions of the natives and some progress had been made in teaching them to labor. On the night of November 4, 1775, without any previous warning, the gentiles or unconverted Indians in great numbers attacked the mission. One of the friars, Fray Funster, escaped to the soldiers' quarters; the other, Father Jaume, was killed by the savages. The blacksmith also was killed; the carpenter succeeded in reaching the soldiers. The Indians set fire to the buildings, which were nearly all of wood. The soldiers, the priest and carpenter were driven into a small adobe building that had been used as a kitchen. Two of the soldiers were wounded. The corporal, one soldier and the carpenter were all that were left to hold at bay a thousand howling fiends. The corporal, who was a sharpshooter, did deadly execution on the savages. Father Funster saved the defenders from being blown to pieces by the explosion of a fifty-pound sack of gunpowder. He spread his cloak over the sack and sat on it, thus preventing the power from igniting by the sparks from the burning buildings. The fight lasted till daylight, when the hostiles fled. The Christian Indians who professed to have been coerced by the savages then appeared and made many protestations of sorrow at what had happened. The military commander was not satisfied that they were innocent, but the padres believed them. New buildings were erected at the same place, the soldiers of the presidio for a time assisting the Indians in their erection.

For years the mission was fairly prosperous. In 1800 the cattle numbered 6,960 and the agricultural products amounted to 2,600 bushels. From 1769 to 1834 there were 6,638 persons baptized and 4,428 buried. The largest number of cattle possessed by the mission at one time was 9,245 head in 1822. The total number of domestic animals belonging to the mission that year was 30,325. The old building standing on the mission site at the head of the valley is the third church erected there. The first, built of

wood and roofed with tiles, was erected in 1774; the second, built of adobe, was completed in 1780 and the walls of this were badly cracked by an earthquake in 1803; the third was begun in 1808 and dedicated November 12, 1813. The mission was secularized in 1834.

SAN GABRIEL ARCANGEL.

San Gabriel Arcángel was the second mission founded in Southern California and the fourth in the territory. Father Junipero Serra had gone north in 1770 and founded the mission of San Carlos Borromeo on Monterey Bay and the following year he established the mission of San Antonio de Padua on the Salinas River about twenty leagues south of Monterey.

On the 6th of August, 1771, a cavalcade of soldiers and muleteers escorting Padres Somera and Cambon set out from San Diego over the trail made by Portolá's expedition in 1769 (when it went north in search of Monterey Bay) to found a new mission on the River Jesus de Los Temblores or to give it its full name—El Rio del Dulcísimo Nombre de Jesus de Los Temblores—The River of the Sweetest Name of Jesus of the Earthquakes. Not finding a suitable location on this river (now the Santa Ana) they pushed on to the Rio San Miguel, also known as the Rio de Los Temblores.

Here they selected a site where wood and water were abundant. A stockade of poles was built, enclosing a square within which a church was erected, covered with boughs.

September 8, 1771, the mission was formally founded and dedicated to the Archangel Gabriel. The Indians who at the coming of the Spaniards were docile and friendly, a few days after the founding of the mission suddenly attacked two soldiers who were guarding the horses. One of these soldiers had outraged the wife of the chief who led the attack. The soldier who committed the crime killed the chieftain with a musket ball and the other Indians fled. The soldiers then cut off the chief's head and fastened it to a pole at the presidio gate. From all accounts the soldiers at this mission were more brutal and barbarous than the Indians and more in need of missionaries to convert them than were the savages. The progress of the mission was slow. At the end of the second year only 73 children and adults had been baptized. Father Serra attributed the lack of conversions to the bad conduct of the soldiers.

The first buildings at the Mission Vieja were all of wood. The church was 45x18 feet, built of logs and covered with tule thatch. The church and the other wooden buildings used by the padres stood within a square inclosed by pointed stakes. In 1776, five years after its

founding, the mission was moved from its first location to a new site about a league distant from the old. The old site was subject to overflow by the river. The adobe ruins pointed out to tourists as the foundations of the old mission are the debris of a building erected for a ranch house between fifty and sixty years ago. The buildings at the Mission Vieja were all of wood and no trace of them remains. A chapel was first built at the new site. It was replaced by a church built of adobes 108 feet long by 21 feet wide. The present stone church begun about 1794, and completed about 1806, is the fourth church erected.

The mission attained the acme of its importance in 1817, when there were 1701 neophytes in the mission fold.

The largest grain crop raised at any mission was that harvested at San Gabriel in 1821, which amounted to 29,400 bushels. The number of cattle belonging to the mission in 1830 was 25,725. During the whole period of the mission's existence, i. e. from 1771 to 1834, according to statistics compiled by Bancroft from mission records, the total number of baptisms was 7,854: of which 4,355 were Indian adults and 2,459 were Indian children and the remainder gente de razon, or people of reason. The deaths were 5,656, of which 2,916 were Indian adults and 2,363 Indian children. If all the Indian children born were baptized it would seem (if the statistics are correct) that but very few ever grew up to manhood and womanhood. In 1834, the year of its secularization, its neophyte population was 1,320.

The missionaries of San Gabriel established a station at old San Bernardino about 1820. It was not an asistencia like Pala but merely an agricultural station or ranch headquarters. The buildings were destroyed by the Indians in 1834.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO.

The first attempt to found the Mission of San Juan Capistrano was made October 30, 1775. A cross was erected and a mass said in a hut constructed for the purpose. The revolt of the Indians at San Diego on the night of November 5th, and the massacre of Father Jaime and others, news of which reached San Juan on the 7th, called away the soldiers. The bells which had been hung on the branch of a tree were taken down and buried and the soldiers and padres hastened to San Diego. November 1, 1776, President Serra and Fathers Mugartegui and Amurro with an escort of soldiers re-established the mission. The bells were dug up and hung upon a tree. Their ringing assembled a number of the natives. Anenramada of boughs was constructed and Father Serra said mass.

The first location of the mission was several miles northeast of the present site, and at the foot of the mountain. The former location is still known as La Mission Vieja. Whether the change of location was made at the time of the re-establishment or later is not known. The erection of a stone church was begun in February, 1797, and completed in 1806. A master builder had been brought from Mexico, and under his superintendence the neophytes did the mechanical labor. It was the largest and handsomest church in California and was the pride of mission architecture. The year 1812 was known in California as *el año de los temblores*—the year of earthquakes. For months the seismic disturbance was almost continuous. On Sunday, December 8, 1812, a severe shock threw down the lofty church tower, which crashed through the vaulted roof on the congregation below. The padre who was celebrating mass escaped through the sacristy. Of the fifty persons present only five or six escaped. The church was never rebuilt. "There is not much doubt," says Bancroft, "that the disaster was due rather to faulty construction than to the violence of the *temblor*. The edifice was of the usual cruciform shape, about 90x180 feet on the ground, with very thick walls and arched dome-like roof all constructed of stones imbedded in mortar or cement. The stones were not hewn but of irregular size and shape, a kind of structure evidently requiring great skill to ensure solidity." The mission reached its maximum in 1819; from that on till the date of its secularization there was a rapid decline in the numbers of its live stock and of its neophytes.

This was one of the missions in which Governor Figueroa tried his experiment of forming Indian pueblos of the neophytes. For a time the experiment was a partial success, but eventually it went the way of all the other missions. Its lands were granted to private individuals and the neophytes scattered. Its picturesque ruins are a great attraction to tourists.

SAN BUENAVENTURA.

The founding of San Buenaventura had been long delayed. It was to have been among the first missions founded by Father Serra; it proved to be his last. On the 26th of March, 1782, Governor de Neve accompanied by Father Serra (who had come down afoot from San Carlos) and Father Cambon with a convoy of soldiers and a number of neophytes set out from San Gabriel to found the mission. At the first camping place, Governor de Neve was recalled to San Gabriel by a message from Col. Pedro

Fages informing him of the orders of the council of war to proceed against the Yumas, who had the previous year destroyed the two missions on the Colorado river and massacred the missionaries.

On the 29th the remainder of the company reached a place on the coast named by Portolá in 1769, Asuncion de Nuestra Señora, which had for some time been selected for a mission site. Near it was a large Indian *rancheria*.

On the 31st of March, which was Easter Sunday, the mission was formally founded with the usual ceremonies and dedicated to San Buenaventura, Giovanni di Fidenza of Tuscany, born in 1221. It is said that St. Francis of Assisi (founder of the Franciscan Order), meeting him one day and foreseeing his future greatness, exclaimed, "O buona ventura!" and the name Buenaventura in Spanish clung to him.* He was also called the "Seraphic Doctor" from his knowledge of theology.

The progress of the mission was slow at first. Only two adults were baptized in 1782. The first building built of wood was destroyed by fire. The church still standing, built of brick and adobe, was completed and dedicated September 9, 1809. The earthquake of December 8, 1812, damaged the church to such an extent that the tower and part of the facade had to be rebuilt. "The whole mission site appeared to settle and the fear of being engulfed by the sea drove all away to San Joaquin y Santa Ana where they remained until April, 1813."†

The mission reached its greatest prosperity in 1816, when it had a neophyte population of 1,330, and owned 23,400 cattle. Vancouver, the English explorer, who visited the mission in November, 1793, says, "The garden of Buenaventura far exceeded anything I had before met in these regions, both in respect of the quantity, quality and variety of its excellent productions, not only indigenous to the country, but appertaining to the temperate as well as torrid zone; not one species having yet been sown or planted that had not flourished. These have principally consisted of apples, pears, plums, figs, oranges, grapes, peaches and pomegranates, together with the plantain, banana, cocoanut, sugar cane, indigo and a great variety of the necessary and useful kitchen herbs, plants and roots. All these were flourishing in the greatest health and perfection, though separated from the seaside only by two or three fields of corn that were cultivated within a few yards of the surf." The mission was secularized in 1837. The church, greatly modernized, is still used for holding services.

*Bancroft, Vol. I, 376.

†Franciscans in California.

SANTA BARBARA.

Governor Felipe de Neve in his report of June, 1777, urged the establishing of three missions and a central presidio on the Santa Barbara Channel. His report was approved by General Croix, and Rivera was sent to recruit settlers in Sinaloa and Sonora for the Channel establishments, and also for the pueblos of San José and Los Angeles. The pueblos were founded, but the founding of the missions and presidio from one cause or another had been delayed. After the founding of the mission of San Buenaventura, March 31, 1782, about the middle of the April following Governor de Neve, who had come up from San Gabriel, Father Serra, who was still at San Buenaventura, and a force of sixty soldiers with their officers, proceeded up the coast to found the presidio. After marching about nine leagues the Governor called a halt in a beautiful valley near the coast. Having found a suitable location where wood and water could easily be procured, the presidio of Santa Barbara was founded. Father Serra had hoped that the mission would be founded at the same time. Disappointed in this, he left for Monterey, where he expected to meet six new missionaries, who were reported coming by ship. In this, too, he was disappointed; the missionaries did not come at that time.

The death of Serra in 1784 still further delayed the founding, and it was not till the latter part of 1786 that everything was in readiness for the establishing of the new mission. On the 22d of November, Father Lasuen, who had succeeded Father Serra as president of the California missions, arrived in Santa Barbara, accompanied by two missionaries recently arrived from Mexico. After a careful survey of different locations he selected a site about a mile distant from the presidio. The place was called by the Indians Tay-nay-an ("rocky hill"). It was selected by the padres on account of the abundance of stone for building and also for the plentiful supply of water for irrigation.

On the 15th of December, 1786, Father Lasuen, in a hut of boughs, celebrated the first mass; but December 4th, the day that the fiesta of Santa Barbara is commemorated, is considered the date of its founding. Part of the services were held on that day. A chapel built of adobes and roofed with thatch was erected in 1787. Several other buildings of adobe were erected the same year. In 1788 tile took the place of thatch. In 1789 a second church much larger than the first was built. A third church of adobe was commenced in 1793 and finished in 1794. A brick portico was added in 1795 and the walls plastered.

The great earthquake of December, 1812, demolished the Mission Church and destroyed nearly all the buildings. The years 1813 and 1814 were spent in removing the debris of the ruined buildings and in preparing for the erection of new ones. The erection of the present Mission Church was begun in 1815. It was completed and dedicated September 10, 1820.

Father Gaballera, in his History of Santa Barbara, gives the dimensions of the church as follows: "Length (including walls), 60 varas; width, 14 varas; height, 10 varas (a vara is 34½ inches)." The walls are of stone and rest on a foundation of rock and cement. They are six feet thick and are further strengthened by buttresses. Notwithstanding the building has withstood the storms of four score years, it is still in an excellent state of preservation. Its exterior has not been disfigured by attempts at modernizing.

The highest neophyte population was reached at Santa Barbara in 1803, when it numbered 1,792. The largest number of cattle was 5,200, in 1809. In 1834, the year of secularization, the neophytes numbered 556, which was a decrease of 155 from the number in 1830. At such a rate of decrease it would not, even if mission rule had continued, have taken more than a dozen years to depopulate the mission.

LA PURISIMA CONCEPCION.

Two missions, San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara, had been founded on the Santa Barbara Channel in accordance with Neve's report of 1777, in which he recommended the founding of three missions and a presidio in that district. It was the intention of General La Croix to conduct these on a different plan from that prevailing in the older missions. The natives were not to be gathered into a missionary establishment but were to remain in their *rancherias* which were to be converted into mission pueblos. The Indians were to receive instruction in religion, industrial arts and self-government while comparatively free from restraint. The plan which no doubt originated with Governor de Neve was a good one theoretically and possibly might have been practically. The missionaries were bitterly opposed to it. Unfortunately it was tried first in the Colorado River Missions among the fierce and treacherous Yumas. The massacre of the padres and soldiers of these missions was attributed to this innovation.

In establishing the Channel Mission the missionaries opposed the inauguration of this plan and by their persistence succeeded in setting it aside; and the old system was adopted, La Purisima Concepcion or the Immaculate Con-

ception of the Blessed Virgin. The third of the Channel Missions was founded, December 8, 1787, by Father Lasuen at a place called by the natives Algsacupi. Its location is about twelve miles from the ocean on the Santa Inez River. Three years after its founding 300 converts had been baptized but not all of them lived at the mission. The first church was a temporary structure. The second church, built of adobe and roofed with tile, was completed in 1802. December 21, 1812, an earthquake demolished the church and also about one hundred adobe houses of the neophytes. A site across the river and about four miles distant from the former one, was selected for new buildings. A temporary building for a church was erected then. A new church, built of adobes and roofed with tile, was completed and dedicated in 1818.

The Indians revolted in 1824 and damaged the building. They took possession of it and a battle lasting four hours was fought between 130 soldiers and 400 Indians. The neophytes cut loop holes in the church and used two old rusty cannon and a few guns they possessed; but, unused to firearms, they were routed with the loss of several killed. During the revolt which lasted several months, four white men and fifteen or twenty Indians were killed. The hostiles, most of whom fled to the Tulares, were finally subdued. The leaders were punished with imprisonment and the others returned to their missions.

This mission's population was largest in 1804, when it numbered 1,520; in 1834, there were but 407 neophytes connected with it. It was secularized in February, 1835. During mission rule from 1787 to 1834 the total number of Indian children baptized was 1,492; died 902, which was a lower death rate than at most of the southern missions.

SAN FERNANDO REY DE ESPAÑA.

In the closing years of the century, explorations were made for new mission sites in California. These were to be located between missions already founded. Among those selected at that time was the site of the Mission San Fernando on the Encino rancho, then occupied by Francisco Reyes. Reyes surrendered whatever right he had to the land and the padres occupied his house for a dwelling while new buildings were in the course of erection.

September 8, 1797, with the usual ceremonies, the mission was founded by President Lasuen assisted by Father Dumetz. According to instructions from Mexico it was dedicated to San Fernando Rey de España (Fernando III. King of Spain, 1217-1251). At the end of the year 1797, fifty-five converts had been gathered into

the mission fold and at the end of the century 352 had been baptized.

The adobe church, begun before the close of the century, was completed and dedicated in December, 1806. It had a tiled roof. It was but slightly injured by the great earthquakes of December, 1812, which were so destructive to the mission buildings at San Juan Capistrano, Santa Barbara, La Purisima and Santa Inez. This mission reached its greatest prosperity in 1819, when its neophyte population numbered 1,080. The largest number of cattle owned by it at one time was 12,800 in 1819.

Its decline was not so rapid as that of some of the other missions, but the death rate especially among the children was fully as high. Of the 1,367 Indian children baptized at it during the existence of mission rule 965 or over seventy per cent died in childhood. It was not strange that the fearful death rate both of children and adults at the missions sometimes frightened the neophytes into running away.

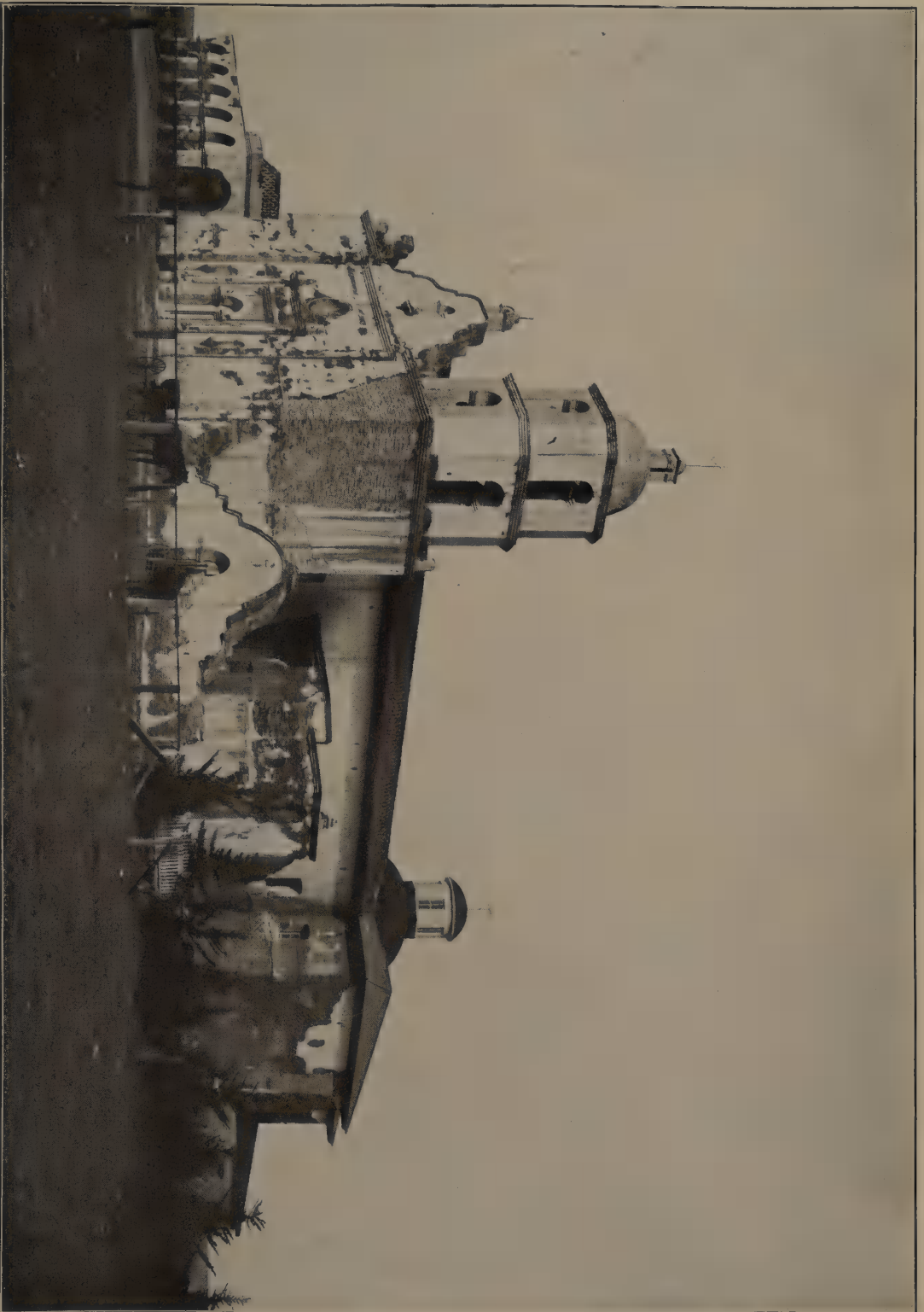
San Fernando figured frequently in the California revolutions. It was a sort of a frontier post to both parties in the civil war of 1837 and 1838. Negotiations between Fremont and General Andres Pico which resulted in the treaty of Cahuenga were begun at the mission. June 17, 1846, Governor Pio Pico sold the exemption to Enlógio de Celis for \$14,000. The money, or at least a part of it, was used by Pico in fitting out an army to suppress Castro who was supposed to be fomenting a revolution to overthrow Pico. The seizure of California by Commodore Sloat, July 7, 1846, put an end to Castro's revolution and to Pico's governorship as well.

Father Blas, the last of the Franciscan missionaries of California, remained at the mission until May, 1847. He died at San Gabriel in 1850.

SAN LUIS REY DE FRANCIA.

Several explorations had been made for a mission site between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano. There was quite a large Indian population that had not been brought into the folds of either mission. In October, 1797, a new exploration of this territory was ordered and a site was finally selected although the agricultural advantages were regarded as not satisfactory.

Governor Barica, February 28, 1798, issued orders to the comandante at San Diego to furnish a detail of soldiers to aid in erecting the necessary buildings. June 13, 1798, President Lasuen, the successor of President Serra, assisted by Fathers Peyri and Santiago, with the usual services, founded the new mission. It was named San Luis Rey de Francia (St. Louis



SAN LUIS REY MISSION, FOUNDED IN 1798

King of France). Its location was near a river on which was bestowed the name of the mission. The mission flourished from its very beginning. Its controlling power was Padre Antonio Peyri. He remained in charge of it from its founding almost to its downfall, in all thirty-three years. He was a man of great executive abilities and under his administration it became one of the largest and most prosperous missions in California. It reached its maximum in 1826, when its neophyte population numbered 2,869 the largest number at one time connected with any mission in the territory.

The *Asistencia* or Auxiliary Mission of San Antonio was established at Pala, seven leagues easterly from the parent mission. A chapel was erected here and regular services held. One of the padres connected with San Luis Rey was in charge of this station. Father Peyri left California in 1831, with the exiled Governor Victoria. He went to Mexico and from there to Spain and lastly to Rome where he died. The mission was converted into an Indian pueblo in 1834, but the pueblo was not a success. Most of the neophytes drifted to Los Angeles and San Gabriel. During the Mexican Conquest American troops were stationed at it. It has recently been partially repaired and is now used for a Franciscan school under charge of Father J. J. O'Keefe.

SANTA INEZ.

Santa Inez was the last mission founded in Southern California. It was established September 17, 1804. Its location is about forty miles northwesterly from Santa Barbara on the easterly side of the Santa Inez mountains and eighteen miles southeasterly from La Purisima. Father Tapis, president of the mission from 1803 to 1812, preached the sermon and was assisted in the ceremonies by Fathers Ciprés, Calzada and Gutierrez. Carrillo, the commandante at the presidio, was present, as were also a number of neophytes from Santa Barbara and La Purisima. Some of these were transferred to the new mission.

The earthquake of December, 1812, shook down a portion of the church and destroyed a number of the neophytes' houses. In 1815, the

erection of a new church was begun. It was built of adobes lined with brick and was completed and dedicated July 4, 1817.

The Indian revolt of 1824, described in the sketch of La Purisima, broke out first at this mission. The neophytes took possession of the church. The mission guard defended themselves and the padre. A portion of the mission buildings were burned. At the approach of troops from Santa Barbara the Indians fled to Purisima.

Stephen C. Foster, in one of his reminiscences, gives the following version of the fight, which was told him by an old Californian: "The Indians were destitute of firearms, but their overwhelming numbers and showers of arrows they directed against the portholes had quite demoralized the garrison, when the priest appeared and took command (he had been a soldier before he became a priest). It must have been a singular scene. The burly friar, with shaven crown and sandaled feet, clad in the gray gown, girt with the cord of St. Francis, wielding carnal weapons; now encouraging the little garrison; now shouting defiance to the swarming assailants."

"Ho father," cried a young Indian acolyte, "is that the way to say mass?" "Yes, I am saying mass, my son. Here (holding up his cartridge box) is the chalice; here (holding up his carbine) is the crucifix, and here goes my benediction to you," as he leveled his carbine and laid the scoffer low. "A large force was finally collected from the different towns, the Indian converts were followed into the Tulare valley and captured; the ring-leaders were shot and the others brought back to their missions." The revolting Indians of Santa Inez and La Purisima had been joined by hondas or deserters from some of the other missions. The real cause of the revolt is unknown.

Santa Inez attained its maximum population, 770, 1816. In 1834 its population was 334. During its mission period, from 1804 to 1834, 757 Indian children were baptized and 519 died, leaving only 238 or about thirty per cent to grow up. This mission was not completely secularized until 1836.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PRESIDIOS OF SAN DIEGO AND SANTA BARBARA.

SAN DIEGO.

THE Roman præsidium and the Spanish presidio were similar in form and purpose. The præsidium was a fort or fortified square centrally located, where a garrison was stationed to protect the colonists and keep in subjection the aborigines. From it settlements radiated and around it usually in course of time a city was built. The presidio in Spanish colonization subserved the same purpose and became the nucleus of a town or city.

In the mission colonization of California there were four presidios founded, viz.: San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco and Santa Barbara. These furnished the mission guards for their individual districts and after the founding of the pueblos of San José and Los Angeles supplied a small pueblo guard. The first presidio founded in California as well as the first mission was located at San Diego.

Rivera y Moncada, who was commander of the first land expedition for the colonization of California, arrived at San Diego on the 14th of May. The two vessels of the expedition, the *San Carlos* and *San Antonio*, with their scurvy-afflicted crews, had already arrived and had established a hospital on shore.

Bancroft says: "The old camp or pest house on the bay shore is probably within the limits of what is now the city of San Diego, locally known as New Town; but the day after his arrival Rivera, so say the chroniclers, although according to the instructions of Galvez, Fages was chief in command, selects a new site some miles north, at what is now Old, or North San Diego, at the foot of a hill on which are still to be seen the remains of the old presidio. Here camp is pitched and fortified, a corral for the animals and a few rude huts are built, and hither on the 17th are transported the sick and their tents. The immediate purpose is that the camp may be near the river which at this point flows into the north end of the bay."

The Indians of San Diego were a thievish and murderous lot of savages. Before the little settlement was three months old, they made an attack upon it in which they killed a Spanish youth and wounded Padre Viscaino, the blacksmith, a soldier and a Lower California Indian.

It became necessary to surround the mission with a stockade to protect it from their depredations. In 1782 the presidial force besides the commissioned officers "consisted of five corporals and forty-six soldiers. Six men were constantly on duty at each of the three missions of the district, San Diego, San Juan Capistrano and San Gabriel; while four served at the pueblo of Los Angeles, thus leaving a sergeant, two corporals and about twenty-five men to garrison the fort, care for the horses and a small herd of cattle, and to carry the mails, which latter duty was the hardest connected with the presidio service in time of peace. There were a carpenter and blacksmith constantly employed, besides a few servants, mostly natives. The population of the district in 1790, not including Indians, was 220."*

It was a monotonous existence the soldiers and their families led at the presidio. Most if not all resided inside the presidial square, which now had an adobe wall around it instead of palisades. Once a month the soldier couriers brought up from Loreta a budget of mail made up of official bandos and a few letters that contained all the items of news that came from their home land, Mexico. The mission was two leagues up the river and there most of the Indians were congregated. The padres had little use for the soldiers except when the natives rebelled, but in the closing years of the century the fierce Dieguños had become subjugated to mission rules. Once a year the mission ship landed the year's supplies at the embarcadero down the bay and this was about the only ripple of excitement that broke the weary monotony of their lives.

In the first years of the nineteenth century, the Yankee fur trading vessels discovered the port of San Diego and occasionally broke the monotony of the soldiers' lives. They came to trade for sea otter skins, the most valued peltry of the coast. There was a heavy export duty on these, and to avoid this the captains resorted to any expedient that promised success. The people were not averse to illicit trading if

*Bancroft, Vol. 1.

they could get a better price for their furs.

In March, 1803, the *Lelia Byrd*, a Yankee fur-trading vessel, put into San Diego bay, ostensibly to secure supplies but really to trade for otter skins. The commander of the presidio had about a thousand skins, part of which he had secured by confiscation from Captain John Brown of the ship *Alexander*. Shaler, captain of the *Byrd*, tried to buy the skins from the comandante but was unsuccessful. Then he attempted to trade with the soldiers who had a few. He was detected at this, and one boatload of his men sent out at night to secure the skins was made prisoners. He sent an armed force ashore and rescued his men and, getting them aboard, hoisted sail and put to sea with the guards that had been put aboard to hold the ship. As he passed the fort at what is now Ballast Point the Spaniards fired a broadside at the vessel. The captain returned the fire and then placed the Spanish sergeant and his guard in an exposed situation where their friends would be pretty sure to hit them when they fired. The sergeant frantically besought his compatriots of the fort to cease firing, which they did. The guards were put ashore further along, greatly to their relief.

During the long years of the Mexican Revolution the old presidio fell into decay and the old guns in the fort at Point Guijarros grew rusty from disuse. This fort or battery had been built in 1797 to defend the entrance to the bay.

Only once during the long contest for Mexican independence did war's wrinkled front affright the soldiers of the fort, and that was in 1818, when Bouchard, the privateer, from the black hull of his piratical craft looked into the bay to see whether there was anything to plunder, but, seeing nothing, passed by without entering. Comandante Ruiz was prepared for him and awaited his attempt to enter with red hot cannon balls to burn his ships. Little did the soldiers of the old presidio know of the internecine struggle in Mexico that was transforming them from subjects of a monarchy to free citizens of a republic. They knew that there was trouble, but what it was about they were ignorant, nor did their officers and the padres who were loyalist attempt to enlighten them.

But there came a day when the flag of Spain, that for fifty years had floated from the presidio flagstaff, was lowered, never again to rise, and in its stead was unfurled the tri-color of the Mexican empire. A few months pass and that goes down before the banner of the Republic. His transfer of allegiance from monarchy to republicanism brings no change for the better in the soldier's condition. He is poorly paid,

poorly fed, and the old presidio with its cracked adobe walls that have sheltered him so long is fast crumbling to ruins.

Mexico, more liberal than Spain, lifted from commerce some of the restrictions that had oppressed it and trade began to seek California ports. First came the hide droghers with their department-store cargoes.

San Diego was well located to secure that trade. Robinson in "Life in California" tells us what the town looked like in 1829, when hides and tallow were the only exports—and when it was the capital of the two Californias: "After dinner we called upon the General Don José Maria de Echeandia, a tall gaunt personage, who received us with true Spanish dignity and politeness. His house was located in the center of a large square of buildings occupied by his officers, and so elevated as to overlook them all and command a view of the sea. On the right hand was a small Gothic chapel with its cemetery and immediately in front, close to the principal entrance, was a guardroom where the soldiers were amusing themselves; some seated on the ground playing cards, and smoking, while others were dancing to the music of the guitar; the whole was surrounded by a high wall originally intended as a defence against the Indians. At the gate stood a sentinel, with slouched hat and blanket thrown over one shoulder, his old Spanish musket resting on the other; his pantaloons were buttoned and ornamented at the knee, below which his legs were protected by leggins of dressed deer skin, secured with spangled garters.

"On the lawn beneath the hill on which the presidio is built stood about thirty houses of rude appearance, mostly occupied by retired veterans, not so well constructed in respect either to beauty or stability as the houses at Monterey, with the exception of that belonging to our Administrator, Don Juan Bandini, whose mansion, then in an unfinished state, bade fair, when completed, to surpass any other in the country."

A few months later, Robinson on his return to San Diego attended a house warming at Don Juan Bandini's. "Señor Don Juan Bandini had his house *bendecida* or blessed during our stay here, and Gale and myself were invited to attend. The ceremony took place at noon, when the chaplain proceeded through the different apartments, sprinkling holy water on the walls and uttering verses in Latin. This concluded, we sat down to an excellent dinner consisting of all the luxuries the place afforded provided in Don Juan's best style." After dinner came a dance and in the evening a fandango. Such was San Diego in 1829.

Seven years pass and then another employe

of the "hide droghers"—R. H. Dana—draws this picture of the old presidio and the town as he saw them in 1836: "The first place we went to was the old ruinous presidio, which stands on a rising ground near the village which it overlooks. It is built in the form of an open square, like all the other presidios, and was in a most ruinous state, with the exception of one side, in which the commandant lived with his family. There were only two guns, one of which was spiked and the other had no carriage. Twelve half clothed and half starved looking fellows composed the garrison; and they, it was said, had not a musket apiece. The small settlement lay directly below the fort composed of about forty dark brown looking huts or houses and three or four larger ones whitewashed, which belonged to the *"gente de razon."*

One more picture and the last: The old presidio is in ruins. The ragged soldiers are gone. The cannon spiked and unspiked have disappeared. The hide droghers are only a memory. Another nation controls the destinies of California, but through the changing years San Diego remains unchanged. "Twenty-four years after" (1859) Dana revisited the town and thus describes it: "The little town of San Diego has undergone no change whatever that I can see. It certainly has not grown. It is still like Santa Barbara, a Mexican town. The four principal houses of the *gente de razon*—of the Bandinis, Estudillos, Argüellos, and Picos—are the chief houses now; but all the gentlemen—and their families, too, I believe—are gone. The big, vulgar shop keeper and trader Fitch is long since dead; Tom Wrightington, who kept the rival pulperia, fell from his horse when drunk and was found nearly eaten up by coyotes; and I can scarce find a person whom I remember."

SANTA BARBARA.

Cabrillo, in 1542, found a large Indian population inhabiting the main land of the Santa Barbara Channel. Two hundred and twenty-seven years later, when Portolá made his exploration, apparently there had been no decrease in the number of inhabitants. No portion of the coast offered a better field for missionary labor and Father Serra was anxious to enter it. In accordance with Governor Felipe de Neve's report of 1777, it had been decided to found three missions and a presidio on the channel. Various causes had delayed the founding and it was not until April 17, 1782, that Governor de Neve arrived at the point where he had decided to locate the presidio of Santa Barbara. The troops that were to man the fort reached San Gabriel in the fall of 1781. It was thought best for them to remain there until the rainy season

was over. March 26, 1782, the Governor and Father Serra, accompanied by the largest body of troops that had ever before been collected in California, set out to found the mission of San Buenaventura and the presidio. The Governor, as has been stated in a former chapter, was recalled to San Gabriel. The mission was founded and the Governor having rejoined the cavalcade a few weeks later proceeded to find a location for the presidio.

"On reaching a point nine leagues from San Buenaventura, the Governor called a halt and in company with Father Serra at once proceeded to select a site for the presidio. The choice resulted in the adoption of the square now formed by city blocks 139, 140, 155 and 156, and bounded in common by the following streets: Figueroa, Cañon Perdido, Garden and Anacapa. A large community of Indians were residing there, but orders were given to leave them undisturbed. The soldiers were at once directed to hew timbers and gather brush to erect temporary barracks, which when completed were also used as a chapel. A large wooden cross was made that it might be planted in the center of the square and possession of the country was taken in the name of the cross—the emblem of Christianity.

"April 21, 1782, the soldiers formed a square and with edifying solemnity raised the cross and secured it in the earth. Father Serra blessed and consecrated the district and preached a sermon. The royal standard of Spain was unfurled."*

An inclosure, sixty varas square, was made of palisades. The Indians were friendly and through their Chief Yanoalit, who controlled thirteen rancherias, details of them were secured to assist the soldiers in the work of building. The natives were paid in food and clothing for their labor.

Irrigation works were constructed consisting of a large reservoir made of stone and cement, with a *zanja* for conducting water to the presidio. The soldiers, who had families, cultivated small gardens, which aided in their support. Lieutenant Ortega was in command of the presidio for two years after its founding. He was succeeded by Lieutenant Felipe de Goycochea. After the founding of the mission, in 1786, a bitter feud broke out between the padres and the comandante of the presidio. Goycochea claimed the right to employ the Indians in the building of the presidio, as he had done before the coming of the friars. This they denied. After an acrimonious controversy the dispute was finally compromised by dividing the

*Father Gabelleria's History of Santa Barbara.

Indians into two bands—a mission band and a presidio band.

Gradually the palisades were replaced by an adobe wall twelve feet high. It had a stone foundation and was strongly built. The plaza or inclosed square was 330 feet on each side. On two sides of this inclosure were ranged the family houses of the soldiers, averaging in size 15x25 feet. On one side stood the officers' quarters and the church. On the remaining side were the main entrance four varas wide, the store rooms, soldiers' quarters and guard room; and adjoining these outside the walls were the corrals for cattle and horses. A force of from fifty to sixty soldiers was kept at the post. There were bastions at two of the corners for cannon.

The presidio was completed about 1790, with the exception of the chapel, which was not finished until 1797. Many of the soldiers when they had served out their time desired to remain in the country. These were given permission to build houses outside the walls of the presidio and in course of time a village grew up around it.

At the close of the century the population of the gente de razon of the district numbered 370. The presidio when completed was the best in California. Vancouver, the English navigator, who visited it in November, 1793, says of it: "The buildings appeared to be regular and well constructed, the walls clean and white and the roofs of the houses were covered with a bright red tile. The presidio excels all the others in neatness, cleanliness and other smaller though essential comforts; it is placed on an elevated part of the plain and is raised some feet from the ground by a basement story which adds much to its pleasantness."

During the Spanish regime the settlement at the presidio grew in the leisurely way that all Spanish towns grew in California. There was but little immigration from Mexico and about the only source of increase was from invalid soldiers and the children of the soldiers growing up to manhood and womanhood.

Foreigners were not allowed to remain in the country. In 1795, an English merchant ship, the "Phoenix," touched at Santa Barbara for supplies and left a Boston boy who wanted to remain, "become a Christian" and grow up with the country. This Boston boy's name was Joseph O'Cain and he is described as "an Englishman, a native of Ireland, whose parents now reside in Boston." Whether O'Cain "became a Christian" the records do not state, but he did not become a citizen of California. A few months after his arrival they shipped him to San Blas.

The presidio furnished guards for the mis-

sions in its district, namely: San Gabriel, San Fernando, San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, La Purisima and Santa Inez; and also the pueblo guard of Los Angeles. Lieutenant José de la Guerra y Noriega took command of it in 1815. In 1818 he was promoted to be captain and for twenty-four years was the comandante of the district. During his administration, April, 1822, the oath of allegiance to the imperial regency, Augustin I., emperor of Mexico, was taken by the officers, soldiers and citizens and the rule of Spain was at an end. Next year they swore allegiance to the Republic. Father Gabellera in his history says: "On receiving intelligence that the cause of independence had triumphed, they immediately took up the cry recognizing the then Mexican government, and although they were Spanish soldiers shouted with one accord, 'Abajo España' (down with Spain)."

It was at this time that direct trade was opened up between Boston and California and the "hide droghers" that afterward became such a prominent feature in California commerce came to the coast. To William A. Gale, who in the early years of the century had been a fur trader on the coast, belongs the credit of inaugurating this trade. With him, in 1829, in the ship "Brookline," came Alfred Robinson, whose "Life in California" gives us the best description of manners, usages and customs in California during the early years of the last century. Robinson, who visited Santa Barbara in 1829, thus describes it:

"Seen from the ship the 'presidio' or town, its charming vicinity, and neat little mission in the background, all situated on an inclined plane, rising gradually from the sea to a range of verdant hills, three miles from the beach, have a striking and beautiful effect. Distance, however, in this case, 'lends enchantment to the view' which a nearer approach somewhat dispels; for we found the houses of the town, of which there were some two hundred, in not very good condition. They are built in the Spanish mode, with adobe walls, and roofs of tile, and are scattered about outside of the military department; showing a total disregard of order on the part of the authorities. On the left of the town in an elevated position stands the Castillo or fortress. * * * The most stately house in the place at this time was that of the diputado to Mexico, Don José de la Guerra y Noriega."

Dana, in "Two Years Before the Mast," describes the town as it was in 1836: "The town is composed of one-story houses, built of sun-baked clay, or adobe, some of them white-washed, with red tiles on the roofs. I should judge that there were about a hundred of them; and in the midst of them stands the Presidio,

or fort, built of the same material, and apparently but little stronger. The town is finely situated with a bay in front and an amphitheater of hills behind. The only thing which diminishes its beauty is, that the hills have no large trees upon them, they having been all burnt by a great fire which swept them off about a dozen years ago, and they had not yet grown again. The fire was described to me by an inhabitant as having been a very terrible and magnificent sight. The air of the whole valley was so heated that the people were obliged to leave the town and take up their quarters for several days on the beach."

Farnham, who visited the town in 1840, gives this description of it in his "Early Days of California:" "The houses are chiefly built in the Spanish mode—adobe walls and roofs of tile. These tiles are made of clay fashioned into half cylinders, and burned like brick. In using them, the first layer is placed hollow side up; the second inversely, so as to lock over the first. Their ends overlap each other as common shingles do. This roofing serves very well in dry weather. But when the southeasters of the winter season come on, it affords a poor shelter. Very few of the houses have glass windows. Open spaces in the walls protected with bars of wood and plank shutters, serve instead. A. B. Thompson, a wealthy and hospitable American merchant, has erected a residence in the center of the town, which bears very striking testimony to his being a civilized man."

Fremont's battalion took possession of Santa Barbara, December 27, 1846. Next day the United States flag was raised on the flag staff in the plaza, from which had floated the banner

of Spain, the imperial standard of the empire and the cactus-perched eagle flag of the Republic of Mexico.

Lieut. Bryant, of Fremont's battalion, describes the town as it appeared at the time of the American conquest: "The town of Santa Barbara is beautifully situated for the picturesque, about one mile from the shore of a roadstead, which affords anchorage for vessels of any size, and a landing for boats in calm weather. The population of the town, I should judge from the number of houses to be about 1,200 souls. Most of the houses are constructed of adobes, in the usual architectural style of Mexican buildings. Some of them, however, are more Americanized, and have some pretensions to tasteful architecture, and comfortable and convenient interior arrangement.

For intelligence, refinement and civilization the population, it is said, will compare advantageously with any in California. Some old and influential Spanish families are residents of this place; but their casas, with the exception of that of Señor Don José Noriega, the largest house in the place, are now closed and deserted. It is a peculiarity of the Mexicans that they allow no shade or ornamental trees to grow near their houses. In none of the streets of the towns or missions through which I have passed has there been a solitary tree standing. I noticed very few horticultural attempts in Santa Barbara."

In 1834, the diputacion granted the pueblo a regular ayuntamiento, but what the municipal council did, no one knows. The records have been lost. The legislature of 1849-50 incorporated the City of Santa Barbara, April 9, 1850.

CHAPTER VII.

FOUNDING OF THE PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES.

THE history of the founding of our American cities shows that the location of a city, as well as its plan, is as often the result of accident as of design. Neither chance nor accident entered into the selection of the site, the plan or the name of Los Angeles. All these had been determined upon years before a colonist had been enlisted to make the settlement. The Spanish colonist, unlike the American backwoodsman, was not free to locate on the public domain wherever his caprice or his convenience dictated.

The Spanish poblador (founder or colonist) went where he was sent by his government. He built his pueblo after a plan designated by royal

reglamento. His planting and his sowing, the size of his fields and the shape of his house lot were fixed by royal decree. He was a dependent of the crown. The land he cultivated was not his own, except to use. If he failed to till it, it was taken from him and he was deported from the colony. He could not buy the land he lived on nor could he even exercise that privilege so dear to the Anglo-Californian—the right to mortgage it. Once located by royal order he could not change his location without permission nor could he visit his native land without a passport. He could not change his political opinions—that is if he had any to change. He could not change his religion and survive the operation. Envi-

roned and circumscribed by limitations and restrictions on all sides, it is not strange that the Spanish colonists were non-progressive.

The pueblo plan of colonization so common in Spanish-American countries did not originate with the Spanish-American colonists. It was older even than Spain itself. In early European colonization, the pueblo plan, the common square in the center of the town, the house lots grouped round it, the arable fields and the common pasture lands beyond, appears in the Aryan village, in the ancient German mark and in the old Roman *præsidium*. The Puritans adopted this form in their first settlements in New England. Around the public square or common where stood the meeting house and the town house, they laid off their home lots and beyond these were their cultivated fields and their common pasture lands. This form of colonization was a combination of communal interests and individual ownership. Primarily, no doubt, it was adopted for protection against the hostile aborigines of the country, and secondly for social advantage. It reversed the order of our own western colonization. The town came first, it was the initial point from which the settlement radiated; while with our western pioneers the town was an afterthought—a center point for the convenience of trade.

When it had been decided to send colonists to colonize California the settlements naturally took the pueblo form. The difficulty of obtaining regular supplies for the presidios from Mexico, added to the great expense of shipping such a long distance, was the principal cause that influenced the government to establish pueblos *de gente de razon*. The presidios received their shipments of grain for breadstuff from San Blas by sailing vessels. The arrival of these was uncertain. Once when the vessels were unusually long in coming, the padres and the soldiers at the presidios and missions were reduced to living on milk, bear meat and what provisions they could obtain from the Indians. When Felipe de Neve was made governor of Alta or Nueva California in 1776, he was instructed by the viceroy to make observations on the agricultural possibilities of the country and the feasibility of founding pueblos where grain could be produced to supply the military establishments.

On his journey from San Diego to San Francisco in 1777, he carefully examined the country; and as a result of his observations recommended the founding of two pueblos: one on the Rio de Porciuncula in the south, and the other on the Rio de Guadalupe in the north. On the 29th day of November, 1777, the Pueblo of San José de Guadalupe was founded. The colonists were nine of the presidio soldiers from San Francisco

and Monterey, who had some knowledge of farming, and five of Anza's pobladores, who had come with his expedition the previous year to found the presidio of San Francisco. From the fact that the founders, in part, of the first pueblo in California were soldiers has originated the fiction that the founders of the second pueblo, Los Angeles, were soldiers also; although this fiction has been contradicted repeatedly, it reappears in nearly every newspaper write-up of the early history of Los Angeles.

From various causes the founding of the second pueblo had been delayed. In the latter part of 1779, active preparations were begun for carrying out the plan of founding a presidio and three missions on the Santa Barbara Channel and a pueblo on the Rio Porciuncula to be named "Reyna de Los Angeles." The Comandante-General of the Four Interior Provinces of the West (which embraced the Californias, Sonora, New Mexico and Viscaya), Don Teodoro de Croix or "El Cavallero de Croix," "The Knight of the Cross," as he usually styled himself, gave instructions to Don Fernando de Rivera y Moncada to recruit soldiers and settlers for the proposed presidio and pueblo in Nueva California. He, Rivera, crossed the Gulf and began recruiting in Sonora and Sinaloa. His instructions were to secure twenty-four settlers, who were heads of families. They must be robust and well behaved, so that they might set a good example to the natives. Their families must accompany them and unmarried female relatives must be encouraged to go, with the view of marrying them to bachelor soldiers.

According to the Regulations drafted by Gov. Felipe de Neve June 1, 1779, for the Government of the Province of California and approved by the King, in a royal order of the 24th of October, 1781, settlers in California from the older provinces were each to be granted a house lot and a tract of land for cultivation. Each poblador in addition was to receive \$116.50 a year for the first two years, "the rations to be understood as comprehended in this amount, and in lieu of rations for the next three years they will receive sixty dollars yearly."

Section 3 of Title 14 of the Reglamento provided that "To each poblador and to the community of the Pueblo there shall be given under condition of repayment in horses and mules fit to be given and received, and in the payment of the other large and small cattle at the just prices, which are to be fixed by tariff, and of the tools and implements at cost, as it is ordained, two mares, two cows and one calf, two sheep and two goats, all breeding animals, and one yoke of oxen or steers, one plow point, one hoe, one spade, one axe, one sickle, one wood knife, one

musket and one leather shield, two horses and one cargo mule. To the community there shall likewise be given the males corresponding to the total number of cattle of different kinds distributed amongst all the inhabitants, one forge and anvil, six crowbars, six iron spades or shovels and the necessary tools for carpenter and cast work." For the government's assistance to the pobladores in starting their colony the settlers were required to sell to the presidios the surplus products of their lands and herds at fair prices, which were to be fixed by the government.

The terms offered to the settler were certainly liberal, and by our own hardy pioneers, who in the closing years of the last century were making their way over the Alleghany mountains into Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, they would have been considered munificent; but to the indolent and energyless mixed breeds of Sonora and Sinaloa they were no inducement. After spending nearly nine months in recruiting, Rivera was able to obtain only fourteen pobladores, but little over half the number required, and two of these deserted before reaching California. The soldiers that Rivera had recruited for California, forty-two in number, with their families, were ordered to proceed overland from Alamos, in Sonora, by way of Tucson and the Colorado River to San Gabriel Mission. These were commanded by Rivera in person.

Leaving Alamos in April, 1781, they arrived in the latter part of June at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers. After a short delay to rest the main company was sent on to San Gabriel Mission. Rivera, with ten or twelve soldiers, remained to recruit his live stock before crossing the desert. Two missions had been established on the California side of the Colorado the previous year. Before the arrival of Rivera the Indians had been behaving badly. Rivera's large herd of cattle and horses destroyed the mesquite trees and intruded upon the Indians' melon patches. This, with their previous quarrel with the padres, provoked the savages to an uprising. They, on July 17, attacked the two missions, massacred the padres and the Spanish settlers attached to the missions and killed Rivera and his soldiers—forty-six persons in all. The Indians burned the mission buildings. These were never rebuilt nor was there any other attempt made to convert the Yumas. The hostility of the Yumas practically closed the Colorado route to California for many years.

The pobladores who had been recruited for the founding of the new pueblo, with their families and a military escort, all under the command of Lieutenant José Zuñiga, crossed the gulf from Guaymas to Loreto, in Lower Califor-

nia, and by the 16th of May were ready for their long journey northward. In the meantime two of the recruits had deserted and one was left behind at Loreto. On the 18th of August the eleven who had remained faithful to their contract, with their families, arrived at San Gabriel. On account of smallpox among some of the children the company was placed in quarantine about a league from the mission.

On the 26th of August, 1781, from San Gabriel, Governor de Neve issued his instructions for the founding of Los Angeles, which gave some additional rules in regard to the distribution of lots not found in the royal reglamento previously mentioned.

On the 4th of September, 1781, the colonists, with a military escort headed by Governor Felipe de Neve, took up their line of march from the Mission San Gabriel to the site selected for their pueblo on the Río de Porciuncula. There, with religious ceremonies, the Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles was formally founded. A mass was said by a priest from the Mission San Gabriel, assisted by the choristers and musicians of that mission. There were salvos of musketry and a procession with a cross, candlesticks, etc. At the head of the procession the soldiers bore the standard of Spain and the women followed bearing a banner with the image of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels. This procession made a circuit of the plaza, the priest blessing it and the building lots. At the close of the services Governor de Neve made an address full of good advice to the colonists. Then the Governor, his military escort and the priests returned to San Gabriel and the colonists were left to work out their destiny.

Few of the great cities of the land have had such humble founders as Los Angeles. Of the eleven pobladores who built their huts of poles and tule thatch around the plaza vieja one hundred and twenty years ago, not one could read or write. Not one could boast of an unmixed ancestry. They were mongrels in race—Caucasian, Indian and Negro mixed. Poor in purse, poor in blood, poor in all the sterner qualities of character that our own hardy pioneers of the west possessed, they left no impress on the city they founded; and the conquering race that possesses the land they colonized has forgotten them. No street or landmark in the city bears the name of any one of them. No monument or tablet marks the spot where they planted the germ of their settlement. No Forefathers' day preserves the memory of their services and sacrifices. Their names, race and the number of persons in each family have been preserved in the archives of California. They are as follows:

1. Jose de Lara, a Spaniard (or reputed to

be one, although it is doubtful whether he was of pure blood); had an Indian wife and three children.

2. Jose Antonio Navarro, a Mestizo, forty-two years old; wife a mulattress; three children.

3. Basilio Rosas, an Indian, sixty-eight years old; had a mulatto wife and two children.

5. Antonio Felix Villavicencio, a Spaniard, thirty years old; had an Indian wife and one child.

6. Jose Vanegas, an Indian, twenty-eight years old; had an Indian wife and one child.

7. Alejandro Rosas, an Indian, nineteen years old and had an Indian wife. (In the records, "wife Coyote-Indian.")*

8. Pablo Rodriguez, an Indian, twenty-five years old; had an Indian wife and one child.

9. Manuel Camero, a mulatto, thirty years old; had a mulatto wife.

10. Luis Quintero, a negro, fifty-five years old, and had a mulatto wife and five children.

11. José Morena, a mulatto, twenty-two years old, and had a mulatto wife.

Antonio Miranda, the twelfth person described in the padron (list) as a Chino, fifty years old, and having one child, was left at Loreto when the expedition marched northward. It would have been impossible for him to have rejoined the colonists before the founding. Presumably his child remained with him, consequently there were but forty-four instead of "forty-six persons in all." Col. J. J. Warner, in his "Historical Sketch of Los Angeles," originated the fiction that one of the founders (Miranda, the Chino) was born in China. Chino, while it does mean a Chinaman, is also applied in Spanish-American countries to persons or animals having curly hair. Miranda was probably of mixed Spanish and Negro blood, and curly haired. There is no record to show that Miranda ever came to Alta California.

Another fiction that frequently appears in newspaper "write-ups" of Los Angeles is the statement that the founders were "discharged soldiers from the Mission San Gabriel." None of them had ever seen San Gabriel before they arrived there with Zuñiga's expedition on the 18th of August, 1781, nor is there a probability that any one of them ever was a soldier. When José de Galvez was fitting out the expedition for occupying San Diego and Monterey, he issued a proclamation naming St. Joseph as the patron saint of his California colonization scheme. Bearing this fact in mind, no doubt, Governor de Neve, when he founded San José, named St. Joseph its patron saint. Having

named one of the two pueblos for San José it naturally followed that the other should be named for Santa Maria, the Queen of the Angels, wife of San José.

On the 1st of August, 1769, Portolá's expedition, on its journey northward in search of Monterey Bay, had halted in the San Gabriel Valley near where the Mission Vieja was afterwards located, to reconnoiter the country and "above all," as Father Crespi observes, "for the purpose of celebrating the jubilee of Our Lady of the Angels of Porciuncula." Next day, August 2, after traveling about three leagues (nine miles), Father Crespi, in his diary, says: "We came to a rather wide cañada having a great many cottonwood and alder trees. Through it ran a beautiful river toward the north-northeast and curving around the point of a cliff it takes a direction to the south. Toward the north-northeast we saw another river bed which must have been a great overflow, but we found it dry. This arm unites with the river and its great floods during the rainy season are clearly demonstrated by the many uprooted trees scattered along the banks." (This dry river is the Arroyo Seco.) "We stopped not very far from the river, to which we gave the name of Porciuncula." Porciuncula is the name of a hamlet in Italy near which was located the little church of Our Lady of the Angels, in which St. Francis of Assisi was praying when the jubilee was granted him. Father Crespi, speaking of the plain through which the river flows says: "This is the best locality of all those we have yet seen for a mission, besides having all the resources required for a large town." Padre Crespi was evidently somewhat of a prophet.

The fact that this locality had for a number of years borne the name of "Our Lady of the Angels of Porciuncula" may have influenced Governor de Neve to locate his pueblo here. The full name of the town, El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles, was seldom used. It was too long for everyday use. In the earlier years of the town's history it seems to have had a variety of names. It appears in the records as El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles, as El Pueblo de La Reina de Los Angeles and as El Pueblo de Santa Maria de Los Angeles. Sometimes it was abbreviated to Santa Maria, but it was most commonly spoken of as El Pueblo—the town. At what time the name of Rio Porciuncula was changed to Rio Los Angeles is uncertain. The change no doubt was gradual.

The site selected for the pueblo of Los Angeles was picturesque and romantic. From where Alameda street now is to the eastern bank of the river the land was covered with a

*The term coyote was applied to Indians who were natives of Lower California.

dense growth of willows, cottonwoods and alders; while here and there, rising above the swampy copse, towered a giant aliso (sycamore). Wild grape vines festooned the branches of the trees and wild roses bloomed in profusion. Behind the narrow shelf of mesa land where the pueblo was located rose the brown hills, and in the distance towered the lofty Sierra Madre mountains.

For ages the Indians had roamed up and down the valley, but the Indian is so ardent a lover of nature that he never defaces her face by attempting to make improvements—particularly if it requires exertion to make the changes. For centuries within the limits that Neve had marked out for his pueblo had stood the Indian village of Yang-na or rather a succession of villages of that name. When the accretions of filth encroached upon the red man's dwelling and the increase of certain kinds of live stock, of name

offensive to ears polite, had become so great and their appetites so keen that even the phlegmatic Digger could no longer endure their aggressive attacks, then the poor Indian resorted to a heroic method of house-cleaning. On an appointed day the portable property was removed from the wickeups, the village was set on fire and myriads on myriads of *piojos* and *pulgas* were cremated in the conflagration. After purification by fire poor Lo built a new village on the old site—a new town with the same old name, Yang-na. Probably all of the Indians of Yang-na had been gathered into the mission fold at San Gabriel before Neve's pobladores built their huts on the banks of the Rio Porciuncula, still there seems to have been fears of an attack by hostile Indians, for the colonists built a guard house and barracks and a guard of soldiers was stationed at the pueblo for many years after the founding.

CHAPTER VIII.

LOS ANGELES IN THE SPANISH ERA.

IN THE previous chapter we had a description of the founding of the pueblo and the dedication of the house lots and the plaza. The plaza is an essential feature in the plan of Spanish-America towns. It is usually the geographical center of the pueblo lands. The old plaza of El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles, as designated by Gov. Felipe de Neve, in his "Instruccion para La Fundacion de Los Angeles," was a parallelogram one hundred varas in length by seventy-five in breadth. It was laid out with its corners facing the cardinal points of the compass, and with three streets running perpendicularly to each of its four sides, so that no street would be swept by the winds. The Governor evidently supposed that the winds would always blow from the orthodox four corners of the earth; therefore, he cut out his town on the bias, so as to outwit old Boreas.

The usual area of a pueblo in California was four square leagues, or about 17,770 acres (a Spanish square league contains 4,444 4-9 acres). The pueblo lands were divided into solares, or house lots, *suertes**—planting fields, *dehesas*, outside pasture lands; *ejidos*, or commons, lands nearest the town where the mustangs were tethered and the goats roamed at pleasure (from the *ejidos*, solares or house lots may be granted to

new comers); *propios*—public lands that may be rented or leased, and the proceeds used to defray municipal expenses; *realanges*, or royal lands, also used for raising revenue, and from these lands grants were made to new settlers. In addition there was also certain communal property known as *Biènes Concejiles*, which term has been defined as "that which, in respect of ownership, belongs to the public or council of a city, village or town, and in respect of its use belongs to every one of its inhabitants, such as fountains, woods, the pastures, waters of rivers for irrigation, etc."

After the pobladores had built their rude huts they turned their attention to the preparation of their fields for cultivation. A *toma*, or dam, and an irrigating ditch were constructed. This ditch passed along the east side and close to those lots on the southeastern corner of the square. It not only supplied the settlers with water for irrigating their fields, but also for drinking and household purposes. It was the first water system of Los Angeles. According to Neve's "Instructions," the *suertes*, or planting fields, were to be located at least 200 varas from the house lots that surrounded the square. This instruction, if complied with, located the western line of these fields about where Alameda street now is.

The following description of the colonists' planting fields is taken from the first Los An-

**Suerte*—chance or lot. The fields were called *suertes* because assigned by lot.

geles directory, published in 1872 by A. J. King and A. Waite:

"Thirty fields for cultivation were also laid out. Twenty-six of these fields contained each 40,000 square varas (equal to about eight acres). They were, with the exception of four (which were 300 by 100 varas) 200 varas square, and separated by lanes three varas wide. The fields were located between the irrigating ditch and the river, and mostly above a line running direct and nearly east from the town site to the river. (The fields covered the present site of Chinatown and that of the lumber yards, and possibly extended up to the San Fernando, or river station depot.) The distance from the irrigating ditch to the river across these fields was upwards of 1,200 varas. At that time the river ran along where now (1872) stand the houses of Julian Chavez and Elijah Moulton. It was evident that when the town was laid out the bluff bank, which in modern times extended from Aliso street up by the Stearns (now Capitol) mill to the toma, did not exist, but was made when the river ran near the town."

The streets of the pueblo were each ten varas (about twenty-eight feet) wide. The boundaries of the Plaza Vieja, or old plaza, as nearly as it is possible to locate them now, are as follows: "The southeast corner of Upper Main and Marchessault streets for the southern or southeastern corner of the square; the east line of Upper Main street from the above-named corner, 100 varas, in a northerly direction for the east line of the square; the eastern line of new High street for the western line of the square; and the northern line of Marchessault street for the southern line of the square."* Upon three sides of this parallelogram were the house lots, each 40x20 varas, except the two corner lots, which, fronting in part on two sides of the square, were L-shaped.

The eastern half of the southwestern side was left vacant; the western half of this side was designed for the public buildings—a guard-house, a town-house and a public granary.

While the house lots, the tilling-fields and a certain part of the live stock belonged in severalty to each head of a family, and to the care and cultivation of which he was supposed to devote his time and attention, there were also certain community interests of which each was required to perform his part, such as building the guard-house, the public granaries and the irrigating works, standing guard and herding the village flocks. It was discovered before long that there were shirks among the colonists—men who would not do their part of the community labor.

Early in 1782, José de Lara, one of the two Spaniards, Antonio Mesa and Luis Quintero, the two negroes, were deported from the colony and their property taken from them by order of the Governor, they being "useless to the pueblo and to themselves." As their families went with them, by their deportation the population of the pueblo was reduced to twenty-eight persons. The remaining colonists went to work. Before the close of 1784 they had replaced most of their tule-thatched and mud-daubed huts of poles with adobe houses. They had built the public buildings required and had begun the erection of a chapel. All of these were built of adobe and covered with thatch.

In 1785 José Francisco Sinova, a laborer, who for a number of years had lived in California, applied for admission into the pueblo and was admitted on the same terms as the original pobladores.

In 1786 Alferez (Lieut.) José Argüello, who had been detailed for that purpose by Governor Fages, the successor of de Neve, put the nine settlers who had been faithful to their trust in legal possession of their house, lots and sowing fields. Corporal Vicente Felix and Private Roque de Cota acted as legal witnesses. Each colonist in the presence of the others received a grant of a house, lot and three sowing fields, and he was given a branding-iron to distinguish his live stock from that of his neighbors.

It is probable that there had from the beginning been some understanding of what was the individual property of each one. Each of the nine settlers signed his grant or agreement with a cross; not one of them could write. Lieut. Argüello spent but little time over surveys, and probably set up no landmarks to define boundaries. The propios were said to extend southerly 2,200 varas from the toma or dam (which was located near the point where the Buena Vista street bridge now crosses the river) to the limit of the distributed lands. The realenges, or royal lands, were located on the eastern side of the river.

The exterior boundaries of the pueblo were not fixed then, nor were they ever defined while the town was under the domination of Spain. As we shall find later on, this occasioned controversies between the missionaries of San Gabriel and the settlers of Los Angeles.

The local government of the pueblo was a combination of the military and the civil forms. The civil authority was vested in an alcalde and two regidores (councilmen); the military in a corporal of the guard. There was another office, that of comisionado, which was quasi-military. The principal duty of this officer was to apporportion the pueblo lands to new settlers.

*J. J. Warner's Historical sketch of Los Angeles Co.

The corporal of the pueblo guard seems to have been the ranking officer in the town government, and, in addition to his military command, had supervision over the acts of the regidores and the alcalde.

The civil authorities were at first appointed by the governor; later on they were elected by the people. The territory of California was divided into military districts, corresponding in number to the presidios. Each military district was under the command of a military officer (captain or lieutenant), who reported to the governor, who was also an army officer, usually a lieutenant-colonel or colonel.

At the time of the founding of Los Angeles there were three presidios, viz.: San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco. Los Angeles was at first attached to San Diego. After the founding of Santa Barbara presidio it was placed in that military district.

The corporal of the pueblo guard reported to the commander of his district, and the commander to the comandante-general or governor. Vicente Felix, who assisted Lieut. Argüello in the distribution of the pueblo lands to the settlers in 1786, was the first corporal of the pueblo guard, which was furnished from the presidio of San Diego, and consisted of four or five soldiers of the regular army. All the male inhabitants of the pueblo over eighteen years were subject to military service, both at home in keeping order, and in the field in case of foreign invasion or an Indian outbreak. These civilian soldiers reported to the corporal of the guard for duty. Each was required to provide himself with a horse, a musket and a cuera or shield of bull hide.

For fifty years after the founding of the pueblo a guard was kept on duty at the cuartel or guard-house that stood just above the church of Our Lady of the Angels, on what is now the north-west corner of Upper Main and Marchessault streets; and nightly armed sentinels patrolled the town.

Los Angeles, like all pioneer settlements of America, had her Indian question to settle. There are no records of Indian massacres, but Indian scares occurred occasionally. In 1785 we find from the provincial records that 35 pounds of powder and 800 bullets were sent to Los Angeles as a reserve supply of ammunition for the settlers in case of an attack. There was not much danger from the valley Indians, who had been tamed by mission training and subjugated by the lash, but the mountain Indians were predatory and hostile. At one time the Mojaves made an incursion into the valley with the design of sacking the mission and attacking Los Angeles. They penetrated within two leagues of

the mission, where they killed a neophyte, but, hearing that there was a company of soldiers at Los Angeles prepared to attack them, they fled back to the mountains.

Between 1786 and 1790 the number of families increased from 9 to 30. An estado, or census of the pueblo, taken August 17, 1790, gives its total population 141, divided as follows: Males, 75; females, 66; unmarried, 91; married, 44; widowed, 6; under 7 years, 47; 7 to 16 years, 33; 16 to 29 years, 12; 29 to 40 years, 27; 40 to 90 years, 13; over 90 years, 9; Europeans, 1; Spanish (this probably means Spanish-Americans), 72; Indians, 7; Mulattoes, 22; Mestizos, 39. The large percentage of the population over 90 years of age is rather remarkable. The mixed races still constituted a large proportion of the pueblo population. The increase of inhabitants came largely from discharged soldiers of the presidios.

It was the policy of the government to encourage marriages between the bachelor soldiers and neophyte women, and thus increase the population of the territory without the expense of importing colonists from Mexico. Spain evidently looked more to the quantity of her colonists than to the quality.

Of the social life of the pueblo we know but little. The inhabitants were not noted for good behavior; they were turbulent and quarrelsome. The mixture of races was not conducive of harmony and good citizenship.

Corporal Felix seems to have been moderately successful in controlling the discordant elements. The settlers complained of his severity, but the governor sustained him, and he retained his position to the close of the century. If padre Salazar's opinions of the colonists of California were correct, they were a hard lot; but the padres were opposed to all efforts at the colonization of California by gente de razon, and the priest's picture of pueblo life may be overdrawn. He asserted that "the inhabitants of the pueblos were idlers and paid more attention to gambling and playing the guitar than to tilling their lands and educating their children. The pagans did most of the work, took a large part of the crop, and were so well supplied thereby that they did not care to be converted and live at the missions. The friars attended to the spiritual needs of the settlers free of charge, and their tithes did California no good. Young men grew up without restraint and wandered among the rancherias, setting the Indians a bad example and indulging in excesses that were sure sooner or later to result in disaster."

Notwithstanding Salazar's doleful picture of the pueblos, that of Los Angeles had made fair progress. In 1790 the earlier settlers had all re-

placed their huts of poles with adobe houses. There were twenty-nine dwellings, a town hall, barrack, cuartel and granaries built of adobe, and around these was a wall of the same material. Whether the wall was built as a defense against hostile Indians or to prevent incursions of their herds into the village does not appear. In 1790 their crop of grain amounted to 4,500 bushels, and their cattle had increased to 3,000 head. During the decade between 1790 and 1800 the population increased from 141 to 315. The increase came chiefly from the growing up of children and from the discharged soldiers of the presidios. Horses and cattle increased from 3,000 to 12,500 head, and the production of grain reached 7,800 bushels in 1796. In 1800 they offered to enter into an agreement to supply 3,400 bushels of wheat per year, at \$1.66 per bushel, for the San Blas market. Taxes were low and were payable in grain. Each settler was required to give annually two fanegas of maize or wheat for a public fund to be expended for the good of the community.

The decade between 1800 and 1810 was as devoid of noteworthy events as the preceding one. Life in the pueblo was a monotonous round of commonplace occurrences. The inhabitants had but little communication with the world beyond their own narrow limits. There was a mail between Mexico and California but once a month. As not more than half a dozen of the inhabitants could read or write, the pueblo mail added little weight to the budget of the soldiers' *correras* (mail carriers).

The settlers tilled their little fields, herded their cattle and sheep, and quarreled among themselves. During the decade drunkenness and other excesses were reported as alarmingly on the increase, and, despite the efforts of the *comisionado*, the *pobladores* could not be controlled. The jail and the stocks were usually well filled. Vicente Felix was no longer *comisioner*. Javier Alvarado, a sergeant of the army, was *comisionado* in 1809, and probably had filled the office the preceding years of the decade. Population increased slowly during the decade. In 1810 there were 365 persons in the pueblo; fifty had been recruited from the town for military service in the presidios. This would make a total of 415, or an increase of 100 in ten years.

The decade between 1810 and 1820 was marked by a greater increase in population than the preceding one. In 1820 the population of the pueblo, including the few ranchos surrounding it which were under its jurisdiction, was 650. The rule of Spain in Mexico was drawing to an end. The revolutionary war begun by Hidalgo at the pueblo of Dolores in 1810 was carried on

with varying success throughout this decade. About all that was known of it in California was that some disturbance in New Spain prevented supplies being sent to the missions and the presidios. The officers and soldiers received no pay. There was no money at the presidios to buy the products of the pueblos, and there were hard times all along the line. The common people knew little or nothing of what was going on in Mexico, and probably cared less. They had no aspirations for independence and were unfit for any better government than they had. The friars were strong adherents of the Spanish crown and bitterly opposed to a republican form of government. If the revolution succeeded it would be the downfall of their power in California.

The most exciting event of the decade was the appearance on the coast of California, in November, 1818, of the "pirate Buchar," as he was commonly called by the Californians. Bouchard was a Frenchman, in the service of the revolutionists of Buenos Ayres, and carried letters of marque, which authorized him to prey on Spanish commerce. Bouchard, with two ships, carrying 66 guns and 350 men, attacked Monterey, and after an obstinate resistance by the Californians, it was captured and burned. He next pillaged Ortega's ranch and burned the buildings; then, sailing down the coast, he scared the Santa Barbarans, looked into San Pedro Bay, but finding nothing there to tempt him, he kept on to San Juan Capistrano. Here he landed and robbed the mission of a few articles and drank the padres' wine; then he sailed away and disappeared from the coast. Los Angeles sent a company of soldiers to Santa Barbara to fight the insurgents. The Santa Barbara and Los Angeles troops reached San Juan the day after Bouchard pillaged the mission. Los Angeles lost nothing by the insurgents, but on the contrary gained two citizens—Joseph Chapman, of Massachusetts, and an American negro, named Fisher. Joseph Chapman was the first English-speaking resident of Los Angeles. He and Fisher were captured at Monterey, and not at Ortega's rancho, as stated by Stephen C. Foster. Chapman married and located at the Mission San Gabriel, where he became Padre Sanchez' man of all work, and built the first mill in Southern California.

The first year of the third decade of the century witnessed the downfall of Spanish domination in Mexico. The patriot priest Hidalgo had, on the 15th of September, 1810, struck the first blow for independence. For eleven years a fratricidal war was waged—cruel, bloody and devastating. Hidalgo, Allende, Miña, Morelos, Aldama, Rayon, and other patriot leaders sacri-

ficed their lives for the liberty of their country. Under Iturbide, in September, 1821, the independence of Mexico was finally achieved. It was not until September, 1822, that the flag of Spain

was supplanted by that of Mexico in California, although the oath of allegiance to the imperial government of Mexico was taken in April by Sola and others.

CHAPTER IX.

TRANSITION PERIOD—FROM MONARCHY TO REPUBLIC.

PABLO VICENTE DE SOLA was governor of Alta California when the transition came from the rule of Spain to that of Mexico. He had received his appointment from Viceroy Calleja in 1814. Calleja, the butcher of Guanajuato, was the cruelest and the most bloodthirsty of the vice-regal governors of New Spain during the Mexican revolution. Sola was thoroughly in sympathy with the loyalists and bitterly opposed to the revolutionary party of Mexico. To his influence and that of the friars was due the adherence of California to the cause of Spain. Throughout the eleven years of internecine war that deluged the soil of Mexico with blood, the sympathies of the Californians were not with those who were struggling for freedom.

Of the political upheavals that shook Spain in the first decades of the century only the faintest rumblings reached far-distant California. Notwithstanding the many changes of rulers that political revolutions and Napoleonic wars gave the mother country, the people of California remained loyal to the Spanish crown, although at times they must have been in doubt who wore the crown. The success of the revolutionary movement in Mexico was no doubt bitterly disappointing to Sola, but he gracefully submitted to the inevitable.

For half a century the Spanish flag had floated in California. It was lowered and in its place was hoisted the imperial standard of the Mexican Empire. A few months pass and the flag of the empire is supplanted by the tricolor of the Republic of Mexico. Thus the Californians, in little more than one year, have passed under three different forms of government—that of a kingdom, an empire and a republic, and Sola, from a loyal Spanish governor, has been transformed into a Mexican republican.

The transition from one form of government to another was not marked by any radical changes. Under the empire a beginning was made towards a representative government. California was given a "diputacion provincial" or provincial legislature, composed of a president and six vocales or members. This territorial legislature met at Monterey November 9, 1822. Los Angeles, was represented in it by José

Palomares and José Antonio Carrillo. The diputacion authorized the organization of ayuntamientos or town councils for the pueblos of Los Angeles and San José, and the election of regidores or councilmen to office by the votes of the people.

Under the empire, California also was entitled to send a diputado or delegate to the imperial cortes, to be selected by the people. Upon the overthrow of his "Most Serene Majesty, Augustin I. by Divine Providence and by the Congress of the Nation, First Constitutional Emperor of Mexico," and the downfall of his short-lived empire, the republic of Mexico was established and went into effect November 19, 1823, by the adoption of a constitution similar to that of the United States. The federation was composed of nineteen states and four territories. Alta California was one of the territories. The territories were each allowed a diputado in the Mexican congress. The governors of the territories were appointed by the president of the republic. The ayuntamiento of Los Angeles, which had been formed in November, 1822, under the empire, was continued under the republic, with the addition of a secretary and a sindico (treasurer). The quasi-military office of comisionado, which had existed almost from the founding of the pueblo, was abolished, but the old soldiers, who composed a considerable portion of the town's population, did not take kindly to this innovation. The military comandante of the district, with the approval of Governor Argüello, who had succeeded Sola, appointed Sergeant Guillermo Cota to control the unruly element of the pueblo, his authority being similar to that formerly exercised by the comisionados. Then there was a clash between the civil and military authorities. The alcalde and the ayuntamiento refused to recognize Cota's authority. They had progressed so rapidly in republican ideas that they denied the right of any military officer to exercise his power over the free citizens of Angeles. The town had a bad reputation in the territory. There was an unruly element in it. The people generally had a poor opinion of their rulers, both civil and military, and the ruler reciprocated in kind. The town had

a large crop of aspiring politicians, and it was noted for its production of wine and brandy. The result of mixing these two was disorder, dissensions and brawls. Rotation in office seems to have been the rule. No one could hold the office of alcalde two years in succession, nor could he vote for himself. In 1826, José Antonio Carrillo was elected alcalde, but nine citizens protested that his election was illegal because as an elector he had voted for himself and that he could not hold the office twice within two years. A new election was ordered. At another election Vicente Sanchez reported to Governor Echeandia that the election was void because the candidates were "vagabonds, drunkards and worse."

The population of the pueblo in 1822, when it passed from under the domination of Spain, was 770. It was exclusively an agricultural community. The only manufacturing was the converting of grapes into wine and brandy. The tax on wine and brandy retailed in 1829, was \$339; and the fines collected were \$158. These, the liquor tax and the fines, constituted the principal sources of municipal revenue.

The cattle owned by the citizens of the pueblo in 1821 amounted to 10,000 head. There was a great increase in live stock during the decade between 1820 and 1830. The increased demand for hides and tallow stimulated the raising of cattle. In 1830, the cattle of the pueblo had increased to 42,000 head, horses and mules numbered 3,000 head and sheep 2,400. A few foreigners had settled in Los Angeles. The first English-speaking person to locate here was José Chapman, captured at Monterey when the town was attacked and burned by Bouchard, as previously mentioned. He arrived at Los Angeles in 1818. Chapman was the only foreign-born resident of the pueblo under Spanish rule. Mexico, although jealous of foreigners, was not so proscriptive in her policy toward them as Spain. As opportunity for trade opened up foreigners began to locate in the town. Between 1822 and 1830 came Santiago McKinley, John Temple, George Rice, J. D. Leandry, Jesse Ferguson, Richard Laughlin, Nathaniel Pryor, Abel Stearns, Louis Bouchette and Juan Domingo. These adopted the customs of the country, married and became permanent residents of the town. Of these McKinley, Temple, Stearns and Rice were engaged in trade and kept stores. Their principal business was the purchase of hides for exchange with the hide droghers. The hide droghers were vessels fitted out in Boston and freighted with assorted cargoes to exchange for hides and tallow. The embarcadero of San Pedro became the principal entrepot of this trade. It was the port of Los Angeles and of

the three missions, San Gabriel, San Fernando and San Juan Capistrano.

Alfred Robinson in his "Life in California" thus describes the methods of doing business at San Pedro in 1829: "After the arrival of our trading vessel our friends came in the morning flocking on board from all quarters; and soon a busy scene commenced, afloat and ashore. Boats were passing to the beach, and men, women and children partaking in the general excitement. On shore all was confusion, cattle and carts laden with hides and tallow, gente de razon and Indians busily employed in the delivery of their produce and receiving in return its value in goods. Groups of individuals seated around little bonfires upon the ground, and horsemen racing over the plains in every direction." "Thus the day passed, some arriving, some departing—till long after sunset, the low white road, leading across the plains to the town, appeared a living panorama." Next to a revolution there was no other event that so stirred up the social elements of the old pueblo as the arrival of a hide drogher at San Pedro. "On the arrival of a new vessel from the United States," says Robinson, "every man, woman, boy and girl took a proportionate share of interest as to the qualities of her cargo. If the first inquired for rice, sugar or tobacco, the latter asked for prints, silks and satins; and if the boy wanted a Wilson's jack-knife the girl hoped that there might be some satin ribbons for her. Thus the whole population hailed with eagerness an arrival. Even the Indian in his unsophisticated style asked for Panas Colorodos and Abalaris—red handkerchiefs and beads."

Robinson describes the pueblo as he saw it in 1829: "The town of Los Angeles consisted at this time of about twenty or thirty houses scattered about without any regularity or any particular attraction, excepting the numbers of vineyards located along the lowlands on the borders of the Los Angeles River. There were but two foreigners in the town at that time, natives of New England, namely: George Rice and John Temple, who were engaged in merchandising in a small way, under the firm name of Rice & Temple." The following description, taken from Robinson's "Life in California," while written of Monterey, applies equally well to Los Angeles and vicinity: "Scarce two houses in the town had fireplaces; then (1829) the method of heating the houses was by placing coals in a roof tile, which was placed in the center of the room." "This method we found common throughout the country. There were no windows; and in place of the ordinary wooden door a dried bullock hide was substituted, which was the case as a general thing in nearly all the

ranches on the coast, as there was no fear of intrusion excepting from bears that now and then prowled about and were easily frightened away when they ventured too near. The bullock hide was used almost universally in lieu of the old-fashioned bed ticking, being nailed to the bedstead frame, and served every purpose for which it was intended and was very comfortable to sleep upon." At the close of the third decade of the century we find but little change in the manners and customs of the colonists from those of the pobladores who nearly fifty years before built their primitive habitations around the plaza vieja. In the half century the town had slowly increased in population, but there had been no material improvement in the manner of living and but little advancement in intelligence. The population of the pueblo was largely made up of descendants of the founders who had grown to manhood and womanhood in the place of their birth. Isolated from contact with the world's

activities they were content to follow the antiquated customs and to adopt the non-progressive ideas of their fathers. They had passed from under the domination of a monarchy and become the citizens of a republic, but the transition was due to no effort of theirs nor was it of their own choosing. With the assistance of the missions they had erected a new church, but neither by the help of the missions nor by their own exertions had they built a schoolhouse. In the first half century of the pueblo's existence, if the records are correct, there were but three terms of school. Generations grew to manhood during the vacations. "A little learning is a dangerous thing." The learning obtained at the pueblo school in the brief term that it was open never reached the danger point. The limited foreign immigration that had come to the country after it had passed from the rule of Spain had as yet made no change in its customs.

CHAPTER X.

MISSION SECULARIZATION AND THE PASSING OF THE NEOPHYTE.

IT IS not my purpose in this volume to devote much space to the subject of the Secularization of the Missions. Any extended discussion of that theme would be out of place in a local history.

Much has been written in recent years on the subject of the Franciscan Missions of Alta California, but the writers have added nothing to our knowledge of these establishments beyond what can be obtained from the works of Bancroft, Hittell, Forbes and Robinson. Some of the later writers, carried away by sentiment, are very misleading in their statements. Such expressions as "The Robber Hand of Secularization" and "the brutal and thievish dis-establishment of the missions" emanate from writers who look at the question from its sentimental side only, and who know little or nothing of the causes which brought about the secularization of the mission.

It is an historical fact known to all acquainted with California history that these establishments were not intended by the Crown of Spain to become permanent institutions. The purpose for which the Spanish government fostered and protected them was to christianize the Indians and make of them self-supporting citizens. Very early in its history Governor Borica, Fages and other intelligent Spanish officers in California discovered the weakness of the mission system. Governor Borica, writing in 1796, said: "Ac-

cording to the laws the natives are to be free from tutelage at the end of ten years, the Missions then becoming doctrinaires, but those of New California at the rate they are advancing will not reach the goal in *ten centuries*; the reason, God knows, and men, too, know something about it." Spain, early in the present century, had formulated a plan for their secularization, but the war of Mexican Independence prevented the enforcement of it.

With the downfall of Spanish domination in Mexico came the beginning of the end of missionary rule in California. The majority of the mission padres were Spanish born. In the war of Mexican independence their sympathies were with their mother country, Spain. After Mexico attained her independence, some of them refused to acknowledge allegiance to the Republic. The Mexican authorities feared and distrusted them. In this, in part, they found a pretext for the dis-establishment of the missions and the confiscation of the mission estates. There was another cause or reason for secularization more potent than the loyalty of the padres to Spain. Few forms of land monopoly have ever exceeded that in vogue under the mission system of California. From San Diego to San Francisco bay the twenty missions established under Spanish rule monopolized the greater part of the fertile land between the Coast Range and the sea. There was but little left for other settlers. A settler

could not obtain a grant of land if the padres of the nearest mission objected.

The twenty-four ranchos owned by the Mission San Gabriel contained about a million and a half acres and extended from the sea to the San Bernardino mountains. The greatest neophyte population of San Gabriel was in 1817, when it reached 1701. Its yearly average for the first three decades of the present century did not exceed 1,500. It took a thousand acres of fertile land under the mission system to support an Indian, even the smallest papoose of the mission flock. It is not strange that the people clamored for a subdivision of the mission estates; and secularization became a public necessity. The most enthusiastic admirer of the missions to-day, had he lived in California seventy years ago, would no doubt have been among the loudest in his wail against the mission system. The Reglamento governing the secularization of the missions published by Governor Echeandia in 1830, but not enforced, and that formulated by the diputacion under Governor Figueroa in 1834, approved by the Mexican congress and finally enforced in 1834-35-36, were humane measures. The regulations provided for the colonizations of the neophytes into pueblos or villages. A portion of the personal property and a part of the lands held by the missions were to be distributed among the Indians as follows: "Article 5—To each head of a family and all who are more than twenty years old, although without families, will be given from the lands of the mission, whether temporal (lands dependent on the seasons) or watered, a lot of ground not to contain more than four hundred varas (yards) in length, and as many in breadth, nor less than one hundred. Sufficient land for watering the cattle will be given in common. The outlets or roads shall be marked out by each village, and at the proper time the corporation lands shall be designated." This colonization of the neophytes into pueblos would have thrown large bodies of the land held by the missions open to settlement by white settlers. The personal property of missionary establishments was to have been divided among their neophyte retainers thus: "Rule 6. Among the said individuals will be distributed, ratably and justly, according to the discretion of the political chief, the half of the movable property, taking as a basis the last inventory which the missionaries have presented of all descriptions of cattle. Rule 7. One-half or less of the implements and seeds indispensable for agriculture shall be allotted to them."

The political government of the Indian pueblos was to be organized in accordance with existing laws of the territory governing other

towns. The neophyte could not sell, mortgage or dispose of the land granted him; nor could he sell his cattle. The regulations provided that "Religious missionaries shall be relieved from the administration of temporalities and shall only exercise the duties of their ministry so far as they relate to spiritual matters." The nunneries or the houses where the Indian girls were kept under charge of a dueña until they were of marriageable age were to be abolished and the children restored to their parents. Rule seven provided that "What is called the 'priesthood' shall immediately cease, female children whom they have in charge being handed over to their fathers explaining to them the care they should take of them, and pointing out their obligations as parents. The same shall be done with the male children."

Commissioners were to be appointed to take charge of the mission property and superintend its subdivision among the neophytes. The conversion of ten of the missionary establishments into pueblos was to begin in August, 1835. That of the others was to follow as soon as possible. San Gabriel, San Fernando and San Juan Capistrano were among the ten that were to be secularized first. For years secularization had threatened the missions, but hitherto something had occurred at the critical time to avert it. The missionaries had used their influence against it, had urged that the neophytes were unfitted for self-support, had argued that the emancipation of the natives from mission rule would result in disaster to them. Through all the agitation of the question in previous years the padres had labored on in the preservation and upbuilding of their establishments; but the issuing of the secularization decree by the Mexican Congress, August 17, 1833, the organization of the Hajar Colony in Mexico and the instructions of acting President Frarias to Hajar to occupy all the property of the missions and subdivide it among the colonists on their arrival in California, convinced the missionaries that the blow could no longer be averted. The revocation of Hajar's appointment as governor and the controversy which followed between him and Governor Figueroa and the diputacion for a time delayed the enforcement of the decree.

In the meantime, with the energy born of despair, eager at any cost to outwit those who sought to profit by their ruin, the mission fathers hastened to destroy that which through more than half a century thousands of human beings had spent their lives to accumulate.

"Hitherto, cattle had been killed only as their meat was needed for use, or, at intervals perhaps, for the hides and tallow alone, when an overplus of stock rendered such action neces-

sary. Now they were slaughtered in herds by contract on equal shares, with any who would undertake the task. It is claimed by some writers that not less than 100,000 head of cattle were thus slain from the herds of San Gabriel Mission alone. The same work of destruction was in progress at every other mission throughout the territory and this vast country, from end to end, was become a mighty shambles, drenched in blood and reeking with the odor of decaying carcasses. There was no market for the meat and this was considered worthless. The creature was lassoed, thrown, its throat cut, and while yet writhing in death agony its hide was stripped and pegged upon the ground to dry. There were no vessels to contain the tallow and this was run into great pits dug for that purpose, to be spaded out anon, and shipped with the hides to market—all was haste."

"Whites and natives alike revelled in gore, and vied with each other in destruction. So many cattle were there to kill, it seemed as though this profitable and pleasant work must last forever. The white settlers were especially pleased with the turn affairs had taken, and many of them did not scruple unceremoniously to appropriate herds of young cattle wherewith to stock their ranches."* So great was the stench from the rotting carcasses of the cattle on the plains that a pestilence was threatened. The ayuntamiento of Los Angeles, November 15, 1833, passed an ordinance compelling all persons slaughtering cattle for the hides and tallow to cremate the carcasses.

Hugo Reid in the "Letters" (previously referred to in this volume) says of this period at San Gabriel: "These facts (the decree of secularization and the distribution of the mission property) being known to Padre Tomas (Estenaga), he, in all probability by order of his superior, commenced a work of destruction. The back buildings were unroofed and the timber converted into fire wood. Cattle were killed on the halves by people who took a lion's share. Utensils were disposed of, and goods and other articles distributed in profusion among the neophytes. The vineyards were ordered to be cut down, which, however, the Indians refused to do." After the mission was placed in charge of an administrator, Padre Tomas remained as minister of the church at a stipend of \$1,500 per annum, derived from the Pious Fund.

Hugo Reid says of him, "As a wrong impression of his character may be produced from the preceding remarks, in justice to his memory be it stated that he was a truly good man, a sin-

cere Christian and a despiser of hypocrisy. He had a kind, unsophisticated heart, so that he believed every word told him. There has never been a purer priest in California. Reduced in circumstances, annoyed on many occasions by the petulance of administrators, he fulfilled his duties according to his conscience, with benevolence and good humor. The nuns, who when the secular movement came into operation, had been set free, were again gathered together under his supervision and maintained at his expense, as were also a number of old men and women."

The experiment of colonizing the Indians in pueblos was a failure and they were gathered back into the mission, or as many of them as could be got back, and placed in charge of administrators. "The Indians," says Reid, "were made happy at this time in being permitted to enjoy once more the luxury of a tule dwelling, from which the greater part had been debarred for so long; they could now breathe freely again." (The close adobe buildings in which they had been housed in mission days were no doubt one of the causes of the great mortality among them.)

"Administrator followed administrator until the mission could support no more, when the system was broken up." * * * "The Indians during this period were continually running off. Scantily clothed and still more scantily supplied with food, it was not to be wondered at. Nearly all the Gabrielinos went north, while those of San Diego, San Luis and San Juan overrun this country, filling the Angeles and surrounding ranchos with more servants than were required. Labor, in consequence, was very cheap. The different missions, however, had alcaldes continually on the move hunting them up and carrying them back, but to no purpose; it was labor in vain."

"Even under the dominion of the church in mission days," Reid says, "the neophytes were addicted both to drinking and gaming, with an inclination to steal;" but after their emancipation they went from bad to worse. Those attached to the ranchos and those located in the town were virtually slaves. They had bosses or owners and when they ran away were captured and returned to their master. The sindaco's account book for 1840 contains this item "For delivery of two Indians to their boss, \$12.00."

At Los Angeles the Indian village on the river between what is now Aliso and First streets was a sink hole of crime. It was known as the "*pueblo*" or little town. Time and again the neighboring citizens petitioned for its removal. In 1846 it was demolished and the Indians removed to the "Spring of the Abilas" across the river,

*History of Los Angeles County, by J. Albert Wilson.

but their removal did not improve their morals.

In 1847, when the American soldiers were stationed at Los Angeles, the new *pueblito* became so vile that Col. Stevenson ordered the city authorities either to keep the dissolute characters out of it or destroy it. The authorities decided to allot land to the families on the outskirts of the city, keeping them dispersed as much as possible. Those employing Indian servants were required to keep them on their premises; but even these precautions did not prevent the Indians from drunkenness and debauchery. Vicente Guerrero, the *sindico*, discussing the Indian question before the *ayuntamiento* said: "The Indians are so utterly depraved that no matter where they may settle down their conduct would be the same, since they look upon death even with indifference, provided they can indulge in their pleasures and vices."

After the downfall of the missions some of the more daring of the neophytes escaped to the mountains. Joining the wild tribes there, they became leaders in frequent predatory excursions on the horses and cattle of the settlers in the valleys. They were hunted and shot down like wild beasts.

After the discovery of gold and American immigration began to pour into California the neophyte sunk to lower depths. The vineyards of Los Angeles became immensely profitable, grapes retailing at twenty-five cents a pound in San Francisco. The Indians constituted the labor element of Los Angeles, and many of them were skillful vineyardists. Unprincipled employers paid them off in *aguardiente*, a fiery liquid distilled from grapes. Even when paid in money there were unscrupulous wretches ready to sell them strong drink; the consequences were that on Saturday night after they received their pay they assembled at their *rancherías* and all, young and old, men and women, spent the night in drunkenness, gambling and debauchery. On Sunday afternoon the marshal with his Indian *alcaldes*, who had been kept sober by being locked up in jail, proceeded to gather the drunken wretches into a big corral in the rear of the Downey block. On Monday morning they were put up at auction and sold for a week to the

vineyardists at prices ranging from one to three dollars, one third of which was paid to the slave at the end of the week, usually in *aguardiente*. Then another Saturday night of debauchery, followed by the Monday auction and in two or three years at most the Indian was dead. In less than a quarter of a century after the American occupation, dissipation and epidemics of smallpox had settled the Indian question in Los Angeles—settled it by the extinction of the Indian.

What became of the vast mission estates? As the cattle were killed off the different ranchos of the mission domains, settlers petitioned the *ayuntamiento* for grants. If upon investigation it was found that the land asked for was vacant the petition was referred to the Governor for his approval. In this way the vast mission domains passed into private hands. The country improved more in wealth and population between 1836 and 1846 than in the previous fifty years. Secularization was destruction to the missions and death to the Indian, but it was beneficial to the country at large. The passing of the neophyte had begun long before the decrees of secularization were enforced. Nearly all the missions passed their zenith in population during the second decade of the century. Even had the missionary establishments not been secularized they would eventually have been depopulated. At no time during mission rule were the number of births equal to the number of deaths. When recruits could no longer be obtained from the Gentiles or wild Indians the decline became more rapid. The mission annals show that from 1769 to 1834, when secularization was enforced—an interval of 65 years—79,000 converts were baptized and 62,000 deaths recorded. The death rate among the neophytes was about twice that of the negro in this country and four times that of the white race. The extinction of the neophyte or mission Indian was due to the enforcement of that inexorable law or decree of nature, the Survival of the Fittest. Where a stronger race comes in contact with a weaker there can be but one ending to the contest—the extermination of the weaker.

CHAPTER XI.

A DECADE OF REVOLUTIONS.

THE decade between 1830 and 1840 was the era of California revolutions. Los Angeles was the storm center of the political disturbances that agitated the territory. Most of them originated there, and those that had their origin in some other quarter veered to the town before their fury was spent. The town produced prolific crops of statesmen in the '30s, and it must be said that it still maintains its reputation in that line. The Angelenos of that day seemed to consider that the safety of the territory and the liberty of its inhabitants rested on them. The patriots of the south were hostile to the office-holders of the north and yearned to tear the state in two, as they do to-day, in order that there might be more offices to fill.

From the downfall of Spanish domination in California in 1822 to the close of that decade there had been but few disturbances. The only political outbreak of any consequence had been Solis' and Herrera's attempt to revolutionize the territory in the interest of Spain. Argüello, who had succeeded Sola as governor, and Echeandia, who filled the office from 1825 to the close of the decade, were men of liberal ideas. They had to contend against the Spanish-born missionaries, who were bitterly opposed to republican ideas. Serrià, the president of the missions, and a number of the priests under him, refused to swear allegiance to the Republic. Serrià was suspended from office and one or two of the friars deported from the country. Their disloyalty brought about the beginning of the movement for secularization of the missions, as narrated in the previous chapter. Echeandia, in 1829, had elaborated a plan for their secularization, but was superseded by Victoria before he could put it in operation.

Manuel Victoria was appointed governor in March, 1830, but did not reach California until the last month of the year. Victoria very soon became unpopular. He undertook to overturn the civil authority and substitute military rule. He recommended the abolition of the ayuntamientos and refused to call together the territorial diputacion. He exiled Don Abel Stearns and José Antonio Carrillo; and at different times, on trumped-up charges, had half a hundred of the leading citizens of Los Angeles incarcerated in the pueblo jail. Alcalde Vicente San-

chez was the petty despot of the pueblo who carried out the tyrannical decrees of his master, Victoria. Among others who were imprisoned in the cuartel was José Maria Avila. Avila was proud, haughty and overbearing. He had incurred the hatred of both Victoria and Sanchez. Sanchez, under orders from Victoria, placed Avila in prison, and to humiliate him put him in irons. Avila brooded over the indignities inflicted upon him and vowed to be revenged.

Victoria's persecutions became so unbearable that Pio Pico, Juan Bandini and José Antonio Carrillo raised the standard of revolt at San Diego and issued a pronunciamiento, in which they set forth the reasons why they felt themselves obliged to rise against the tyrant, Victoria. Pablo de Portilla, comandante of the presidio of San Diego, and his officers, with a force of fifty soldiers, joined the revolutionists and marched to Los Angeles. Sanchez' prisoners were released and he was chained up in the pueblo jail. Here Portilla's force was recruited to two hundred men. Avila and a number of the other released prisoners joined the revolutionists, and all marched forth to meet Victoria, who was moving southward with an armed force to suppress the insurrection. The two forces met on the plains of Cahuenga, west of the pueblo, at a place known as the Lomitas de la Cañada de Breita. The sight of his persecutor so infuriated Avila that alone he rushed upon him to run him through with his lance. Captain Pacheco, of Victoria's staff, parried the lance thrust. Avila shot him dead with one of his pistols and again attacked the governor and succeeded in wounding him, when he himself received a pistol ball that unhorsed him. After a desperate struggle (in which he seized Victoria by the foot and dragged him from his horse) he was shot by one of Victoria's soldiers. Portilla's army fell back in a panic to Los Angeles and Victoria's men carried the wounded governor to the Mission San Gabriel, where his wounds were dressed by Joseph Chapman, who to his many other accomplishments added that of amateur surgeon. Some citizens who had taken no part in the fight brought the bodies of Avila and Pacheco to the town. "They were taken to the same house, the same hands rendered them the last sad rites, and they were laid side by side.

Side by side knelt their widows and mingled their tears, while sympathizing countrymen chanted the solemn prayers of the church for the repose of the souls of these untimely dead. Side by side beneath the orange and the olive in the little churchyard upon the plaza sleep the slayer and the slain.*

Next day, Victoria, supposing himself mortally wounded, abdicated and turned over the governorship of the territory to Echeandia. He resigned the office December 9, 1831, having been governor a little over ten months. When Victoria was able to travel he was sent to San Diego, from where he was deported to Mexico, San Diego borrowing \$125 from the ayuntamiento of Los Angeles to pay the expense of shipping him out of the country. Several years afterwards the money had not been repaid, and the town council began proceedings to recover it, but there is no record in the archives to show that it was ever paid. And thus it was that California got rid of a bad governor and Los Angeles incurred a bad debt.

January 10, 1832, the territorial legislature met at Los Angeles to choose a "gefe politico," or governor, for the territory. Echeandia was invited to preside, but replied from San Juan Capistrano that he was busy getting Victoria out of the country. The diputacion, after waiting some time and receiving no satisfaction from Echeandia whether he wanted the office or not, declared Pio Pico, by virtue of his office of senior vocal, "gefe politico."

No sooner had Pico been sworn into office than Echeandia discovered that he wanted the office and wanted it badly. He came to Los Angeles from San Diego. He protested against the action of the diputacion and intrigued against Pico. Another revolution was threatened. Los Angeles favored Echeandia, although all the other towns in the territory had accepted Pico. (Pico at that time was a resident of San Diego.) A mass-meeting was called on February 12, 1832, at Los Angeles to discuss the question whether it should be Pico or Echeandia. I give the report of the meeting in the quaint language of the pueblo archives:

"The town, acting in accord with the Most Illustrious Ayuntamiento, answered in a loud voice, saying they would not admit Citizen Pio Pico as 'gefe politico,' but desired that Lieut. Col. Citizen José Maria Echeandia be retained in office until the supreme government appoint. Then the president of the meeting, seeing the determination of the people, asked the motive or reason of refusing Citizen Pio Pico, who was of unblemished character. To this the people

responded that while it was true that Citizen Pio Pico was to some extent qualified, yet they preferred Lieut.-Col. Citizen José Ma. Echeandia. The president of the meeting then asked the people whether they had been bribed, or was it merely insubordination that they opposed the resolution of the Most Excellent Diputacion? Whereupon the people answered that they had not been bribed nor were they insubordinate, but that they opposed the proposed 'gefe politico' because he had not been named by the supreme government."

At a public meeting, February 19, the matter was again brought up. Again the people cried out, "they would not recognize or obey any other gefe politico than Echeandia." The Most Illustrious Ayuntamiento opposed Pio Pico for two reasons: "First, because his name appeared first on the plan to oust Gefe Politico Citizen Manuel Victoria," and "Second, because he, Pico, had not sufficient capacity to fulfil the duties of the office." Then José Perez and José Antonio Carrillo withdrew from the meeting, saying they would not recognize Echeandia as "gefe politico." Pico, after holding the office for twenty days, resigned for the sake of peace. And this was the length of Pico's first term as governor.

Echeandia, by obstinacy and intrigue, had obtained the coveted office of "gefe politico," but he did not long enjoy it in peace. News came from Monterey that Captain Augustin V. Zamorano had declared himself governor and was gathering a force to invade the south and enforce his authority. Echeandia began at once marshaling his forces to oppose him. Ybarra, Zamorano's military chief, with a force of one hundred men, by a forced march reached Paso de Bartolo, on the San Gabriel River, where fifteen years later Stockton fought the Mexican troops under Flores. Here Ybarra found Captain Borroso posted with a piece of artillery and fourteen men. He did not dare to attack him. Echeandia and Borroso gathered a force of a thousand neophytes at Paso de Bartolo, where they drilled them in military evolutions. Ybarra's troops had fallen back to Santa Barbara, where he was joined by Zamorano with reinforcements. Ybarra's force was largely made up of ex-convicts and other undesirable characters, who took what they needed, asking no questions of the owners. The Angeleños, fearing those marauders, gave their adhesion to Zamorano's plan and recognized him as military chief of the territory. Captain Borroso, Echeandia's faithful adherent, disgusted with the fickleness of the Angeleños, at the head of a thousand mounted Indians, threatened to invade the recalcitrant pueblo, but at the intercession of the frightened

*Stephen C. Foster.

inhabitants this modern Coriolanus turned aside and regaled his neophyte retainers on the fat bullocks of the Mission San Gabriel, much to the disgust of the mission padres. The neophyte warriors were disbanded and sent to their respective missions.

A peace was patched up between Zamorano and Echeandia. Alta California was divided into two territories. Echeandia was given jurisdiction over all south of San Gabriel and Zamorano all north of San Fernando. This division apparently left a neutral district, or "no man's land," between. Whether Los Angeles was in this neutral territory the records do not show. If it was, it is probable that neither of the governors wanted the job of governing the recalcitrant pueblo.

In January, 1833, Governor Figueroa arrived in California. Echeandia and Zamorano each surrendered his half of the divided territory to the newly appointed governor, and California was united and at peace. Figueroa proved to be the right man for the times. He conciliated the factions and brought order out of chaos. The two most important events in Figueroa's term of office were the arrival of the Hajar Colony in California and the secularization of the missions. These events were most potent factors in the evolution of the territory.

In 1833, the first California colonization scheme was inaugurated in Mexico. At the head of this was José Maria Hajar, a Mexican gentleman of wealth and influence. He was assisted in its promulgation by José M. Padres, an adventurer, who had been banished from California by Governor Victoria. Padres, like some of our modern real estate boomers, pictured the country as an earthly paradise—an improved and enlarged Garden of Eden. Among other inducements held out to the colonists, it is said, was the promise of a division among them of the mission property and a distribution of the neophytes for servants.

Headquarters were established at the city of Mexico and two hundred and fifty colonists enlisted. Each family received a bonus of \$10, and all were to receive free transportation to California and rations while on the journey. Each head of a family was promised a farm from the public domain, live stock and farming implements; these advances to be paid for on the installment plan. The original plan was to found a colony somewhere north of San Francisco bay, but this was not carried out. Two vessels were dispatched with the colonists—the Morelos and the Natalia. The latter was compelled to put into San Diego on account of sickness on board. She reached that port, September 1, 1834. A part of the colonists on board her were sent to

San Pedro and from there they were taken to Los Angeles and San Gabriel. The Morelos reached Monterey, September 25. Hajar had been appointed governor of California by President Farias, but after the sailing of the expedition Santa Anna, who had succeeded Farias, dispatched a courier overland with a countermanding order. By one of the famous rides of history, Amador, the courier, made the journey from the city of Mexico to Monterey in forty days and delivered his message to Governor Figueroa. When Hajar arrived he found to his dismay that he was only a private citizen of the territory instead of its governor. The colonization scheme was abandoned and the immigrants distributed themselves throughout the territory. Generally they were a good class of citizens, and many of them became prominent in California affairs. Of those who located in Southern California may be named Ignacio Coronel and his son, Antonio F. Coronel, Augustin Olvera, the first county judge of Los Angeles; Victor Prudon, José M. Covarrubias, Charles Baric, Jesus Noe and Juan N. Ayala.

That storm center of political disturbances, Los Angeles, produced but one small revolution during Figueroa's term as governor. A party of fifty or sixty Sonorans, some of whom were Hajar colonists who were living either in the town or its immediate neighborhood, assembled at Los Nietos on the night of March 7, 1835. They formulated a pronunciamiento against Don José Figueroa, in which they first vigorously arraigned him for sins of omission and commission and then laid down their plan for the government of the territory. Armed with this formidable document and a few muskets and lances, these patriots, headed by Juan Gallado, a cobbler, and Felipe Castillo, a cigar-maker, in the gray light of the morning rode into the pueblo, took possession of the town hall and the big cannon and the ammunition that had been stored there when the Indians of San Luis Rey had threatened hostilities. The slumbering inhabitants were aroused from their dreams of peace by the drum beat of war. The terrified citizens rallied to the juzgado, the ayuntamiento met, the cobbler statesmen, Gallado, presented his plan; it was discussed and rejected. The revolutionists, after holding possession of the pueblo throughout the day, tired, hungry and disappointed in not receiving their pay for saving the country, surrendered to the legal authorities the real leaders of the revolution and disbanded. The leaders proved to be Torres, a clerk, and Apalategui, a doctor, both supposed to be emissaries of Hajar. They were imprisoned at San Gabriel. When news of the revolt reached Figueroa he had Hajar and Padres ar-

rested for complicity in the outbreak. Hija, with half a dozen of his adherents, was shipped back to Mexico. And thus the man who the year before had landed in California with a commission as governor and authority to take possession of all the property belonging to the missions, returned to his native land an exile. His grand colonization scheme and his "Compañía Cosmopolitana" that was to revolutionize California commerce were both disastrous failures.

Governor José Figueroa died at Monterey September 29, 1835. He is generally regarded as the best of the Mexican governors sent to California. He was of Aztec extraction and was proud of his Indian blood. Governor Figueroa during his last sickness turned over the political command of the territory to José Castro, senior vocal, who then became "gefe politico." Los Angeles refused to recognize his authority. By a decree of the Mexican congress (of which the following is a copy) it had just been declared a city and the capital of Alta California:

"His excellency, the president ad interim of the United States of Mexico, Miguel Barragan. The president ad interim of the United States of Mexico, to the inhabitants of the republic, Let it be known: That the general congress has decreed the following: That the town of Los Angeles, Upper California, is erected to a city and shall be for the future the capital of that territory.

BASILO ARRILLAGA,

President House of Deputies.

ANTONIO PACHECO LEAL,

President of the Senate.

DEMETRIO DEL CASTILLO,

Secretary House of Deputies.

MANUEL MIRANDA,

Secretary of the Senate.

I therefore order it to be printed and circulated and duly complied with.

Palace of the federal government in Mexico, May 23, 1835. MIGUEL BARRAGAN."

The ayuntamiento claimed that as Los Angeles was the capital the governor should remove his office and archives to that city. Monterey opposed the removal, and considerable bitterness was engendered. This was the beginning of the "capital war," which disturbed the peace of the territory for ten years, and increased in bitterness as it increased in age.

Castro held the office of gefe politico four months and then passed it on to Colonel Gutierrez, military chief of the territory, who held it about the same length of time. The supreme government, December 16, 1835, appointed Mariano Chico governor. Thus the territory had four governors within nine months. They changed so rapidly that there was not time to foment a revolution.

Chico reached California in April, 1836, and began his administration by a series of petty tyrannies. Just before his arrival in California a vigilance committee at Los Angeles shot to death Gervacio Alispaz and his paramour, Maria del Rosario Villa, for the murder of the woman's husband, Domingo Feliz. Chico had the leaders arrested and came down to Los Angeles with the avowed purpose of executing Prudon, Arzaga and Arango, the president, secretary and military commander, respectively, of the Defenders of Public Security, as the vigilantes called themselves. He summoned Don Abel Stearns to Monterey and threatened to have him shot for some unknown or imaginary offense. He fulminated a fierce pronunciamiento against foreigners, and, in an address before the diputacion, proved to his own satisfaction that the country was going to the "demnition bow-wows." Exasperated beyond endurance, the people of Monterey rose en masse against him, and so terrified him that he took passage on board a brig that was lying in the harbor and sailed for Mexico.

CHAPTER XII.

EL ESTADO LIBRE Y SOBERANO DE ALTA CALIFORNIA.

(The Free and Sovereign State of Alta California.)

THE effort to free California from the domination of Mexico and make her an independent government is an almost unknown chapter of her history. Los Angeles and San Diego played a very important part in California's war for Independence, but unfortunately their efforts were wrongly directed and they received neither honor nor profit out of the part they played. The story of the part they played in the revolution is told in the Los Angeles Archives. From these I derive much of the matter given in this chapter.

The origin of the movement to make California independent and the causes that led to an outbreak against the governing power were very similar to those which led to our separation from our own mother country of England, namely, bad governors. Between 1830 and 1836 the territory had had six Mexican-born governors. The best of these, Figueroa, died in office. Of the others the Californians deposed and deported two; and a third was made so uncomfortable that he exiled himself. Many of the acts of these governors were as despotic as those of the royal governors of the colonies before our Revolution. California was a fertile field for Mexican adventurers of broken fortunes. Mexican officers commanded the provincial troops; Mexican officials looked after the revenues and embezzled them, and Mexican governors ruled the territory. There was no outlet for the ambitious native-born sons of California. There was no chance for the hijos del pais (Sons of the Country) to obtain office, and one of the most treasured prerogatives of the free-born citizen of any republic is the privilege of holding office.

We closed the previous chapter of the revolutionary decade with the departure of Governor Marino Chico, who was deposed and virtually exiled by the people of Monterey. On his departure Colonel Gutierrez for the second time became governor. He very soon made himself unpopular by attempting to enforce the Centralist decrees of the Mexican Congress and by other arbitrary measures. He quarreled with Juan Bautista Alvarado, the ablest of the native Californians. Alvarado and José Castro raised

the standard of revolt. They gathered together a small army of rancheros and an auxiliary force of twenty-five American hunters and trappers under Graham, a backwoodsman from Tennessee. By a strategic movement they captured the castillo or fort which commanded the presidio where Gutierrez and the Mexican army officials were stationed. The patriots demanded the surrender of the presidio and the arms. The governor refused. The revolutionists had been able to find but a single cannon ball in the castillo, but this was sufficient to do the business. A well-directed shot tore through the roof of the governor's house, covering him and his staff with the debris of broken tiles; this, and the desertion of most of his soldiers to the patriots, brought him to terms. On the 5th of November, 1836, he surrendered the presidio and his authority as governor. He and about seventy of his adherents were sent aboard a vessel lying in the harbor and shipped out of the country.

With the Mexican governor and his officers out of the country the next move of Castro and Alvarado was to call a meeting of the diputacion or territorial congress. A plan for the independence of California was adopted. This, which was known afterwards as the Monterey plan, consisted of six sections, the most important of which are as follows: "First, Alta California hereby declares itself independent from Mexico until the Federal System of 1824 is restored. Second, The same California is hereby declared a Free and Sovereign State; establishing a congress to enact the special laws of the country and the other necessary supreme powers. Third, The Roman Apostolic Catholic Religion shall prevail, no other creed shall be allowed, but the government shall not molest anyone on account of his private opinions." The diputacion issued a Declaration of Independence that arraigned the Mother Country, Mexico, and her officials very much in the style that our own Declaration gives it to King George III. and England.

Castro issued a pronunciamiento ending with Viva La Federacion! Viva La Libertad! Viva el Estado Libre y Soberano de Alta California!

Thus amid vivas and proclamations, with the beating of drums and the booming of cannon, El Estado Libre de Alta California (The Free State of Alta California) was launched on the political sea. But it was rough sailing for the little craft. Her ship of state struck a rock and for a time shipwreck was threatened.

For years there had been a growing jealousy between Northern and Southern California. Los Angeles, as has been stated in the previous chapter, had by a decree of the Mexican Congress been made the capital of the territory. Monterey had persistently refused to give up the governor and the archives. In the movement to make Alta California a free and independent state, the Angeleños recognized an attempt on the part of the people of the North to deprive them of the capital. Although as bitterly opposed to Mexican governors, and as active in fomenting revolutions against them as the people of Monterey the Angeleños chose to profess loyalty to the Mother Country. They opposed the plan of government adopted by the Congress at Monterey and promulgated a plan of their own, in which they declared California was not free; that the "Roman Catholic Apostolic Religion shall prevail in this jurisdiction, and any person publicly professing any other shall be prosecuted by law as heretofore." A mass meeting was called to take measures "to prevent the spreading of the Monterey Revolution, so that the progress of the Nation may not be paralyzed," and to appoint a person to take military command of the department.

San Diego and San Luis Rey took the part of Los Angeles in the quarrel, Sonoma and San José joined Monterey, while Santa Barbara, always conservative, was undecided, but finally issued a plan of her own. Alvarado and Castro determined to suppress the revolutionary Angeleños. They collected a force of one hundred men made up of natives and Graham's contingent of twenty-five American riflemen. With this army they prepared to move against the recalcitrant sureños (southerners).

The ayuntamiento of Los Angeles began preparations to resist the invaders. An army of 270 men was enrolled, a part of which was made up of neophytes. To secure the sinews of war José Sepulveda, second alcalde, was sent to the Mission San Fernando to secure what money there was in the hands of the mayor domo. He returned with two packages which when counted were found to contain \$2,000.

Scouts patrolled the Santa Barbara road as far as San Buenaventura to give warning of the approach of the enemy, and pickets guarded the Pass of Cahuenga and the Rodeo de Las Aguas to prevent northern spies from entering and

southern traitors from getting out of the pueblo.

The southern army was stationed at San Fernando under the command of Alferez (Lieut.) Rocha. Alvarado and Castro pushing rapidly down the coast reached Santa Barbara, where they were kindly received and their force recruited to 120 men with two pieces of artillery. José Sepulveda at San Fernando sent to Los Angeles for the cannon at the town house and \$200 of the mission money to pay his men.

On the 16th of January, 1837, Alvarado from San Buenaventura dispatched a communication to the ayuntamiento of Los Angeles and the citizens, telling them what military resources he had, which he would use against them if it became necessary, but he was willing to confer upon a plan of settlement. Sepulveda and A. M. Osio were appointed commissioners and sent to confer with the governor, armed with several propositions, the substance of which was that California shall not be free and the Catholic religion must prevail with the privilege to prosecute any other religion "according to law as heretofore." The commissioners met Alvarado on "neutral ground," between San Fernando and San Buenaventura. A long discussion followed without either coming to the point. Alvarado, by a coup d'état, brought it to an end. In the language of the commissioners' report to the ayuntamiento: "While we were a certain distance from our own forces with only four unarmed men and were on the point of coming to an agreement with Juan B. Alvarado we saw the Monterey division advancing upon us and we were forced to deliver up the instructions of this Illustrious Body through fear of being attacked." They delivered up not only the instructions but the Mission San Fernando. The southern army was compelled to surrender it and fall back on the pueblo, Rocha swearing worse than "our army in Flanders" because he was not allowed to fight. The southern soldiers had a wholesome dread of Graham's riflemen. These fellows, armed with long Kentucky rifles, shot to kill, and a battle once begun somebody would have died for his country and it would not have been Alvarado's riflemen.

The day after the surrender of the mission, January 21, 1837, the ayuntamiento held a session and the members were as obdurate and belligerent as ever. They resolved that it was only in the interests of humanity that the mission had been surrendered and their army forced to retire. "This ayuntamiento, considering the commissioners were forced to comply, annuls all action of the commissioners and does not recognize this territory as a free and sovereign state nor Juan B. Alvarado as its governor, and declares itself in favor of the Supreme Govern-

ment of Mexico." A few days later Alvarado entered the city without opposition, the Angeleñan soldiers retiring to San Gabriel and from there scattering to their homes.

On the 26th of January, an extraordinary session of the most illustrious ayuntamiento was held. Alvarado was present and made a lengthy speech, in which he said, "the native sons were subjected to ridicule by the Mexican mandarins sent here, and, knowing our rights, we ought to shake off the ominous yoke of bondage." Then he produced and read the six articles of the Monterey plan; the Council also produced a plan and a treaty of amity was effected. Alvarado was recognized as governor *pro tem.* and peace reigned. The belligerent *sureños* vied with each other in expressing their admiration for the new order of things. Pio Pico wished to express the pleasure it gave him to see a "hijo del país" in office, and Antonio Osio, the most belligerent of the *sureños*, declared "that sooner than again submit to a Mexican dictator as governor, he would flee to the forest and be devoured by wild beasts." The ayuntamiento was asked to provide a building for the government, "this being the capital of the State." The hatchet apparently was buried. Peace reigned in El Estado Libre.

At the meeting of the town council on the 30th of January, Alvarado made another speech, but it was neither conciliatory nor complimentary. He arraigned the "traitors who were working against the peace of the country" and urged the members to take measures "to liberate the city from the hidden hands that will tangle them in their own ruin." The pay of his troops who were ordered here for the welfare of California is due "and it is an honorable and preferred debt, therefore the ayuntamiento will deliver to the government the San Fernando money," said he. With a wry face, very much such as a boy wears when he is told that he has been spanked for his own good, the *alcalde* turned over the balance of the mission money to Juan Bautista, and the governor took his departure for Monterey, leaving, however, Col. José Castro with part of his army stationed at Mission San Gabriel, ostensibly "to support the city's authority," but in reality to keep a close watch on the city authorities.

Los Angeles was subjugated, peace reigned and El Estado Libre de Alta California took her place among the nations of the earth. But peace's reign was brief. At the meeting of the ayuntamiento May 27, 1838, Juan Bandini and Santiago E. Argüello of San Diego, appeared with a pronunciamiento and a plan—San Diego's plan of government. Monterey, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles had each formulated a plan of

government for the territory and now it was San Diego's turn. Augustin V. Zamorano, who was exiled with Governor Gutierrez, had crossed the frontier and was made *comandante-general* and territorial political chief *ad interim* by the San Diego revolutionists. The plan restored California to obedience to the supreme government; all acts of the diputacion and the Monterey plan were annulled and the northern rebels were to be arraigned and tried for their part in the revolution; and so on through twenty articles.

On the plea of an Indian outbreak near San Diego, in which the red men, it was said, "were to make an end of the white race," the big cannon and a number of men were secured at Los Angeles to assist in suppressing the Indians, but in reality to reinforce the army of the San Diego revolutionists. With a force of 125 men under Zamorano and Portilla, "the army of the Supreme Government" moved against Castro at Los Angeles. Castro retreated to Santa Barbara and Portilla's army took position at San Fernando.

The civil and military officials of Los Angeles took the oath to support the Mexican constitution of 1836 and, in their opinion, this absolved them from all allegiance to Juan Bautista and his Monterey plan. Alvarado hurried reinforcements to Castro at Santa Barbara, and Portilla called loudly for "men, arms and horses," to march against the northern rebels. But neither military chieftain advanced, and the summer wore away without a battle. There were rumors that Mexico was preparing to send an army of 1,000 men to subjugate the rebellious Californians. In October came the news that José Antonio Carrillo, the Machiavelli of California politics, had persuaded President Bustamante to appoint Carlos Carrillo, José's brother, governor of Alta California.

Then consternation seized the *arribaños* (uppers) of the north, and the *abajaños* (lowers) of the south went wild with joy. It was not that they loved Carlos Carrillo, for he was a Santa Barbara man and had opposed them in the late unpleasantness, but they saw in his appointment an opportunity to get revenge on Juan Bautista for the way he had humiliated them. They sent congratulatory messages to Carrillo and invited him to make Los Angeles the seat of his government. Carrillo was flattered by their attentions and consented. The 6th of December, 1837, was set for his inauguration, and great preparations were made for the event. The big cannon was brought over from San Gabriel to fire salutes and the city was ordered illuminated on the nights of the 6th, 7th and 8th of December. Cards of invitation were issued and the people

from the city and country were invited to attend the inauguration ceremonies, "dressed as decent as possible," so read the invitations.

The widow Josefa Alvarado's house, the finest in the city, was secured for the governor's palacio (palace). The largest hall in the city was secured for the services and decorated as well as it was possible. The city treasury, being in its usual state of collapse, a subscription for defraying the expenses was opened and horses, hides and tallow, the current coin of the pueblo, were liberally contributed.

On the appointed day, "The Most Illustrious Ayuntamiento and the citizens of the neighborhood (so the old archives read) met his Excellency, the Governor, Don Carlos Carrillo, who made his appearance with a magnificent accompaniment." The secretary, Narciso Botello, "read in a loud, clear and intelligible voice, the oath, and the governor repeated it after him." At the moment the oath was completed, the artillery thundered forth a salute and the bells rang out a merry peal. The governor made a speech, when all adjourned to the church, where a mass was said and a solemn Te Deum sung; after which all repaired to the house of His Excellency, where the southern patriots drank his health in bumpers of wine and shouted themselves hoarse in vivas to the new government. An inauguration ball was held—the "beauty and the chivalry of the south were gathered there." The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men. And it was:

"On with the dance! Let joy be unconfined;
No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure
meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

Outside the tallow dips flared and flickered from the porticos of the houses, bonfires blazed in the streets and cannon boomed salvos from the old plaza. Los Angeles was the capital at last and had a governor all to herself, for Santa Barbara refused to recognize Carrillo, although he belonged within its jurisdiction.

The Angeleños determined to subjugate the Barbareños. An army of 200 men, under Casteñada, was sent to capture the city. After a few futile demonstrations, Casteñada's forces fell back to San Buenaventura.

Then Alvarado determined to subjugate the Angeleños. He and Castro, gathering together an army of 200 men, by forced marches they reached San Buenaventura, and by a strategic movement captured all of Casteñada's horses and drove his army into the Mission Church. For two days the battle raged and, "cannon to the right of them," and "cannon in front of them

volleyed and thundered." One man was killed on the northern side and the blood of several mustangs watered the soil of their native land—died for their country. The southerners slipped out of the church at night and fled up the valley on foot. Castro's caballeros captured about 70 prisoners. Pio Pico, with reinforcements from San Diego, met the demoralized remnants of Casteñada's army at the Santa Clara river, and together all fell back to Los Angeles. Then there was wailing in the old pueblo, where so lately there had been rejoicing. Gov. Carlos Carrillo gathered together what men he could get to go with him and retreated to San Diego. Alvarado's army took possession of the southern capital and some of the leading conspirators were sent as prisoners to Vallejo's bastille at Sonoma.

Carrillo, at San Diego, received a small reinforcement from Mexico, under a Captain Tobar. Tobar was made general and given command of the southern army. Carrillo, having recovered from his fright, sent an order to the northern rebels to surrender within fifteen days under penalty of being shot as traitors if they refused. In the meantime Los Angeles was held by the enemy. The second alcalde (the first, Louis Aranas, was a prisoner) called a meeting to devise some means "to have his excellency, Don Carlos Carrillo, return to this capital, as his presence is very much desired by the citizens to protect their lives and property." A committee was appointed to find Don Carlos.

Instead of surrendering, Castro and Alvarado, with a force of 200 men, advanced against Carrillo. The two armies met at Campo de Las Flores. General Tobar had fortified a cattle corral with rawhides, carretas and cottonwood poles. A few shots from Alvarado's artillery scattered Tobar's rawhide fortifications. Carrillo surrendered. Tobar and a few of the leaders escaped to Mexico. Alvarado ordered the misguided Angeleñan soldiers to go home and behave themselves. He brought the captive governor back with him and left him with his (Carrillo's) wife at Santa Barbara, who became surety for the deposed ruler. Not content with his unfortunate attempts to rule, he again claimed the governorship on the plea that he had been appointed by the supreme government. But the Angeleños had had enough of him. Disgusted with his incompetency, Juan Gallardo, at the session of May 14, 1838, presented a petition praying that this ayuntamiento do not recognize Carlos Carrillo as governor, and setting forth the reasons why we, the petitioners, "should declare ourselves subject to the northern governor" and why they opposed Carrillo.

"First. In having compromised the people

from San Buenaventura south into a declaration of war, the incalculable calamities of which will never be forgotten, not even by the most ignorant."

"Second. Not satisfied with the unfortunate event at San Buenaventura, he repeated the same at Campo de Las Flores, which, only through a divine dispensation, California is not to-day in mourning." Seventy citizens signed the petition, but the city attorney, who had done time in Vallejo's bastile, decided the petition illegal because it was written on common paper when paper with the proper seal could be obtained.

Next day Gallardo returned with his petition on legal paper. The ayuntamiento decided to sound the "public alarm" and call the people together to give them "public speech." The public alarm was sounded. The people assembled at the city hall; speeches were made on both sides; and when the vote was taken 22 were in favor of the northern governor, 5 in favor of whatever the ayuntamiento decides, and Serbuló Vareles alone voted for Don Carlos Carrillo. So the council decided to recognize Don Juan Bautista Alvarado as governor and leave the supreme government to settle the contest between him and Carrillo.

Notwithstanding this apparent burying of the hatchet, there were rumors of plots and intrigues in Los Angeles and San Diego against Alvarado. At length, aggravated beyond endurance, the governor sent word to the sureños that if they did not behave themselves he would shoot ten of the leading men of the south. As he had about that number locked up in the Castillo at Sonoma, his was no idle threat.

One by one Alvarado's prisoners of state were released from Vallejo's bastile at Sonoma and returned to Los Angeles, sadder if not wiser men. At the session of the ayuntamiento October 20, 1838, the president announced that Senior Regidor José Palomares had returned from Sonoma, where he had been compelled to go by reason of "political differences," and that he should be allowed his seat in the council. The request was granted unanimously.

At the next meeting Narciso Botello, its former secretary, after five and a half months' imprisonment at Sonoma, put in an appearance and

claimed his office and his pay. Although others had filled the office in the interim the illustrious ayuntamiento, "ignoring for what offense he was incarcerated, could not suspend his salary." But his salary was suspended. The treasury was empty. The last horse and the last hide had been paid out to defray the expenses of the inauguration festivities of Carlos, the Pretender, and the civil war that followed. Indeed, there was a treasury deficit of whole caballadas of horses and bales of hides. Narciso's back pay was a preferred claim that outlasted El Estado Libre.

The sureños of Los Angeles and San Diego, finding that in Alvarado they had a man of courage and determination to deal with, ceased from troubling him and submitted to the inevitable.

At the meeting of the ayuntamiento, October 5, 1839, a notification was received stating that the supreme government of Mexico had appointed Juan Bautista Alvarado "Governor of the Department." There was no grumbling or dissent. On the contrary the records say, "This Illustrious Body acknowledges receipt of the communication and congratulates His Excellency. It will announce the same to the citizens to-morrow (Sunday), will raise the national colors, salute the same with the required number of volleys, and will invite the people to illuminate their houses for a better display in rejoicing at such a happy appointment." With his appointment by the supreme government the "Free and sovereign state of Alta California" became a dream of the past—a dead nation. Indeed, months before Alvarado had abandoned his idea of founding an independent state and had taken the oath of allegiance to the constitution of 1836. The loyal sureños received no thanks from the supreme government for all their professions of loyalty, whilst the rebellious arribañas of the north obtained all the rewards—the governor, the capital and the offices. The supreme government gave the deposed governor, Carlos Carrillo, a grant of the island of Santa Rosa, in the Santa Barbara Channel, but whether it was given him as a salve to his wounded dignity or as an Elba or St. Helena, where, in the event of his stirring up another revolution, he might be banished a la Napoleon, the records do not inform us.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CLOSING YEARS OF MEXICAN RULE.

THE decade of revolutions closed with Alvarado firmly established as Governor of the Department of the Californias. (By the constitution of 1836 Upper and Lower California had been united into a department.) The hijos del pais had triumphed. A native son was governor of the department; another native son was comandante of its military forces. The membership of the departmental junta, which had taken the place of the diputacion, was largely made up of sons of the soil, and natives filled the minor offices. In their zeal to rid themselves of Mexican office-holders they had invoked the assistance of another element that was ultimately to be their undoing.

During the revolutionary era just passed the foreign population had largely increased. Not only had the foreigners come by sea, but they had come by land. Capt. Jedediah S. Smith, a New England-born trapper and hunter, was the first man to enter California by the overland route. He came in 1826 by the way of Great Salt Lake and the Rio Virgin, then across the desert through the Cajon Pass to San Gabriel and Los Angeles. On his return he crossed the Sierra Nevadas, and, following up the Humboldt river, returned to Great Salt Lake. He was the first white man to cross the Sierra Nevadas. A number of trappers and hunters came in the early '30s from New Mexico by way of the old Mexican trail. This immigration was largely American, and was made up of a bold, adventurous class of men, some of them not the most desirable immigrants. Of this latter class were some of Graham's followers.

By invoking Graham's aid to place him in power, Alvarado had fastened upon his shoulders an Old Man of the Sea. It was easy enough to enlist the services of Graham's riflemen, but altogether another matter to get rid of them. Now that he was firmly established in power, Alvarado would, no doubt, have been glad to be rid entirely of his recent allies, but Graham and his adherents were not backward in giving him to understand that he owed his position to them, and they were inclined to put themselves on an equality with him. This did not comport with his ideas of the dignity of his office. To be hailed by some rough buckskin-clad trapper

with "Ho! Bautista; come here, I want to speak with you," was an affront to his pride that the governor of the two Californias could not quietly pass over, and besides, like all of his countrymen, he disliked foreigners.

There were rumors of another revolution, and it was not difficult to persuade Alvarado that the foreigners were plotting to revolutionize California. Mexico had recently lost Texas, and the same class of "malditos extranjeros" (wicked strangers) were invading California, and would ultimately possess themselves of the country. Accordingly, secret orders were sent throughout the department to arrest and imprison all foreigners. Over one hundred men of different nationalities were arrested, principally American and English. Of these forty-seven were shipped to San Blas, and from there marched overland to Tepic, where they were imprisoned for several months. Through the efforts of the British consul, Barron, they were released. Castro, who had accompanied the prisoners to Mexico to prefer charges against them, was placed under arrest and afterwards tried by court-martial, but was acquitted. He had been acting under orders from his superiors. After an absence of over a year twenty of the exiles landed at Monterey on their return from Mexico. Robinson, who saw them land, says: "They returned neatly dressed, armed with rifles and swords, and looking in much better condition than when they were sent away, or probably than they had ever looked in their lives before." The Mexican government had been compelled to pay them damages for their arrest and imprisonment and to return them to California. Graham, the reputed leader of the foreigners, was the owner of a distillery near Santa Cruz, and had gathered a number of hard characters around him. It would have been no loss had he never returned.

The only other event of importance during Alvarado's term as governor was the capture of Monterey by Commodore Ap Catesby Jones, of the United States navy. This event happened after Alvarado's successor, Micheltorena, had landed in California, but before the government had been formally turned over to him.

The following extract from the diary of a

pioneer and former resident of Los Angeles who was an eye-witness of the affair, gives a good description of the capture:

"Monterey, Oct. 19, 1842.—At 2 p. m. the United States man-of-war 'United States,' Commodore Ap Catesby Jones, came to anchor close alongside and inshore of all the ships in port. About 3 p. m. Captain Armstrong came ashore, accompanied by an interpreter, and went direct to the governor's house, where he had a private conversation with him, which proved to be a demand for the surrender of the entire coast of California, Upper and Lower, to the United States government. When he was about to go on board he gave three or four copies of a proclamation to the inhabitants of the two Californias, assuring them of the protection of their lives, persons and property. In his notice to the governor (Alvarado) he gave him only until the following morning at 9 a. m. to decide. If he received no answer, then he would fire upon the town."

"I remained on shore that night and went down to the governor's, with Mr. Larkin and Mr. Eagle. The governor had had some idea of running away and leaving Monterey to its fate, but was told by Mr. Spence that he should not go, and finally he resolved to await the result. At 12 at night some persons were sent on board the "United States" who had been appointed by the governor to meet the commodore and arrange the terms of the surrender. Next morning at half-past ten o'clock about 100 sailors and 50 marines disembarked. The sailors marched up from the shore and took possession of the fort. The American colors were hoisted. The "United States" fired a salute of thirteen guns; it was returned by the fort, which fired twenty-six guns. The marines in the mean time had marched up to the government house. The officers and soldiers of the California government were discharged and their guns and other arms taken possession of and carried to the fort. The stars and stripes now wave over us. Long may they wave here in California!"

"Oct. 21st, 4 p. m.—Flags were again changed, the vessels were released, and all was quiet again. The commodore had received later news by some Mexican newspapers."

Commodore Jones had been stationed at Callao with a squadron of four vessels. An English fleet was also there, and a French fleet was cruising in the Pacific. Both these were supposed to have designs on California. Jones learned that the English admiral had received orders to sail next day. Surmising that his destination might be California, he slipped out of the harbor the night before and crowded all sail to reach California before the English admiral.

The loss of Texas, and the constant influx of immigrants and adventurers from the United States into California, had embittered the Mexican government more and more against foreigners. Manuel Micheltorena, who had served under Santa Anna in the Texan war, was appointed, January 19, 1842, comandante-general inspector and gobernador propietario of the Californias.

Santa Anna was president of the Mexican Republic. His experience with Americans in Texas during the Texan war of independence, in 1836-37, had determined him to use every effort to prevent California from sharing the fate of Texas.

Micheltorena, the newly-appointed governor, was instructed to take with him sufficient force to check the ingress of Americans. He recruited a force of 350 men, principally convicts enlisted from the prisons of Mexico. His army of thieves and ragamuffins landed at San Diego in August, 1842.

Robinson, who was at San Diego when one of the vessels conveying Micheltorena's cholos (convicts) landed, thus describes them: "Five days afterward the brig Chato arrived with ninety soldiers and their families. I saw them land, and to me they presented a state of wretchedness and misery unequalled. Not one individual among them possessed a jacket or pantaloons, but, naked, and like the savage Indians, they concealed their nudity with dirty, miserable blankets. The females were not much better off, for the scantiness of their mean apparel was too apparent for modest observers. They appeared like convicts, and, indeed, the greater portion of them had been charged with crime, either of murder or theft."

Micheltorena drilled his Falstaffian army at San Diego for several weeks and then began his march northward. Los Angeles made great preparations to receive the new governor. Seven years had passed since she had been decreed the capital of the territory, and in all these years she had been denied her rights by Monterey. A favorable impression on the new governor might induce him to make the ciudad his capital. The national fiesta of September 16 was postponed until the arrival of the governor. The best house in the town was secured for him and his staff. A grand ball was projected and the city illuminated the night of his arrival. A camp was established down by the river and the cholos, who in the mean time had been given white linen uniforms, were put through the drill and the manual of arms. They were incorrigible thieves, and stole for the very pleasure of stealing. They robbed the hen roosts, the orchards, the vineyards and the vegetable gardens of the

citizens. To the Angeleños the glory of their city as the capital of the territory faded in the presence of their empty chicken coops and plundered orchards. They longed to speed the departure of their now unwelcome guests. After a stay of a month in the city, Micheltorena and his army took up their line of march northward. He had reached a point about twenty miles north of San Fernando, when, on the night of the 24th of October, a messenger aroused him from his slumbers with the news that the capital had been captured by the Americans. Micheltorena seized the occasion to make political capital for himself with the home government. He spent the remainder of the night in fulminating proclamations against the invaders fiercer than the thunderbolts of Jove, copies of which were dispatched post haste to Mexico. He even wished himself a thunderbolt "that he might fly over intervening space and annihilate the invaders." Then, with his own courage and doubtless that of his brave cholos aroused to the highest pitch, instead of rushing on the invaders he and his army fled back to San Fernando, where, afraid to advance or retreat, he halted until news reached him that Commodore Jones had restored Monterey to the Californians. Then his valor reached the boiling point. He boldly marched to Los Angeles, established his headquarters in the city and awaited the coming of Commodore Jones and his officers from Monterey.

On the 19th of January, 1843, Commodore Jones and his staff came to Los Angeles to meet the governor. At the famous conference in the Palacio de Don Abel, Micheltorena presented his Articles of Convention. Among other ridiculous demands were the following: "Article VI. Mr. Thomas Ap C. Jones will deliver 1,500 complete infantry uniforms to replace those of nearly one-half of the Mexican force, which have been ruined in the violent march and the continued rains while they were on their way to recover the port thus invaded." "Article VII. Jones to pay \$15,000 into the national treasury for expenses incurred from the general alarm; also a complete set of musical instruments in place of those ruined on this occasion."* Judging from Robinson's description of the dress of Micheltorena's cholos it is doubtful whether there was an entire uniform among them.

"The commodore's first impulse," writes a member of his staff, "was to return the papers without comment and to refuse further communication with a man who could have the effrontery to trump up such charges as those for which indemnification was claimed." The commodore

on reflection put aside his personal feelings, and met the governor at the grand ball in Sanchez Hall held in honor of the occasion. The ball was a brilliant affair, "the dancing ceased only with the rising of the sun next morning." The commodore returned the articles without his signature. The governor did not again refer to his demands. Next morning, January 21, 1843, Jones and his officers took their departure from the city "amidst the beating of drums, the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells, saluted by the general and his wife from the door of their quarters." On the 31st of December Micheltorena had taken the oath of office in Sanchez Hall, which stood on the east side of the plaza. Salutes were fired, the bells were rung and the city was illuminated for three evenings. For the second time a governor had been inaugurated in Los Angeles.

Micheltorena and his cholo army remained in Los Angeles about eight months. The Angeleños had all the capital they cared for. They were perfectly willing to have the governor and his army take up their residence in Monterey. The cholos had devoured the country like an army of chapules (locusts) and were willing to move on. Monterey would no doubt have gladly transferred what right she had to the capital if at the same time she could have transferred to her old rival, Los Angeles, Micheltorena's cholos. Their pilfering was largely enforced by their necessities. They received little or no pay, and they often had to steal or starve. The leading native Californians still entertained their old dislike to "Mexican dictators" and the retinue of 300 chicken thieves that accompanied the last dictator intensified their hatred.

Micheltorena, while not a model governor, had many good qualities and was generally liked by the better class of foreign residents. He made an earnest effort to establish a system of public education in the territory. Schools were established in all the principal towns, and territorial aid from the public funds to the amount of \$500 each was given them. The school at Los Angeles had over one hundred pupils in attendance. His worst fault was a disposition to meddle in local affairs. He was unreliable and not careful to keep his agreements. He might have succeeded in giving California a stable government had it not been for the antipathy to his cholo soldiers and the old feud between the "hijos del pais" and the Mexican dictators.

These two proved his undoing. The native sons under Alvarado and Castro rose in rebellion. In November, 1844, a revolution was inaugurated at Santa Clara. The governor marched with an army of 150 men against the rebel forces numbering about 200. They met

*Bancroft History of California Vol. IV.

at a place called the Laguna de Alvires. A treaty was signed in which Micheltorena agreed to ship his cholos back to Mexico.

This treaty the governor deliberately broke. He then intrigued with Capt. John A. Sutter of New Helvetia and Isaac Graham to obtain assistance to crush the rebels. January 9, 1845, Micheltorena and Sutter formed a junction of their forces at Salinas—their united commands numbering about 500 men. They marched against the rebels to crush them. But the rebels did not wait to be crushed. Alvarado and Castro, with about 90 men, started for Los Angeles, and those left behind scattered to their homes. Alvarado and his men reached Los Angeles on the night of January 20, 1845. The garrison stationed at the curate's house was surprised and captured. One man was killed and several wounded. Lieut. Medina, of Micheltorena's army, was the commander of the pueblo troops. Alvarado's army encamped on the plaza and he and Castro set to work to revolutionize the old pueblo. The leading Angeleños had no great love for Juan Bautista, and did not readily fall into his schemes. They had not forgotten their enforced detention in Vallejo's Bastile during the Civil war. An extraordinary session of the ayuntamiento was called January 21. Alvarado and Castro were present and made eloquent appeals. The records say: "The Ayuntamiento listened, and after a short interval of silence and meditation decided to notify the senior member of the Departmental Assembly of Don Alvarado and Castro's wishes."

They were more successful with the Pico Brothers. Pio Pico was senior vocal, and in case Micheltorena was deposed, he, by virtue of his office, would become governor. Through the influence of the Picos the revolution gained ground. The most potent influence in spreading the revolt was the fear of Micheltorena's cholos. Should the town be captured by them it certainly would be looted. The departmental assembly was called together. A peace commission was sent to meet Micheltorena, who was leisurely marching southward, and intercede with him to give up his proposed invasion of the south. He refused. Then the assembly pronounced him a traitor, deposed him by vote and appointed Pio Pico governor. Recruiting went on rapidly. Hundreds of saddle horses were contributed, "old rusty guns were repaired, hacked swords sharpened, rude lances manufactured" and cartridges made for the old iron cannon, that now stand guard at the courthouse. Some fifty foreigners of the south joined Alvarado's army; not that they had much interest in the revolution, but to protect their property against the rapacious invaders—the cholos, and

Sutter's Indians,* who were as much dreaded as the cholos. On the 19th of February, Micheltorena reached the Encinos, and the Angeleñian army marched out through Cahuenga Pass to meet him. On the 20th the two armies met on the southern edge of the San Fernando valley, about 15 miles from Los Angeles. Each army numbered about 400 men. Micheltorena had three pieces of artillery, and Castro two. They opened on each other at long range and seem to have fought the battle throughout at very long range. A mustang or a mule—authorities differ—was killed.

Wilson, Workman and McKinley, of Castro's army, decided to induce the Americans on the other side, many of whom were their personal friends, to abandon Micheltorena. Passing up a ravine they succeeded in attracting the attention of some of them by means of a white flag. Gantt, Hensley and Bidwell joined them in the ravine. The situation was discussed and the Americans of Micheltorena's army agreed to desert him if Pico would protect them in their land grants. Wilson, in his account of the battle,† says: "I knew, and so did Pico, that these land questions were the point with those young Americans. Before I started on my journey or embassy, Pico was sent for; on his arrival among us I, in a few words, explained to him what the party had advanced." "Gentlemen," said he, "are any of you citizens of Mexico?" They answered "No." "Then your title deeds given you by Micheltorena are not worth the paper they are written on, and he knew it well when he gave them to you; but if you will abandon his cause I will give you my word of honor as a gentleman and Don Benito Wilson and Don Juan Workman to carry out what I promise—that I will protect each one of you in the land that you now hold, and when you become citizens of Mexico I will issue you the proper titles." They said that was all they asked, and promised not to fire a gun against us. They also asked not to be required to fight on our side, which was agreed to.

"Micheltorena discovered (how I do not know) that his Americans had abandoned him. About an hour afterwards he raised his camp and flanked us by going further into the valley towards San Fernando, then marching as though he intended to come around the bend of the river to the city. The Californians and we foreigners at once broke up our camp and came

*Sutter had under his command a company of Indians. He had drilled these in the use of firearms. The employing of these savages by Micheltorena was bitterly resented by the Californians.

†Pub. Historical Society of Southern California, Vol. 3.

back through the Cahuenga Pass, marched through the gap into the Feliz ranch, on the Los Angeles river, till we came into close proximity to Micheltorena's camp. It was now night, as it was dark when we broke up our camp. Here we waited for daylight, and some of our men commenced maneuvering for a fight with the enemy. A few cannon shots were fired, when a white flag was discovered flying from Micheltorena's front. The whole matter then went into the hands of negotiators appointed by both parties and the terms of surrender were agreed upon, one of which was that Micheltorena and his obnoxious officers and men were to march back up the river to the Cahuenga Pass, then down to the plain to the west of Los Angeles, the most direct line to San Pedro, and embark at that point on a vessel then anchored there to carry them back to Mexico." Sutter was taken prisoner, and his Indians, after being corralled for a time, were sent back to the Sacramento.

The roar of the battle of Cahuenga or "The Alamo," as it is sometimes called, could be distinctly heard in Los Angeles, and the people remaining in the city were greatly alarmed. William Heath Davis, in his "Sixty Years in California," thus describes the alarm in the town: "Directly to the north of the town was a high hill" (now known as Mt. Lookout). "As soon as firing was heard all the people remaining in the town—men, women and children—ran to the top of this hill. As the wind was blowing from the north the firing was distinctly heard, five leagues away, on the battlefield, throughout the day. All business places in town were closed. The scene on the hill was a remarkable one—women and children, with crosses in their hands, kneeling and praying to the saints for the safety of their fathers, brothers, sons, husbands, lovers, cousins—that they might not be killed in the battle; indifferent to their personal appearance, tears streaming from their eyes, and their hair blown about by the wind, which had increased to quite a breeze. Don Abel Stearns, myself and others tried to calm and pacify them, assuring them that there was probably no danger; somewhat against our convictions, it is true, judging from what we heard of the firing and from our knowledge of Micheltorena's disciplined force, his battery, and the riflemen he had with him. During the day the scene on the hill continued. The night that followed was a gloomy one, caused by the lamentations of the women and children."

Davis, who was supercargo on the "Don Quixote," the vessel on which Micheltorena and his soldiers were shipped to Mexico, claims that the general "had ordered his command not to injure the Californians in the force opposed to

him, but to fire over their heads, as he had no desire to kill them."

Another Mexican-born governor had been deposed and deported—gone to join his fellows—Victoria, Chico and Gutierrez. In accordance with the treaty of Cahuenga and by virtue of his rank as senior member of the Departmental Assembly, Pio Pico became governor. The *hijos del pais* were once more in the ascendancy. José Castro was made comandante-general. Alvarado was given charge of the custom house at Monterey, and José Antonio Carrillo was appointed commander of the military district of the south. Los Angeles was made the capital, although the archives and the treasury remained in Monterey. The revolution apparently had been a success. In the proceedings of the Los Angeles ayuntamiento, March 1, 1845, appears this record: "The agreements entered into at Cahuenga between General Emanuel Micheltorena and Lieut.-Col. José Castro were then read and as they contain a happy termination of affairs in favor of the government this Illustrious Body listened with satisfaction and so answered the communication."

The people joined with the ayuntamiento in expressing their "satisfaction" that a "happy termination" had been reached of the political disturbances that had distracted the country. But the end was not yet. Pico did his best to conciliate the conflicting elements, but the old sectional jealousies that had divided the people of the territory would crop out. José Antonio Carrillo, the Machiaveli of the south, hated Castro and Alvarado, and was jealous of Pico's good fortune. He was the superior of any of them in ability, but made himself unpopular by his intrigues and his sarcastic speech. When Castro and Alvarado came south to raise the standard of revolt they tried to win him over. He did assist them. He was willing enough to plot against Micheltorena, but after the overthrow of the Mexican he was equally ready to plot against Pico and Castro. In the summer of 1845 he was implicated in a plot to depose Pico, who, by the way, was his brother-in-law. Pico placed him and two of his fellow conspirators, Serbulo and Hilario Varela, under arrest. Carrillo and Hilario Varela were shipped to Mazatlan to be tried for their misdeeds. Serbulo Varela made his escape from prison. The two exiles returned early in 1846 unpunished and ready for new plots.

Pico was appointed "Gobernador Propietario," or Constitutional Governor of California, September 3, 1845, by President Herrera. The Supreme Government of Mexico never seemed to take offense or harbor resentment against the Californians for deposing and sending home a

governor. As the officials of the Supreme Government usually obtained office by revolution, they no doubt had a fellow feeling for the revolting Californians. When Micheltorena returned to Mexico he was coldly received and a commissioner was sent to Pico with dispatches virtually approving all that had been done.

Castro, too, gave Pico a great deal of uneasiness. He ignored the governor and managed the military affairs of the territory to suit himself. His headquarters were at Monterey and doubtless he had the sympathy if not the encouragement of the people of the north in his course. But the cause of the greatest uneasiness was the increasing immigration from the United States. A stream of immigrants from the western states, increasing each year, poured down the Sierra Nevadas and spread over the rich valleys of California. The Californians recognized that through the advent of these "foreign adventurers," as they were called, the "manifest destiny" of California was to be absorbed by the United States. Alvarado had ap-

pealed to Mexico for men and arms and had been answered by the arrival of Micheltorena and his cholos. Pico appealed and for a time the Californians were cheered by the prospect of aid. In the summer of 1845 a force of 600 veteran soldiers, under command of Colonel Iniestra, reached Acapulco, where ships were lying to take them to California, but a revolution broke out in Mexico and the troops destined for the defense of California were used to overthrow President Herrera and to seat Paredes. California was left to work out her own destiny unaided or drift with the tide—and she drifted.

In the early months of 1846 there was a rapid succession of important events in her history, each in passing bearing her near and nearer to a manifest destiny—the downfall of Mexican domination in California. These will be presented fully in the chapter on the Acquisition of California by the United States. But before taking up these we will turn aside to review life in California in the olden time under Spanish and Mexican rule.

CHAPTER XIV.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—MUY ILUSTRE AYUNTAMIENTO.

HOW were the municipalities or town corporations in California governed under Spanish and Mexican rule? Very few, I presume, of its present inhabitants have examined into the local governmental systems prevailing before it became a possession of the United States; and yet this is an important question. The original titles to many a broad acre of our fertile valleys and to many a league of the pueblo lands of some of our cities date away back to the time when Spanish kings or Mexican presidents swayed the destinies of California.

There is a vague impression in the minds of many, derived, perhaps, from Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast" and kindred works or from tales and reminiscences of pioneers who came here after the discovery of gold, that California had very little government in the olden days; that it was largely given over to anarchy and revolution; that life was unsafe in it and murder a common occurrence. Such impressions are as false as they are unjust. There were but comparatively few capital crimes committed in California under Spanish domination or under Mexican rule.

The era of crime in California began with the discovery of gold. There were no Joaquin Mur-

retas or Tiburcio Vasquezes before the "days of gold," the days of "49." It is true, there were a number of revolutions during the Mexican régime, and California had a surplus of governors at times, but these revolutions were for the most part bloodless affairs. In the half a dozen or more political uprisings occurring in the fifteen years preceding the American conquest and resulting in four so-called battles, there were in all but three men killed and five or six wounded.

While there were political disturbances in the territory and several governors were deposed by force and shipped back to Mexico whence they came, the municipal governments were well administered. I doubt whether the municipalities of Los Angeles, San Diego and Santa Barbara have ever been governed better or more economically under American rule than they were during the years that their Most Illustrious Ayuntamientos controlled the civil affairs of these towns.

There were three ayuntamientos or municipal councils in Southern California at the time of the American conquest—those of Los Angeles, San Diego and Santa Barbara. The latter two were of recent origin. The records of the Los Angeles ayuntamiento from 1828 down to the American occupation of California have been

preserved. They furnish us the best illustration that we have of the workings of a municipal government under Mexican rule. Therefore in giving a sketch of local government in California under Spain and Mexico I shall draw my information largely from them.

Los Angeles had an *ayuntamiento*, under Spanish rule, organized in the first years of her existence, but it had very little power. The *ayuntamiento* at first consisted of an *alcalde* (mayor) and two *regidores* (councilmen). Over them was a quasi-military officer, called a *comisionado*, a sort of petty dictator or military despot, who, when occasion required, or his inclination moved him, embodied within himself all three departments of the government—judiciary, legislative and executive. After Mexico became a republic the office of *comisionado* was abolished. The membership of the Most Illustrious *Ayuntamiento* of Los Angeles was gradually increased, until, at the height of its power in the '30s, it consisted of a first *alcalde*, a second *alcalde*, six *regidores* (councilmen), a secretary and a *sindico*, or syndic, as the pueblo archives have it. The *sindico* seems to have been a general utility man. He acted as city attorney, tax and license collector and treasurer. The *alcalde* was president of the council, and acted as judge of the first instance and as mayor. The second *alcalde* took the place of the first when that officer was ill or absent; or, as sometimes happened, when he was a political prisoner in durance vile. The *regidores* were numbered from one to six and took rank according to number. The secretary was an important officer; he kept the records and was the only paid member except the *sindico*, who received a commission on his collections.

At the beginning of the year 1840 the *ayuntamientos* in California were abolished by a decree of the Mexican congress, none of the towns having the population required by the decree. In January, 1844, the *ayuntamiento* of Los Angeles was re-established. During the abolition of the municipal councils the towns were governed by prefects and justices of the peace, and the special laws, or ordinances, were enacted by the departmental assembly. Much valuable local history was lost by the discontinuance of the *ayuntamientos* from 1840 to 1844. The records of the *ayuntamientos* are rich in historical material.

The jurisdiction of the *ayuntamiento* of Los Angeles, after the secularization of the missions, extended from the southern limits of San Juan Capistrano to and including San Fernando on the north and eastward to the San Bernardino mountains, extending over an area now comprised in four counties and covering a territory

as large as the state of Massachusetts. Its authority was as extensive as its jurisdiction. It granted town lots and recommended to the governor grants of lands from the public domain. In addition to passing ordinances for the government of the pueblo, its members sometimes acted as executive officers to enforce them. It contained within itself the powers of a board of health, a board of education, a police commission and a street department. During the Civil war between Northern and Southern California in 1837-38, it raised and equipped an army and assumed the right to govern the southern half of the territory. The members served without pay, but if a member was absent from a meeting without a good excuse he was fined \$3. The sessions were conducted with great dignity and decorum. The members were required to attend their public functions "attired in black apparel so as to add solemnity to the meetings."

The *ayuntamiento* was spoken of as "Most Illustrious," in the same sense that we speak of the Honorable City Council, but it was a much more dignified body than a city council. Taking the oath of office was a solemn and impressive affair. The junior *regidor* and the secretary introduced the member to be sworn. "When," the rules say, "he shall kneel before a crucifix placed on a table or dais, with his right hand on the Holy Bible, then all the members of the *ayuntamiento* shall rise and remain standing with bowed heads while the secretary reads the form of oath prescribed by law, and on the member saying, 'I swear to do,' etc., the president will answer, 'If thou so doest God will reward thee; if thou dost not, may He call thee to account.'"

As there was no pay in the office, and its duties were numerous and onerous, there was not a large crop of aspirants for councilmen in those days, and the office usually sought the man. It might be added, that when it caught the right man it was loath to let go of him.

The tribulations that befell Francisco Pantoja well illustrate the difficulty of resigning in the days when office sought the man; not the man the office. Pantoja was elected fourth *regidor* of the *ayuntamiento* of 1837. In those days wild horses were very numerous; when the pasture in the foothills was exhausted they came down into the valleys and ate up the feed needed for the cattle. On this account, and because most of these wild horses were worthless, the rancheros slaughtered them. A large and strong corral was built, with wings extending out on the right and left from the main entrance. When the corral was completed a day was set for a wild horse drive. The bands were rounded up and driven into the corral. The pick of the ca-

balladas were lassoed and taken out to be broken to the saddle and the refuse of the bands killed. The Vejars had obtained permission from the ayuntamiento to build a corral between the Ceritos and the Salinas for the purpose of corraling wild horses for slaughter; and Tomas Talamantes made a similar request to build a corral on the Sierra San Pedro. Permission was granted, the corrals were built, and a time was appointed for a wild horse rodeo.

Pantoja, being something of a sport, petitioned his fellow regidores for a twenty days' leave of absence to join in the wild horse chase. After considerable debate leave was granted him. A wild horse chase was wild sport and dangerous, too. Somebody was sure to get hurt, and Pantoja, in this one, was one of the unfortunates. When his twenty days' leave of absence was up Pantoja did not return to his duties of regidor, but, instead, sent his resignation on the plea of illness. The president of the ayuntamiento refused to accept his resignation and appointed a committee to hold an investigation on his physical condition. There were no physicians in Los Angeles then, so the committee took along Santiago McKinley, a canny Scotch merchant, who was reputed to have some knowledge of surgery. The committee and the improvised surgeon held an ante-mortem inquest on what remained of Pantoja. The committee reported to the council that he was a physical wreck; that he could not mount a horse, nor ride one when mounted. A native Californian who had reached such a state of physical dilapidation that he could not mount a horse might well be excused from official duties. But there was danger of establishing a precedent. The ayuntamiento heard the report, pondered over it, and then sent it and the resignation to the governor. He took them under advisement, and, after a long delay, accepted the resignation. In the meantime Pantoja's term had expired by limitation and he had recovered from his fall.

Notwithstanding the great dignity and formality of the old-time regidores, they were not like some of our modern councilmen—above seeking advice of their constituents; nor did they assume superior airs as some of our parvenu statesmen do. There was, in their legislative system, an upper house, or court of last appeal, and that was the people themselves. When there was a deadlock in their council, or when some question of great importance to the community came before them and they were divided as to what was best to do, or when some crafty politician was attempting to sway their decision so as to obtain personal gain at the expense of the community, then the *alarma publica*, or the "public alarm," was sounded by the beating of

the long roll on the drum, and the citizens were summoned to the hall of sessions, and anyone hearing the alarm and not heeding it was fined \$3. When the citizens were convened the president of the ayuntamiento, speaking in a loud voice, stated the question and the people were given "public speech." Everyone had an opportunity to make a speech. Rivers of eloquence flowed, and, when all who wished to speak had had their say, the question was decided by a show of hands. The majority ruled, and all went home happy to think the country was safe and they had helped save it.

Some of the ordinances for the government of Los Angeles, passed by the old regidores, were quaint and amusing, and illustrate the primitive modes of life and thought sixty and seventy years ago.

The regidores were particularly severe on the idle and improvident. The "Weary Willies" of that day were compelled to tramp very much as they are to-day. Ordinance No. 4, adopted January 28, 1838, reads: "Every person not having any apparent occupation in this city, or its jurisdiction, is hereby ordered to look for work within three days, counting from the day this ordinance is published; if not complied with he will be fined \$2 for the first offense, \$4 for the second offense, and will be given compulsory work for the third."

If the tramp only kept looking for work, but was careful not to find it, it seems, from the reading of the ordinance, there could be no offense, and consequently no fines nor compulsory work for the "Weary Willie."

The ayuntamiento of 1844 passed this ordinance: "Article 2. All persons without occupation or known manner of living, shall be deemed to come under the law of vagabonds, and shall be punished as the law dictates."

The ayuntamiento ordered a census of the vagabonds. The census report showed 22 vagabonds—eight genuine vags and fourteen ordinary ones. It is to be regretted that regidores did not define the difference between a genuine and an ordinary vagabond.

The regidores regulated the social conditions of the people. "Article 19. A license of \$2 shall be paid for all dances except marriage dances, for which permission shall be obtained from the judges of the city."

Here is a trades union regulation more than a half century old:

"Article 7. All grocery, clothing and liquor houses are prohibited from employing any class of servants foreign to the business without previous verbal or written stipulations from their former employers. Anyone acting contrary to

the above shall forfeit all right to claim re-imbursement."

Occasionally the regidores had lists of impecunious debtors and dead beats made out and published, and the merchants were warned not to give these fellows credit.

Sometimes the ayuntamiento promulgated legal restrictions against the pastime and pleasures of the people that seem to be almost as austere as were the old blue laws of Connecticut.

Ordinance 5 (passed January 20, 1838): "All individuals serenading promiscuously around the streets of the city at night without first having obtained permission from the alcalde, will be fined \$1.50 for the first offense, \$3 for the second, and for the third punished according to law."

Ordinance 6 (same date): "Every individual giving a dance at his house, or at any other house, without first having obtained permission from the alcalde, will be fined \$5 for the first offense, and for the second and third punished according to law."

What the penalty of "punished according to law" was the ordinances do not define. It is safe to say that any serenader who had suffered for a first and second offense without law, was not anxious to experience a punishment "according to law" for the third.

The old pueblo had its periodical smallpox scares. Then the regidores had to act as a board of health and enforce their hygienic regulations; there were no physicians in the town then. In 1844 the disease became epidemic and the ayuntamiento issued a proclamation to the people and formulated a long list of hygienic rules to be observed. The object of the proclamation seemed to be to paint the horrors of the plague in such vivid colors that the people would be frightened into observing the council's rules. The proclamation and the rules were ordered read by guards at the door of each house and before the Indian huts. I give a portion of the proclamation and a few of the rules:

"That destructive power of the Almighty, which occasionally punishes man for his numerous faults, destroys not only kingdoms, cities and towns, leaving many persons in orphanage and devoid of protection, but goes forth with an exterminating hand and preys upon science, art and agriculture—this terrible plague threatens this unfortunate department of the grand Mexican nation, and seems more fearful by reason of the small population, which cannot fill one-twentieth part of its territory. What would become of her if this eminently philanthropic ayuntamiento had not provided a remedy partly to counteract these ills? It would bereave the town

of the arms dedicated to agriculture (the only industry of the country), which would cease to be useful, and, in consequence, misery would prevail among the rest. The present ayuntamiento is deserving of praise, as it is the first to take steps beneficial to the community and the country."

Among the hygienic rules were orders to the people to refrain from "eating peppers and spices which stimulate the blood;" "to wash all salted meats before using;" "all residents in good health to bathe and cleanse themselves once in eight days;" "to burn sulphur on a hot iron in their houses for fumigation." "Saloon-keepers shall not allow gatherings of inebriates in their saloons, and all travelers on inland roads must halt at the distance of four leagues from the towns and wash their clothes."

The alcaldes' powers were as unlimited as those of the ayuntamiento. They judged all kinds of cases and settled all manner of disputes. There were no lawyers to worry the judges and no juries to subvert justice and common sense by anomalous verdicts. Sometimes the alcalde was judge, jury and executioner, all in one. In the proceedings of the ayuntamiento of Los Angeles, March 6, 1837, José Sepulveda, second alcalde, informed the members "That the prisoners, Julian and Timoteo, had confessed to the murder of Ygnacio Ortega, which was deliberated and premeditated." "He had decided to sentence them to capital punishment and also to execute them to-morrow, it being a holiday when the neighborhood assembles in town. He asked the members of the Illustrious Ayuntamiento to express their opinion in the matter, which they did, and all were of the same opinion. Señor Sepulveda said he had already solicited the services of the Rev. Father at San Gabriel, so that he may come to-day and administer spiritual consolation to the prisoners."

At the meeting of the ayuntamiento two weeks later, March 20, 1837, the record reads: "Second alcalde, José Sepulveda, thanked the members for acquiescing in his decision to shoot the prisoners, Julian and Timoteo, but after sending his decision to the governor, he was ordered to send the prisoners to the general government to be tried according to law by a council of war, and he had complied with the order." The bluff old alcalde could see no necessity for trying prisoners who had confessed to a deliberate murder; therefore he proposed to execute them without a trial.

The prisoners, I infer, were Indians. While the Indians of the pueblo were virtually slaves to the rancheros and vineyardists, they were allowed certain rights and privileges by the ayuntamiento, and white men were compelled to re-

spect them. The Indians had been granted a portion of the pueblo lands near the river for a *rancheria*. They presented a petition at one time to the ayuntamiento, stating that the foreigner, Juan Domingo (John Sunday), had fenced in part of their land. The members of the council examined into the case. They found that John Sunday was guilty as charged, so they fined Juan \$12 and compelled him to set back his fence to the line. The Indians were a source of trouble to the regidores, and there was always a number of them under sentence for petty misdemeanors. They formed the chain gang of the pueblo. Each regidor had to take his weekly turn as captain of the chain gang and superintend the work of the prisoners.

The Indian village, down by the river between what are now First street and Aliso, was the plague spot of the body politic. Petition after petition came to the council for the removal of the Indians. Finally, in 1846, the ayuntamiento ordered their removal across the river to the Aguage de Los Avilas (the Spring of the Avilas) and the site of their former village was sold to their old-time enemy and persecutor, John Sunday, the foreigner, for \$200, which was to be expended for the benefit of the Indians. Gov. Pio Pico borrowed the \$200 from the council to pay the expenses of raising troops to suppress Castro, who, from his headquarters at Monterey, was supposed to be fomenting another revolution, with the design of making himself governor. If Castro had such designs the Americans frustrated them by promptly taking possession of the country. Pico and his army returned to Los Angeles, but the Indians' money never came back any more.

The last recorded meeting of the ayuntamiento of Los Angeles under Mexican rule was held July 4, 1846, and the last recorded act was to give Juan Domingo a title to the pueblito—the lands on which the Indian village stood. Could the irony of fate have a sharper sting? The Mexican, on the birthday of American liberty, robbed the Indian of the last acre of his ancestral lands, and the American robbed the Mexican that robbed the Indian.

The ayuntamiento was revived in 1847, after the conquest, but it was not the "Most Illustrious" of former days. The heel of the conqueror was on the neck of the native, and it is not strange that the old-time motto, Dios y Libertad (God and liberty), was sometimes abbreviated in the later records to "God and etc." The secretary was sure of Dios, but uncertain about libertad.

The revenues of Los Angeles were small during the Mexican era. There was no tax on land, and the municipal funds were derived principally

from taxes on wine and brandy, from fines and from licenses of saloons and business houses. The pueblo lands were sold at the rate of 25 cents per front vara, or about eight cents per front foot, for house lots. The city treasury was usually in a state of financial collapse. Various expedients for inflating were agitated, but the people were opposed to taxation and the plans never matured.

In 1837, the financial stringency was so pressing that the alcalde reported to the ayuntamiento that he was compelled to take country produce for fines. He had already received eight colts, six fanegas (about nine bushels) of corn and 35 hides. The syndic immediately laid claim to the colts on his back salary. The alcalde put in a preferred claim of his own for money advanced to pay the salary of the secretary, and besides, he said, he had "boarded the colts." After considerable discussion the alcalde was ordered to turn over the colts to the city treasurer to be appraised and paid out on claims against the city. In the meantime it was found that two of the colts had run away and the remaining six had demonetized the corn by eating it up—a contraction of the currency that exceeded in heinousness the "crime of '73."

The municipal revenue between 1835 and 1845 never exceeded \$1,000 in any one year, and some years it fell as low as \$500 a year. There were but few salaried offices, and the pay of the officials was small. The secretary of the ayuntamiento received from \$30 to \$40 a month; the schoolmaster was paid \$15 a month while school kept, but as the vacations greatly exceeded in length the school terms, his compensation was not munificent. The alcaldes, regidores and jueces del campos (judges of the plains) took their pay in honors, and honors, it might be said, were not always easy. The church expenses were paid out of the municipal funds, and these usually exceeded the amount paid out for schools. The people were more spiritually inclined than intellectually.

The form of electing city officers was similar to our plan of electing a president and vice-president. A primary election was held to choose electors; these electors met and elected the city officials. No elector could vote for himself. As but few of the voters could read or write, the voting at the primary election was by viva voce, and at the secondary election by ballot. The district was divided into blocks or precincts, and a commissioner or judge of election appointed for each block. The polls were usually held under the portico or porch of some centrally located house. Judge of the election was not a coveted office, and those eligible to the office (persons who could read and write) often tried

to be excused from serving; but, as in Pantoja's case, the office usually refused to let go of the man.

Don Manuel Requena was appointed judge of a certain district. He sent in his resignation on the plea of sickness. The ayuntamiento was about to accept it when some one reported that Don Manuel was engaged in pruning his vineyard, whereupon a committee of investigation was appointed, with Juan Temple, merchant, as medical expert. The committee and the improvised doctor examined Don Manuel, and reported that his indisposition did not prevent him from pruning, but would incapacitate him from serving as judge of the election. The mental strain of a primary was more debilitating than the physical strain of pruning. The right of elective franchise was not very highly prized by the common people. In December, 1844, the primary election went by default because no one voted.

The office of jueces del campos, or judges of the plains, outlived the Mexican era and was

continued for a dozen years at least after the American conquest, and was abolished, or rather fell into decadence, when cattle-raising ceased to be the prevailing industry. The duties of the judges were to hold *rodeos* (cattle gatherings) and *recojedas* (horse gatherings) throughout the district; to settle all disputes and see that justice was done between owners of stock.

From 1839 to 1846 the office of prefect existed. There were two in the territory, one for northern California and one for the southern district. The prefect was a sort of sub or assistant governor. He was appointed by the governor with the approbation of the departmental assembly. All petitions for land and all appeals from the decisions of the *alcaldes* were passed upon by him before they were submitted to the governor for final decisions. He had no authority to make a final decision, but his opinions had weight with the governor in determining the disposal of a question. The residence of the prefect for the southern district was Los Angeles.

CHAPTER XV.

THE HOMES AND HOME LIFE OF CALIFORNIANS IN THE ADOBE AGE.

CITIES in their growth and development pass through distinctive ages in the kind of material of which they are built. Most of the cities of the United States began their existence in the wooden age, and have progressed successively through the brick and stone age, the iron age and are now entering upon the steel age. The cities of the extreme southwest—those of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Southern California—like ancient Babylon and imperial Rome—began their existence in the clay or adobe age. It took California three-quarters of a century to emerge from the adobe age. At the time of its final conquest by the United States troops (January 10, 1847) there was not within its limits (if I am rightly informed) a building built of any other material than adobe, or sun dried brick.

In the adobe age every man was his own architect and master builder. He had no choice of material, or, rather, with his ease-loving disposition, he chose that which was most easily obtained, and that was the tough black clay out of which the sun dried bricks called "adobes" were made.

The Indian was the brick-maker and he toiled for his task-masters like the Hebrew of old for the Egyptian, making bricks without straw—

and without pay. There were no labor strikes in the building trades then. The Indian was the builder as well as the brick-maker and he did not know how to strike for higher wages, for the very good reason that he received no wages. He took his pittance in food and *aguardiente*, the latter of which often brought him to enforced service in the chain gang. The adobe bricks were molded into form and set up to dry. Through the long summer days they baked in the hot sun, first on one side, then on the other; and when dried through they were laid in the wall with mud mortar. Then the walls had to dry, and dry perhaps through another summer before the house was habitable.

When a new house was needed—and a house was not built in the adobe age until there was urgent need for it—the builder selected a site and applied to the ayuntamiento, if a resident of a town, for a grant of a piece of the *pueblo* lands. If no one had a prior claim to the lot he asked for, he was granted it. If he did not build a house on it within a given time—usually a year from the time the grant was made—any citizen could denounce or file on the property and with permission of the ayuntamiento take possession of it; but the council was lenient and almost any excuse secured an extension.

In the adobe age every man owned his own house. No houses were built for rent nor for sale on speculation. The real estate agent was unknown. There were no hotels nor lodging houses. When travelers or strangers paid a visit to one of the old pueblos they were entertained at private houses, or if no one opened his doors to them they camped out or moved on to the nearest mission, where they were sure of a night's lodging.

The architecture of the adobe age had no freaks or fads in it. Like the laws of the Medes and Persians it altered not. There was, with but very few exceptions, but one style of house—the square walled, flat roofed, one story structure—looking, as a writer of early times says: "Like so many brick kilns ready for the burning." Although there were picturesque homes in California under the Mexican régime, and the quaint mission buildings of the Spanish era were massive and imposing, yet the average town house of the native Californian, with its clay-colored adobe walls, its flat asphaltum-covered roof, its ground floor, its rawhide door and its wooden or iron barred windows, was as devoid of beauty without as it was of comfort and convenience within.

The adobe age was not an æsthetic age. The old pueblos were homely almost to ugliness. The clay-colored houses that marked the lines of the crooked and irregular streets were, without, gloomy and uninviting. There was no glass in the windows. There were no lawns in front, no sidewalks, and no shade trees. The streets were ungraded and unsprinkled and when the dashing caballeros used them for race courses, dense clouds of yellow dust enveloped the houses.

There were no slaughter houses, and each family had its own matanza in close proximity to the kitchen, and in time the ghastly skulls of the slaughtered bovines formed veritable golgothas in back yards. The crows acted as scavengers and, when not employed in the street department removing garbage, sat on the roofs of the houses and cawed dismally. They increased and multiplied until the "Plague of the Crows" compelled the ayuntamiento of Los Angeles to offer a bounty for their destruction.

But even amid these homely surroundings there were æsthetic souls that dreamed dreams of beauty and saw visions of better and brighter things for at least one of the old pueblos. The famous speech of Regidor Leonardo Cota, delivered before the ayuntamiento of Los Angeles nearly sixty years ago, has been preserved to us in the old pueblo archives. It stamps the author as a man in advance of the age in which he lived. It has in it the hopefulness of boom

literature, although somewhat saddened by the gloom of uncongenial surroundings. "The time has arrived," said he, "when the city of Los Angeles begins to figure in the political world, as it now finds itself the capital of the department. Now, to complete the necessary work that, although it is but a small town, it should proceed to show its beauty, its splendor and its magnificence in such a manner that when the traveler visits us he may say, 'I have seen the City of the Angels; I have seen the work of its street commission, and all these demonstrate that it is a Mexican paradise.' It is not so under the present conditions, for the majority of its buildings present a gloomy, a melancholy aspect, a dark and forbidding aspect that resembles the catacombs of Ancient Rome more than the habitations of a free people. I present these propositions:

"First, that the government be requested to enact measures so that within four months all house fronts shall be plastered and whitewashed.

"Second, that all owners be requested to repair the same or open the door for the denunciator. If you adopt and enforce these measures, I shall feel that I have done something for my city and my country."

Don Leonardo's eloquent appeal moved the departmental assembly to enact a law requiring the plastering and whitewashing of the house fronts under a penalty of fines, ranging from \$5 to \$25, if the work was not done within a given time. For awhile there was a plastering of cracked walls, a whitening of house fronts and a brightening of interiors. The sindico's account book, in the old archives, contains a charge of twelve reals for a fanega (one and one-half bushels) of lime, "to whitewash the court."*

Don Leonardo's dream of transforming the "City of the Angels" into a Mexican paradise was never realized. The fines were never collected. The cracks in the walls widened and were not filled. The whitewash faded from the house fronts and was not renewed. The old pueblo again took on the gloom of the catacombs.

The manners and customs of the people in the adobe age were in keeping with its architecture. There were no freaks and fads in their social life. The fashions in dress and living did not change suddenly. The few wealthy people in the town and country dressed well, even extravagantly, while the many poor people dressed sparingly—if indeed some were dressed at all. Robinson describes the dress of Tomas Yorba, a wealthy ranchero of the upper Santa Ana, as he saw him in 1829: "Upon his head he wore a black silk

*The court room.

handkerchief, the four corners of which hung down his neck behind. An embroidered shirt; a cravat of white jaconet tastefully tied; a blue damask vest; short clothes of crimson velvet; a bright green cloth jacket, with large silver buttons, and shoes of embroidered deerskin composed his dress. I was afterwards informed by Don Manuel (Dominguez) that on some occasions, such as some particular feast day or festival, his entire display often exceeded in value a thousand dollars."

The same authority (Robinson) says of the women's dress at that time (1829): "The dress worn by the middle class of females is a chemise, with short embroidered sleeves, richly trimmed with lace; a muslin petticoat, flounced with scarlet and secured at the waist by a silk band of the same color; shoes of velvet or blue satin; a cotton reboso or scarf; pearl necklace and earrings, with hair falling in broad plaits down the back."

Of the dress of the men in 1829, Robinson says: "Very few of the men have adopted our mode of dress, the greater part adhering to the ancient costume of the past century. Short clothes and a jacket trimmed with scarlet; a silk sash about the waist; botas of ornamented deer-skin and embroidered shoes; the hair long, braided and fastened behind with ribbons; a black silk handkerchief around the head, surmounted by an oval and broad brimmed hat is the dress usually worn by the men of California."

After the coming of the Hija colony, in 1834, there was a change in the fashions. The colonists brought with them the latest fashions from the city of Mexico. The men generally adopted calzoneras instead of the knee breeches or short clothes of the last century. "The calzoneras were pantaloons with the exterior seam open throughout its length. On the upper edge was a strip of cloth, red, blue or black, in which were the button-holes. On the other edge were eyelet holes for the buttons. In some cases the calzonera was sewn from the hip to the middle of the thigh; in others, buttoned. From the middle of the thigh downward the leg was covered by the bota or leggings, used by every one, whatever his dress." The short jacket, with silver or bronze buttons, and the silken sash that served as a connecting link between the calzoneras and the jacket, and also supplied the place of what the Californians did not wear—suspenders, this constituted a picturesque costume, that continued in vogue until the conquest, and with many of the natives for several years after it. After 1834 the fashionable women of California "exchanged their narrow skirts for more flowing garments and abandoned the braided hair for the coil, and the large combs till then

in use, for smaller combs."* For outer wraps the serapa for men and the reboza for women were universally worn. The texture of these marked the social standing of the wearer. It ranged from cheap cotton and coarse serge to the costliest silk and the finest of French broad-cloth.

The legendary of the hearthstone and the fire-side, which fills so large a place in the home life of the Anglo Saxon, had no part in the domestic system of the Californian, he had no hearthstone and no fireside; nor could that pleasing fiction of Santa Claus' descent through the chimney on Christmas eve, that so delights the young children of to-day, have had any meaning to the youthful Californian of the old pueblo days. There were no chimneys in the old pueblos. The only means of warming the houses by artificial heat was a pan of coals set on the floor. The people lived out of doors in the open air and invigorating sunshine. The houses were places to sleep in or shelters from the rain. The kitchens were detached from the living rooms. The better class of dwellings usually had out of doors or in an open shed, a beehive shaped earthen oven, in which the family baking was done. The poorer class of the pueblanos cooked over a campfire, with a flat stone (on which the tortillas were baked) and a few pieces of pottery. The culinary outfit was not extensive, even in the best appointed kitchens.

Before the mission mill was built near San Gabriel, the first mill constructed in Southern California, the hand mill and the metete, or grinding stone, were the only means of grinding wheat or corn. To obtain a supply of flour or meal for a family by such a process was slow and laborious, so the family very often dispensed with bread in the bill of fare. Bread was not the staff of life in the old pueblo days. Beef was the staple article of diet.

As lumber was scarce and hard to procure most of the houses had earthen floors. The furniture was meager, a few benches, a rawhide bottomed chair to sit on, a rough table, a chest or two to keep the family finery in, a few cheap prints of saints on the walls formed the decorations and furnishings of the living rooms of the common people. The bed was the pride and ambition of the housewife and, even in humble dwellings, sometimes a snowy counterpane and lace trimmed pillows decorated a couch, whose base was a bullock's hide stretched on a rough frame of wood. A shrine dedicated to the patron saint of the household was a very essential part of a well-ordered home.

Filial obedience and respect for parental au-

*Bancroft's Pastoral California.

thority were early impressed upon the minds of the children. A child was never too old or too large to be exempt from punishment. Stephen C. Foster used to relate an amusing case of parental disciplining he once saw: An old lady of 60, a grandmother, was belaboring with a barrel stave, her son, a man of 30 years of age. The boy had done something that his mother did not approve of. She sent for him to come over to the maternal home, to receive his punishment. He came. She took him out to the metaphorical wood shed, which in this case was the portico of her house, where she stood him up and proceeded to administer corporal punishment. With the resounding thwacks of the barrel-stave she would exclaim, "I'll teach you to behave yourself! I'll mend your manners, sir! Now, you will be good, won't you?" The big man took his punishment without a thought of resenting or rebelling; in fact, he rather seemed to enjoy it. It was, no doubt, a feeling and forcible reminder of his boyhood days.

In the earlier days of California, before revolutionary ideas had perverted the usages of the people, great respect was shown to those in authority and the authorities were strict in requiring deference from their constituents. In the Los Angeles archives of 1828 are the records of an impeachment trial of Don Antonio M. Lugo, held to depose him from the office of Judge of the Plains. The principal duty of such a judge was to decide cases of disputed ownership of stray cattle and horses. Lugo seems to have had a very exalted idea of the dignity of his office. Among the complaints was one from young Pedro Sanchez, who testified that Lugo had tried to ride his horse over him in the street, because he, Sanchez, would not take off his hat to the judge and remain standing uncovered while Lugo rode past.

Under Mexican domination there was no tax levied on land and improvements. The municipal funds of the pueblos were obtained from the revenue on wine and brandy; from the licenses of saloons and other business houses, from the tariff on imports, from permits to give balls or dances, from the fines of transgressors and from the tax on bull rings and cock pits. Then men's pleasures and vices paid the cost of governing. Although in the early '40s the city of Los Angeles had a population of 2,000 the revenues did not exceed \$1,000 a year; yet with this small amount the municipal authorities ran a city government and kept out of debt. It did not cost much then to run a city government. There was no army of high salaried officials then, with a horde of political heelers, quartered on the municipality and fed from the public crib at the expense of

the taxpayer. Politicians may have been no more honest then than now, but where there was nothing to steal there was no stealing. The old *alcaldes* and *regidores* were wise enough not to put temptation in the way of the politicians, and thus they kept them reasonably honest, or at least they kept them from plundering the taxpayers, by the simple expedient of having no taxpayers. The only salaried officers in the days when the Most Illustrious Ayuntamiento was the ruling power in the city, were the secretary of that body, the *sindico* or revenue collector and the schoolmaster (that is when there was one). The highest monthly salary paid the secretary, who was also *ex-officio* clerk of the *alcaldé's* court, was \$40; the *sindico* received a commission on collections and the schoolmaster was paid \$15 per month. If like *Oliver Twist* he cried for more he was dismissed for evident unfitness for his duties; his unfitness appearing in his inability to live on his meager salary.

The functions of the various departments of the city government were most economically performed. Street cleaning and the lighting of the city were provided for on a sort of automatic principle. There was an ordinance that required each owner of a house, every Saturday, to sweep and clean in front of his premises to the middle of the street. His neighbor on the opposite side met him half way and the street was swept without expense to the city. There was another ordinance that required each owner of a house of more than two rooms on a principal street to hang a lighted lantern in front of his door from twilight to eight o'clock in winter and to nine in summer. So the city was at no expense for lighting. There were fines for neglect of these duties. The crows had a contract for removing the garbage. No garbage wagon with its aroma of decay scented the atmosphere of the brown adobe fronts in the days of long ago. There were no fines imposed upon the crows for neglect of duty. Evidently they were efficient city officials. Similar ordinances for lighting and street sweeping were in force at Santa Barbara and San Diego. At Santa Barbara they were continued for at least a decade after the American occupation.

It is said "that every dog has his day." There was one day each week that the dogs of Los Angeles did not have on which to roam about; and that was Monday. Every Monday was dog catcher's day, and was set apart by ordinance for the killing of tramp dogs. Woe betide the unfortunate canine which on that day escaped from his kennel, or broke loose from his tether. A swift flying lasso encircled his neck and the breath was quickly choked out of his body. Monday was a "*dies irae*," an evil day to the

youthful Angeleno with a dog, and the dog catcher was abhorred and despised then as now by every boy who possessed a canine pet.

There was no fire department in the old pueblos. The adobe houses with their clay walls, earthen floors and rawhide doors were as nearly fireproof as any human habitation could be made. I doubt whether any *muchacho* of the old régime ever saw a house on fire. The boys of that day never experienced the thrilling pleasure of running to a fire. What boys sometimes miss by being born too soon! There were no paid police departments. Every able-bodied young man was subject to military duty. A volunteer guard or patrol was kept on duty at the *cuartél*, or guard house. These guards policed

the pueblos, but they were not paid. Each young man had to take his turn at guard duty.

Viewed from our standpoint of high civilization, life in the old pueblo days was a monotonous round of wearying sameness—uneventful and uninteresting. The people of that day, however, managed to extract a great deal of pleasure from it. Undoubtedly they missed—by living so long ago—many things that we in this highly enlightened age have come to regard as necessities of our existence; but they also missed the harrowing cares, the vexations and the excessive taxation, both mental and municipal, that prematurely furrow our brows and whiten our locks.

CHAPTER XVI.

ACQUISITION OF CALIFORNIA BY THE UNITED STATES—CAPTURE OF LOS ANGELES.

THE acquisition of California by the United States was the result of one of those spasms of territorial expansion that seem at certain periods to take hold of the body politic. It had been for several years a foregone conclusion in the minds of the leading politicians of the then dominant party that the manifest destiny of California was to become United States territory. The United States must have a Pacific boundary, and those restless nomads, the pioneers of the west, must have new country to colonize. England or France might at any time seize the country; and, as Mexico must eventually lose California, it were better that the United States should possess it than some European power. All that was wanting for the United States to seize and appropriate it was a sufficient provocation by the Mexican government. The provocation came, but not from Mexico.

Capt. John C. Fremont, an engineer and explorer in the services of the United States, appeared at Monterey in January, 1846, and applied to Gen. Castro, the military comandante, for permission to buy supplies for his party of sixty-two men who were encamped in the San Joaquin Valley, in what is now Kern County. Permission was given him. There seems to have been a tacit agreement between Castro and Fremont that the exploring party should not enter the settlements, but early in March the whole force was encamped in the Salinas valley. Castro regarded the marching of a body of armed men through the country as an act of hostility, and ordered them out of the country. Instead of

leaving, Fremont intrenched himself on an eminence known as Gabilan Peak (about thirty miles from Monterey), raised the stars and stripes over his barricade and defied Castro. Castro maneuvered his troops on the plain below, but did not attack Fremont. After two days' waiting Fremont abandoned his position and began his march northward. On May 9, when near the Oregon line, he was overtaken by Lieut. Gillespie, of the United States navy, with a dispatch from the president. Gillespie had left the United States in November, 1845, and, disguised, had crossed Mexico from Vera Cruz to Mazatlan, and from there had reached Monterey. The exact nature of the dispatches to Fremont is not known, but presumably they related to the impending war between Mexico and the United States, and the necessity for a prompt seizure of the country to prevent it from falling into the hands of England. Fremont returned to the Sacramento, where he encamped.

On the 14th of June, 1846, a body of American settlers from the Napa and Sacramento valleys, thirty-three in number, of which Ide, Semple, Grigsby and Merritt seem to have been the leaders, after a night's march, took possession of the old castillo or fort at Sonoma, with its rusty muskets and unused cannon, and made Gen. M. G. Vallejo, Lieut.-Col. Prudon, Capt. Salvador Vallejo and Jacob P. Leese, a brother-in-law of the Vallejos, prisoners. There seems to have been no privates at the castillo—all officers. Exactly what was the object of the American settlers in taking Gen. Vallejo prisoner is not evident. Gen. Vallejo was one of the few emi-

nent Californians who favored the annexation of California to the United States. He is said to have made a speech favoring such a movement in the junta at Monterey a few months before. Castro regarded him with suspicion. The prisoners were sent under an armed escort to Fremont's camp. William B. Ide was elected captain of the revolutionists who remained at Sonoma, to "hold the fort." He issued a pronunciamiento full of bombast, bad English and worse orthography. He declared California a free and independent state, under the name of the California Republic. A nation must have a flag of its own, so one was improvised. It was made of a piece of cotton cloth, or manta, a yard wide and five feet long. Strips of red flannel torn from an old petticoat that had crossed the plains were stitched on the manta for stripes. With a blacking brush, or, as another authority says, the end of a chewed stick for a brush, and red-berry juice for paint, William L. Todd painted the figure of a grizzly bear rampant on the field of the flag. The natives called Todd's bear "cochino"—a pig; it resembled that animal more than a bear. A five-pointed star in the left upper corner, painted with the same coloring matter, and the words, "California Republic," printed on it in ink, completed the famous bear-flag.

The California Republic was ushered into existence June 14, 1846, attained the acme of its power July 4, when Ide and his fellow-patriots burnt a quantity of powder in salutes, and fired off oratorical pyrotechnics in honor of the new republic. It utterly collapsed on the 9th of July, after an existence of twenty-five days, when news reached Sonoma that Commodore Sloat had raised the stars and stripes at Monterey and taken possession of California in the name of the United States.

Commodore Sloat, who had anchored in Monterey Bay July 2, 1846, was for a time undecided whether to take possession of the country. He had no official information that war had been declared between the United States and Mexico; but, acting on the supposition that Capt. Fremont had received definite instructions, on the 7th of July he raised the flag and took possession of the custom-house and government buildings at Monterey. Capt. Montgomery, on the 9th, raised it at San Francisco, and on the same day the Bear flag gave place to the stars and stripes at Sonoma.

Gen. Castro was holding Santa Clara and San José when he received Commodore Sloat's proclamation informing him that the commodore had taken possession of Monterey. Castro, after reading the proclamation, which was written in Spanish, formed his men in line, and, addressing them, said: "Monterey is taken by the Ameri-

cans. What can I do with a handful of men against the United States? I am going to Mexico. All of you who wish to follow me, 'About face!' All that wish to remain can go to their homes"* A very small part of his force followed him.

Commodore Sloat was superseded by Commodore Stockton, who set about organizing an expedition to subjugate the southern part of the territory which still remained loyal to Mexico. Fremont's exploring party, recruited to a battalion of 160 men, had marched to Monterey, and from there was sent by vessel to San Diego to procure horses and prepare to act as cavalry.

* * * *

Let us now return to Los Angeles, and learn how affairs had progressed at the capital.

Pio Pico had entered upon the duties of the governorship with a desire to bring peace and harmony to the distracted country. He appointed Juan Bandini, one of the ablest statesmen of the south, his secretary. After Bandini resigned he chose J. M. Covarrubias, and later José M. Moreno filled the office.

The principal offices of the territory had been divided equally between the politicians of the north and the south. While Los Angeles became the capital, and the departmental assembly met there, the military headquarters, the archives and the treasury remained at Monterey. But notwithstanding this division of the spoils of office, the old feud between the *arribaños* and the *abajeños* would not down, and soon the old-time quarrel was on with all its bitterness. Castro, as military comandante, ignored the governor, and Alvarado was regarded by the *sureños* as an emissary of Castro's. The departmental assembly met at Los Angeles in March, 1846. Pico presided, and in his opening message set forth the unfortunate condition of affairs in the department. Education was neglected; justice was not administered; the missions were so burdened by debt that but few of them could be rented; the army was disorganized and the treasury empty.

Not even the danger of war with the Americans could make the warring factions forget their fratricidal strife. Castro's proclamation against Fremont was construed by the *sureños* into a scheme to inveigle the governor to the north so that the comandante-general could depose him and seize the office for himself. Castro's preparations to resist by force the encroachments of the Americans were believed, by Pico and the *Angeleñians*, to be the fitting out of an army to attack Los Angeles and overthrow the government.

* Hall's History of San Jose.

On the 16th of June, Pico left Los Angeles for Monterey with a military force of a hundred men. The object of the expedition was to oppose, and, if possible, to depose Castro. He left the capital under the care of the ayuntamiento. On the 20th of June, Alcalde Gallardo reported to the ayuntamiento that he had positive information "that Don Castro had left Monterey and would arrive here in three days with a military force for the purpose of capturing the city." (Castro had left Monterey with a force of 70 men, but he had gone north to San José.) The sub-prefect, Don Abel Stearns, was authorized to enlist troops to preserve order. On the 23d of June, three companies were organized—an artillery company under Miguel Pryor, a company of riflemen under Benito Wilson, and a cavalry company under Gorgé Palomares. Pico called for re-inforcements, but just as he was preparing to march against Monterey the news reached him of the capture of Sonoma by the Americans, and next day, June 24, the news reached Los Angeles just as the council had decided on a plan of defense against Castro, who was 500 miles away. Pico, on the impulse of the moment, issued a proclamation, in which he arraigned the United States for perfidy and treachery, and the gang of "North American adventurers," who had captured Sonoma "with the blackest treason the spirit of evil can invent." His arraignment of the "North American Nation" was so severe that some of his American friends in Los Angeles took umbrage at his pronunciamiento. He afterwards tried to recall it, but it was too late; it had been published.

Castro, finding the "foreign adventurers" too numerous and too aggressive in the northern part of the territory, determined, with what men he could induce to go with him, to retreat to the south; but before so doing he sent a mediator to Pico to negotiate a treaty of peace and amity between the factions. On the 12th of July the two armies met at Santa Margarita, near San Luis Obispo. Castro brought the news that Commodore Sloat had hoisted the United States flag at Monterey and taken possession of the country for his government. The meeting of the governor and the comandante-general was not very cordial, but in the presence of the impending danger to the territory they concealed their mutual dislike and decided to do their best to defend the country they both loved.

Sorrowfully they began their retreat to the capital; but even threatened disaster to their common country could not wholly unite the north and the south. The respective armies—Castro's numbering about 150 men and Pico's 120—kept about a day's march apart. They reached Los Angeles, and preparations were be-

gun to resist the invasion of the Americans. Pico issued a proclamation ordering all able-bodied men between 15 and 60 years of age, native and naturalized, to take up arms to defend the country; any able-bodied Mexican refusing was to be treated as a traitor. There was no enthusiasm for the cause. The old factional jealousy and distrust was as potent as ever. The militia of the south would obey none but their own officers; Castro's troops, who considered themselves regulars, ridiculed the raw recruits of the sureños, while the naturalized foreigners of American extraction secretly sympathized with their own people.

Pico, to counteract the malign influence of his Santa Barbara proclamation and enlist the sympathy and more ready adhesion of the foreign element of Los Angeles, issued the following circular: (This circular or proclamation has never before found its way into print. I find no allusion to it in Bancroft's or Hittell's Histories. A copy, probably the only one in existence, was donated some years since to the Historical Society of Southern California. I am indebted to Prof. Carlos Bransby for a most excellent translation.)



*Gobierno del Dep.
de Californias.*

"CIRCULAR.—As owing to the unfortunate condition of things that now prevail in this department in consequence of the war into which the United States has provoked the Mexican Nation, some ill feeling might spring up between the citizens of the two countries out of which unfortunate occurrences might grow, and as this government desires to remove every cause of friction, it has seen fit, in the use of its power, to issue the present circular.

"The Government of the department of California declares in the most solemn manner that all the citizens of the United States that have come lawfully into its territory, relying upon the honest administration of the laws and the observance of the prevailing treaties, shall not be molested in the least, and their lives and property shall remain in perfect safety under the protection of the Mexican laws and authorities legally constituted.

"Therefore, in the name of the Supreme Government of the Nation, and by virtue of the authority vested upon me, I enjoin upon all the inhabitants of California to observe towards the citizens of the United States that have lawfully come among us, the kindest and most cordial

conduct, and to abstain from all acts of violence against their persons or property; provided they remain neutral, as heretofore, and take no part in the invasion effected by the armies of their nation.

"The authorities of the various municipalities and corporations will be held strictly responsible for the faithful fulfillment of this order, and shall, as soon as possible, take the necessary measures to bring it to the knowledge of the people. God and Liberty. Angeles, July 27, 1846.

"PIO PICO.

"JOSÉ MATIAS MARENO,
"Secretary *pro tem.*"

When we consider the conditions existing in California at the time this circular was issued, its sentiments reflect great credit on Pico for his humanity and forbearance. A little over a month before, a mob of Americans, many of them in the country contrary to its laws, had without cause or provocation seized Gen. Vallejo and several other prominent Californians in their homes and incarcerated them in prison at Sutter's Fort. Nor was this outrage mitigated when the stars and stripes were raised. The perpetrators of the outrage were not punished. These native Californians were kept in prison nearly two months without any charge against them. Besides, Governor Pico and the leading Californians very well knew that the Americans whose lives and property this proclamation was designed to protect would not remain neutral when their countrymen invaded the territory. Pio Pico deserved better treatment from the Americans than he received. He was robbed of his landed possessions by unscrupulous land sharks, and his character defamed by irresponsible historical scribes.

Pico made strenuous efforts to raise men and means to resist the threatened invasion. He had mortgaged the government house to de Celis for \$2,000, the mortgage to be paid "as soon as order shall be established in the department." This loan was really negotiated to fit out the expedition against Castro, but a part of it was expended after his return to Los Angeles in procuring supplies while preparing to meet the American army. The government had but little credit. The moneyed men of the pueblo were averse to putting money into what was almost sure to prove a lost cause. The bickerings and jealousies between the factions neutralized to a considerable degree the efforts of Pico and Castro to mobilize the army.

Castro established his camp on the mesa across the river, near where Mrs. Hollenbeck's residence now is. Here he and Andres Pico undertook to drill the somewhat incongruous col-

lection of hombres in military maneuvering. Their entire force at no time exceeded 300 men. These were poorly armed and lacking in discipline.

* * * *

We left Stockton at Monterey preparing an expedition against Castro at Los Angeles. On taking command of the Pacific squadron July 29, he issued a proclamation. It was as bombastic as the pronunciamiento of a Mexican governor. Bancroft says: "The paper was made up of falsehood, of irrelevant issues and bombastic ranting in about equal parts, the tone being offensive and impolitic even in those inconsiderable portions which were true and legitimate." His only object in taking possession of the country was, "to save from destruction the lives and property of the foreign residents and citizens of the territory who had invoked his protection." In view of Pico's humane circular and the uniform kind treatment that the Californians accorded the American residents, there was very little need of Stockton's interference on that score.

Commodore Sloat did not approve of Stockton's proclamation or his policy.

On the 6th of August Stockton reached San Pedro and landed 360 sailors and marines. These were drilled in military movements on land and prepared for the march to Los Angeles.

Castro sent two commissioners—Pablo de La Guerra and José M. Flores—to Stockton, asking for a conference and a cessation of hostilities while negotiations were pending. They asked that the United States forces remain at San Pedro while the terms of the treaty were under discussion. These requests Commodore Stockton peremptorily refused and the commissioners returned to Los Angeles without stating the terms on which they proposed to treat.

In several so-called histories, I find a very dramatic account of this interview. "On the arrival of the commissioners they were marched up to the mouth of an immense mortar shrouded in skins save its huge aperture. Their terror and discomfiture were plainly discernible. Stockton received them with a stern and forbidding countenance, harshly demanding their mission, which they disclosed in great confusion. They bore a letter from Castro proposing a truce, each party to hold its own possessions until a general pacification could be had. This proposal Stockton rejected with contempt, and dismissed the commissioners with the assurance that only an immediate disbandment of his forces and an unconditional surrender would shield Castro from the vengeance of an incensed foe. The messengers remounted their horses in dismay and fled back to Castro." The mortar story, it is needless to say, is a pure fabrication, yet it runs through a

number of so-called histories of California. Castro, on the 9th of August, held a council of war with his officers at the Campo en La Mesa. He announced his intention of leaving the country for the purpose of reporting to the supreme government, and of returning at some future day to punish the usurpers. He wrote to Pico: "I can count on only 100 men, badly armed, worse supplied and discontented by reason of the miseries they suffer; so that I have reason to fear that not even these few men will fight when the necessity arises." And this is the force that some imaginative historians estimate at 800 to 1,000 men.

Pico and Castro left Los Angeles on the night of August 10 for Mexico; Castro going by the Colorado river route to Sonora, and Pico, after being concealed for a time by his brother-in-law, Juan Froster, at the Santa Margarita and narrowly escaping capture by Fremont's men, finally reached Lower California and later on crossed the gulf to Sonora.

Stockton began his march on Los Angeles, August 11. He took with him a battery of four guns. The guns were mounted on carretas, and each gun drawn by four oxen. He had with him a good brass band.

Major Fremont, who had been sent to San Diego with his battalion of 160 men, had, after considerable skirmishing among the ranchos, secured enough horses to move, and on the 8th of August had begun his march to join Stockton. He took with him 120 men, leaving about 40 to garrison San Diego.

Stockton consumed three days on the march. Fremont's troops joined him just south of the city, and at 4 P. M. of the 13th the combined force, numbering nearly 500 men, entered the town without opposition, "our entry," says Major Fremont, "having more the effect of a parade of home guards than of an enemy taking possession of a conquered town." Stockton reported finding at Castro's abandoned camp ten pieces of artillery, four of them spiked. Fremont says he (Castro) "had buried part of his guns." Castro's troops that he had brought down with him took their departure for their northern homes soon after their general left, breaking up into small squads as they advanced. The southern troops that Pico had recruited dispersed to their homes before the arrival of the Americans. Squads of Fremont's battalion were sent out to scour the country and bring in any of the Californian officers or leading men whom they could

find. These, when found, were paroled. The American troops encamped on the flat near where the Southern Pacific Railroad now crosses the river.

Another of those historical myths like the mortar story named above, which is palmed off on credulous readers as genuine history, runs as follows: "Stockton, while en route from San Pedro to Los Angeles, was informed by a courier from Castro 'that if he marched upon the town he would find it the grave of himself and men.' 'Then,' answered the commodore, 'tell the general to have the bells ready to toll at eight o'clock, as I shall be there by that time.'" As Castro left Los Angeles the day before Stockton began his march from San Pedro, and when the commodore entered the city the Mexican general was probably 200 miles away, the bell tolling myth goes to join its kindred myths in the category of history, as it should not be written.

On the 17th of August, Stockton issued a second proclamation, in which he signs himself commander-in-chief and governor of the territory of California. It was milder in tone and more dignified than his first. He informed the people that their country now belonged to the United States. For the present it would be governed by martial law. They were invited to elect their local officers if those now in office refused to serve.

Four days after the capture of Los Angeles the "Warren," Capt. Hull commander, anchored at San Pedro. She brought official notice of the declaration of war between the United States and Mexico. Then for the first time Stockton learned that there had been an official declaration of war between the two countries. United States officers had waged war and taken possession of California upon the strength of a rumor that hostilities existed between the countries.

The conquest, if conquest it can be called, was accomplished without the loss of a life, if we except the two Americans, Fowler and Cowie, of the Bear Flag party, who were brutally murdered by a band of Californians under Padillo, and the equally brutal shooting of Beryessa and the two de Haro boys by the Americans at San Rafael. These three men were shot as spies, but there was no proof that they were such, and they were not tried. These murders occurred before Commodore Sloat raised the stars and stripes at Monterey.

CHAPTER XVII.

SIEGE OF LOS ANGELES.

WITH California in his possession and the official information that war had been declared by the United States against Mexico, Stockton set about organizing a government for the conquered territory. Fremont was to be appointed military governor. Detachments from his battalion were to be detailed to garrison towns, while Stockton, with what recruits he could gather in California and his sailors and marines, was to undertake a naval expedition against the west coast of Mexico, land his forces at Mazatlan or Acapulco and march overland to "shake hands with General Taylor at the gates of Mexico." Regarding the conquest of California as complete, Commodore Stockton appointed Capt. Gillespie military commandant of the southern department, with headquarters at Los Angeles, and assigned him a garrison of fifty men. He left Los Angeles for the north, September 2. Fremont, with the remainder of his battalion, took up his line of march for Monterey a few days later. Gillespie's orders were to place the city under martial law, but to remove the more burdensome restrictions to quiet and well-disposed citizens at his discretion, and a conciliatory policy in accordance with instructions of the secretary of the navy was to be adopted and the people were to be encouraged to "neutrality, self-government and friendship."

Nearly all historians who have written upon this subject lay the blame for the subsequent uprising of the Californians and their revolt against the rule of the military commandant, Gillespie, to his petty tyrannies. Col. J. J. Warner, in his *Historical Sketch of Los Angeles County*, says: "Gillespie attempted by a coercive system to effect a moral and social change in the habits, diversions and pastimes of the people and to reduce them to his standard of propriety." Warner was not an impartial judge. He had a grievance against Gillespie which embittered him against the captain. Gillespie may have been lacking in tact, and his schooling in the navy under the tyrannical régime of the quarter-deck of fifty years ago was not the best training to fit him for governing a people unused to strict government, but it is hardly probable that in two weeks' time he could enforce any "coercive system" looking toward an entire change in the moral and social habits of the people. Los

Angeles, as we have learned in a previous chapter, was a hotbed of revolutions. It had a turbulent and restless element among its inhabitants that was never happier than when fomenting strife and conspiring to overthrow those in power. Of this class Colton, writing in 1846, says: "They drift about like Arabs. If the tide of fortune turns against them they disband and scatter to the four winds. They never become martyrs to any cause. They are too numerous to be brought to punishment by any of their governors and thus escape justice." There was a conservative class in the territory made up principally of the large landed proprietors, both native and foreign-born, but these exerted small influence in controlling the turbulent. While Los Angeles had a monopoly of this turbulent and revolutionary element other settlements in the territory furnished their full quota of that class of political knights errant, whose chief pastime was revolution, and whose capital consisted of a gaily caparisoned steed, a riata, a lance, a dagger and possibly a pair of horse pistols. These were the fellows whose "habits, diversions and pastimes" Gillespie undertook to reduce "to his standard of propriety."

That Commodore Stockton should have left Gillespie so small a garrison to hold the city and surrounding country in subjection shows that either he was ignorant of the character of the people, or that he placed too great reliance in the completeness of their subjection. With Castro's men in the city or dispersed among the neighboring ranchos, many of them still retaining their arms and all of them ready to rally at a moment's notice to the call of their leaders; with no reinforcements nearer than five hundred miles to come to the aid of Gillespie in case of an uprising, it was foolhardiness in Stockton to entrust the holding of the most important place in California to a mere handful of men, half disciplined and poorly equipped, without fortifications for defense or supplies to hold out in case of a siege.

Scarcely had Stockton and Fremont, with their men, left the city before trouble began. The turbulent element of the city fomented strife and seized every occasion to annoy and harass the military commandant and his men. While his "petty tyrannies" so called, which were prob-

ably nothing more than the enforcement of martial law, may have been somewhat provocative, the real cause was more deep-seated. The Californians, without provocation on their part and without really knowing the cause why, found their country invaded, their property taken from them and their government in the hands of an alien race, foreign to them in customs and religion. They would have been a tame and spiritless people, indeed, had they neglected the opportunity that Stockton's blundering gave them to regain their liberties. They did not waste much time. Within two weeks from the time Stockton sailed from San Pedro hostilities had begun and the city was in a state of siege.

Gillespie, writing in the *Sacramento Statesman* in 1858, thus describes the first attack: "On the 22d of September, at three o'clock in the morning, a party of sixty-five Californians and Sonoreños made an attack upon my small command quartered in the government house. We were not wholly surprised, and with twenty-one rifles we beat them back without loss to ourselves, killing and wounding three of their number. When daylight came Lieut. Hensley, with a few men, took several prisoners and drove the Californians from the town. This party was merely the nucleus of a revolution commenced and known to Colonel Fremont before he left Los Angeles. In twenty-four hours 600 well-mounted horsemen, and armed with escopetas (shotguns), lances and one fine brass piece of light artillery, surrounded Los Angeles and summoned me to surrender. There were three old honeycombed iron guns (spiked) in the corral of my quarters, which we at once cleared and mounted upon the axles of carts."

Serbulo Varela, a young man of some ability, but of a turbulent and reckless character, had been the leader at first, but as the uprising assumed the character of a revolution, Castro's old officers came to the front. Capt. José Maria Flores was chosen as comandante-general; José Antonio Carrillo, major-general; and Andres Pico, comandante de escuadron. The main camp of the insurgents was located on the mesa, east of the river, at a place called Paredon Blanco (White Bluff), near the present residence of Mrs. Hollenbeck.

On the 24th of September, from the camp at White Bluff, was issued the famous Pronunciamiento de Barelas y otros Californios contra Los Americanos (The Proclamation of Barelas and other Californians against the Americans). It was signed by Serbulo Varela (spelled Barelas), Leonardo Cota and over three hundred others. Although this proclamation is generally credited to Florés, there is no evidence to show that he had anything to do with framing it. He promul-

gated it over his signature October 1. It is probable that it was written by Varela and Cota. It has been the custom of American writers to sneer at this production as florid and bombastic. In fiery invective and fierce denunciation it is the equal of Patrick Henry's famous "Give me liberty or give me death!" Its recital of wrongs is brief, but to the point: "And shall we be capable of permitting ourselves to be subjugated and to accept in silence the heavy chains of slavery? Shall we lose the soil inherited from our fathers, which cost them so much blood? Shall we leave our families victims of the most barbarous servitude? Shall we wait to see our wives outraged, our innocent children beaten by American whips, our property sacked, our temples profaned—to drag out a life full of shame and disgrace? No! a thousand times no! Compatriots, death rather than that! Who of you does not feel his heart beat and his blood boil on contemplating our situation? Who will be the Mexican that will not be indignant and rise in arms to destroy our oppressors? We believe there will be not one so vile and cowardly!"

Gillespie had left the government house (located on what is now the site of the St. Charles Hotel) and taken a position on Fort Hill, where he had erected a temporary barricade of sacks filled with earth and had mounted his cannon there. The Americans had been summoned to surrender, but had refused. They were besieged by the Californians. There was but little firing between the combatants—an occasional sortie and a volley of rifle balls by the Americans when the Californians approached too near. The Californians were well mounted, but poorly armed, their weapons being principally muskets, shotguns, pistols, lances and riatas; while the Americans were armed with long range rifles, of which the Californians had a wholesome dread. The fear of these arms and his cannon doubtless saved Gillespie and his men from capture.

On the 24th Gillespie dispatched a messenger to find Stockton at Monterey, or at San Francisco if he had left Monterey, and apprise him of the perilous situation of the Americans at Los Angeles. Gillespie's dispatch bearer, John Brown, better known by his Californian nickname, Juan Flaco or Lean John, made one of the most wonderful rides in history. Gillespie furnished Juan Flaco with a package of cigarettes, the paper of each bearing the inscription, "Believe the bearer;" these were stamped with Gillespie's seal. Brown started from Los Angeles at 8 P. M., September 24, and claimed to have reached Yerba Buena at 8 P. M. of the 28th, a ride of 630 miles in four days. This is incorrect. Colton, who was alcalde of Monterey at that time, notes Brown's arrival at that place

on the evening of the 29th. Colton, in his "Three Years in California," says that Brown rode the whole distance (Los Angeles to Monterey) of 460 miles in fifty-two hours, during which time he had not slept. His intelligence was for Commodore Stockton, and, in the nature of the case, was not committed to paper, except a few words rolled in a cigar fastened in his hair. But the Commodore had sailed for San Francisco, and it was necessary he should go 140 miles further. He was quite exhausted and was allowed to sleep three hours. Before day he was up and away on his journey. Gillespie, in a letter published in the *Los Angeles Star*, May 28, 1858, describing Juan Flaco's ride, says: "Before sunrise of the 29th he was lying in the bushes at San Francisco, in front of the Congress frigate, waiting for the early market boat to come on shore, and he delivered my dispatches to Commodore Stockton before 7 o'clock."

In trying to steal through the picket line of the Mexicans at Los Angeles he was discovered and pursued by a squad of them. A hot race ensued. Finding the enemy gaining on him he forced his horse to leap a wide ravine. A shot from one of his pursuers mortally wounded his horse, which after running a short distance fell dead. Flaco, carrying his spurs and riata, made his way on foot in the darkness to Los Virgines, a distance of twenty-seven miles. Here he secured another mount and again set off on his perilous journey. The trail over which Flaco held his way was not like "the road from Winchester town, a good, broad highway leading down," but instead a camino de heradura—a bridle path—now winding up through rocky cañons, skirting along the edge of precipitous cliffs, then zigzagging down chaparral-covered mountains; now over the sands of the sea beach and again across long stretches of brown mesa, winding through narrow valleys and out onto the rolling hills—a trail as nature made it unchanged by the hand of man. Such was the highway over which Flaco's steeds "stretched away with utmost speed." Harassed and pursued by the enemy, facing death night and day, with scarcely a stop or a stay to eat or sleep, Juan Flaco rode 600 miles.

"Of all the rides since the birth of time,
Told in story or sung in rhyme,
The *fleetest* ride that ever was sped,"

was Juan Flaco's ride from Los Angeles to San Francisco. Longfellow has immortalized the "Ride of Paul Revere," Robert Browning tells in stirring verse of the riders who brought the good news from Ghent to Aix, and Buchanan Read thrills us with the heroic measures of Sheridan's Ride. No poet has sung of Juan Flaco's wonderful ride, *fleetest*, longer and more perilous

than any of these. Flaco rode 600 miles through the enemy's country, to bring aid to a besieged garrison, while Revere and Jorris and Sheridan were in the country of friends or protected by an army from enemies.

Gillespie's situation was growing more and more desperate each day. B. D. Wilson, who with a company of riflemen had been on an expedition against the Indians, had been ordered by Gillespie to join him. They reached the Chino ranch, where a fight took place between them and the Californians. Wilson's men being out of ammunition were compelled to surrender. In the charge upon the adobe, where Wilson and his men had taken refuge, Carlos Ballestaros had been killed and several Californians wounded. This and Gillespie's stubborn resistance had embittered the Californians against him and his men. The Chino prisoners had been saved from massacre after their surrender by the firmness and bravery of Varela. If Gillespie continued to hold the town his obstinacy might bring down the vengeance of the Californians not only upon him and his men, but upon many of the American residents of the south, who had favored their countrymen.

Finally Florés issued his ultimatum to the Americans—surrender within twenty-four hours or take the consequence of an onslaught by the Californians, which might result in the massacre of the entire garrison. In the meantime he kept his cavalry deployed on the hills, completely investing the Americans. Despairing of assistance from Stockton, on the advice of Wilson, who had been permitted by Flores to intercede with Gillespie, articles of capitulation were drawn up and signed by Gillespie and the leaders of the Californians. On the 30th of September the Americans marched out of the city with all the honors of war—drums beating, colors flying and two pieces of artillery mounted on carts drawn by oxen. They arrived at San Pedro without molestation, and four or five days later embarked on the merchant ship *Vandalia*, which remained at anchor in the bay. Gillespie in his march was accompanied by a few of the American residents and probably a dozen of the Chino prisoners, who had been exchanged for the same number of Californians, whom he had held under arrest most likely as hostages.

Gillespie took two cannon with him when he evacuated the city and left two spiked and broken on Fort Hill. There seems to have been a proviso in the articles of capitulation requiring him to deliver the guns to Florés on reaching the embarcadero. If there was such a stipulation Gillespie violated it. He spiked the guns, broke off the trunnions and rolled one of them into the bay.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BATTLE OF DOMINGUEZ RANCH—FLORES GOVERNOR.

OF THE notable events occurring during the conquest of California there are few others of which there are so contradictory accounts as of that known as the battle of Dominguez ranch. Capt. William Mervine, who commanded the American forces in the fight, made no official report, or if he did it was not published. Historians, in their accounts of the battle, have collected their data from hearsay and not from written reports of officers engaged in it. In regard to the number engaged and the number killed and wounded, even Bancroft, usually the most reliable of California historians, has no accurate report. The number engaged on the American side varies with different authors from 250 to 400; and the number killed from four to fifteen. It has been my good fortune, through the kindness of Dr. J. E. Cowles of this city, to obtain a log book of the U. S. frigate *Savannah*, kept by his uncle, Robert C. Duvall, who was an officer on that vessel. Midshipman and Acting Lieut. Duvall had command of a company of Colt's Riflemen in the battle. After his return to the ship he wrote a full, clear and accurate report of the march, battle and retreat. I transcribe the greater portion of his account. It is undoubtedly the best report of that affair in existence. It will be recollected, as stated in a previous chapter, that Lieut. Gillespie had been left by Commodore Stockton with a force of fifty men to garrison Los Angeles. An insurrection, headed by Flores and Valera, broke out. After a siege of five or six days Gillespie and his men evacuated the city and retreated to San Pedro. Lieut. Gillespie, during the siege, sent a messenger to Stockton at San Francisco asking for reinforcements. Juan Flaco, the courier, reached San Francisco after a ride of 600 miles in five days. Commodore Stockton received the dispatches, or rather the message, of Gillespie's courier on the 30th of September. Early on the morning of October 1 the "*Savannah*," Capt. William Mervine, was ordered to get under way for San Pedro with a force to relieve Capt. Gillespie.

"At 9:30 A. M.," says Lieut. Duvall, "we commenced working out of the harbor of San Francisco on the ebb tide. The ship anchored at Saucelito, where, on account of a dense fog, it remained until the 4th, when it put to sea. On

the 7th the ship entered the harbor of San Pedro. At 6:30 P. M., as we were standing in for anchorage, we made out the American merchant ship *Vandalia*, having on her decks a body of men. On passing she saluted with two guns, which was repeated with three cheers, which we returned. * * * Brevet Capt. Archibald Gillespie came on board and reported that he had evacuated the Pueblo de Los Angeles on account of the overpowering force of the enemy and had retired with his men on board the "*Vandalia*" after having spiked his guns, one of which he threw into the water. He also reported that the whole of California below the pueblo had risen in arms against our authorities, headed by Flores, a Mexican captain on furlough in this country, who had but a few days ago given his parole of honor not to take up arms against the United States. We made preparations to land a force to march to the pueblo at daylight.

"October 8 (1846), at 6 A. M., all the boats left the ship for the purpose of landing the forces, numbering in all 299 men, including the volunteers, under command of Capt. Gillespie. At 6:30 all were landed without opposition, the enemy in small detachments retreating toward the pueblo. From their movements we apprehended that their whole force was near. Capt. Mervine sent on board ship for a reinforcement of eighty men, under command of Lieut. R. B. Hitchcock. At 8 A. M. the several companies, all under command of Capt. William Mervine, took up the line of march for the purpose of retaking the pueblo. The enemy retreated as our forces advanced. (On landing, William A. Smith, first cabin boy, was killed by the accidental discharge of a Colt's pistol.) The reinforcements under the command of Lieut. R. B. Hitchcock returned on board ship. For the first four miles our march was through hills and ravines, which the enemy might have taken advantage of, but preferred to occupy as spectators only, until our approach. A few shots from our flankers (who were the volunteer riflemen) would start them off; they returning the compliment before going. The remainder of our march was performed over a continuous plain overgrown with wild mustard, rising in places to six or eight feet in height. The ground was excessively dry, the clouds of dust were suffocating and there was not a breath

of wind in motion. There was no water on our line of march for ten or twelve miles and we suffered greatly from thirst.

"At 2:30 P. M. we reached our camping ground. The enemy appeared in considerable numbers. Their numbers continued to increase until towards sundown, when they formed on a hill near us, gradually inclining towards our camp. They were admirably formed for a cavalry charge. We drew up our forces to meet them, but finding they were disposed to remain stationary, the marines, under command of Capt. Marston, the Colt's riflemen, under command of Lieut. I. B. Carter and myself, and the volunteers, under command of Capt. A. Gillespie, were ordered to charge on them, which we did. They stood their ground until our shots commenced 'telling' on them, when they took to flight in every direction. They continued to annoy us by firing into our camp through the night. About 2 A. M. they brought a piece of artillery and fired into our camp, the shot striking the ground near us. The marines, riflemen and volunteers were sent in pursuit of the gun, but could see or hear nothing of it.

"We left our camp the next morning at 6 o'clock. Our plan of march was in column by platoon. We had not proceeded far before the enemy appeared before us drawn up on each side of the road, mounted on fine horses, each man armed with a lance and carbine. They also had a field piece (a four-pounder), to which were hitched eight or ten horses, placed on the road ahead of us.

"Capt. Mervine, thinking it was the enemy's intention to throw us into confusion by using their gun on us loaded with round shot and copper grape shot and then charge us with their cavalry, ordered us to form a square—which was the order of march throughout the battle. When within about four hundred yards of them the enemy opened on us with their artillery. We made frequent charges, driving them before us, and at one time causing them to leave some of their cannon balls and cartridges; but owing to the rapidity with which they could carry off the gun, using their lassos on every part, enabled them to choose their own distance, entirely out of all range of our muskets. Their horsemen kept out of danger, apparently content to let the gun do the fighting. They kept up a constant fire with their carbines, but these did no harm. The enemy numbered between 175 and 200 strong.

"Finding it impossible to capture the gun, the retreat was sounded. The captain consulted with his officers on the best steps to be taken. It was decided unanimously to return on board ship. To continue the march would sacrifice a

number of lives to no purpose, for, admitting we could have reached the pueblo, all communications would be cut off with the ship, and we would further be constantly annoyed by their artillery without the least chance of capturing it. It was reported that the enemy were between five and six hundred strong at the city and it was thought he had more artillery. On retreating they got the gun planted on a hill ahead of us.

"The captain made us an address, saying to the troops that it was his intention to march straight ahead in the same orderly manner in which we had advanced, and that sooner than he would surrender to such an enemy, he would sacrifice himself and every other man in his command. The enemy fired into us four times on the retreat, the fourth shot falling short, the report of the gun indicating a small quantity of powder, after which they remained stationary and manifested no further disposition to molest us. We proceeded quietly on our march to the landing, where we found a body of men under command of Lieut. Hitchcock with two nine-pounder cannon got from the Vandalia to render us assistance in case we should need it.

"We presented truly a pitiable condition, many being barely able to drag one foot after the other from excessive fatigue, having gone through the exertions and excitement in battle and afterwards performing a march of eighteen or twenty miles without rest.

"This is the first battle I have ever been engaged in, and, having taken particular notice of those around me, I can assert that no men could have acted more bravely. Even when their shipmates were falling by their sides, I saw but one impulse and that was to push forward, and when the retreat was ordered I noticed a general reluctance to turn their backs to the enemy.

"The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

"Michael Hoey (ordinary seaman), killed; David Johnson (o. s.), killed; Wm. H. Berry (o. s.), mortally wounded; Charles Sommers (musician), mortally wounded; John Tyre (seaman), severely wounded; John Anderson (seaman), severely wounded; recovery doubtful. The following-named were slightly wounded: William Conland (marine); Hiram Rockvill (mar.); H. Linland (mar.); James Smith (mar.).

"On the following morning we buried the bodies of William A. Smith, Charles Sommers, David Johnson and Michael Hoey on an island in the harbor.

"At 11 A. M. the captain called a council of commissioned officers regarding the proper course to adopt in the present crisis, which decided that no force should be landed, and that

the ship remain here until further orders from the commodore, who is daily expected."

Entry in the log for Sunday, 11th: "William H. Berry (ordinary seaman) departed this life from the effect of wounds received in battle. Sent his body for interment to Dead Man's Island, so named by us. Mustered the command at quarters, after which performed divine service."

From this account it will be seen that the number killed and died of wounds received in battle was four; number wounded, six; and one accidentally killed before the battle. On October 22 Henry Lewis died and was buried on the island. Lewis' name does not appear in the list of the wounded. It is presumable that he died of disease. Six of the crew of the Savannah were buried on Dead Man's Island, four of whom were killed in battle. Lieut. Duvall gives the following list of the officers in the "Expedition on the march to retake Pueblo de Los Angeles":

Capt. William Mervine, commanding.
 Capt. Ward Marston, commanding marines.
 Brevet Capt. A. H. Gillespie, commanding volunteers.
 Lieut. Henry W. Queen, adjutant.
 Lieut. B. F. Pinckney, commanding first company.
 Lieut. W. Rinckindoff, commanding second company.
 Lieut. I. B. Carter, Colt's riflemen.
 Midshipman R. D. Minor, acting lieutenant second company.
 Midshipman S. P. Griffin, acting lieutenant first company.
 Midshipman P. G. Walmough, acting lieutenant second company.
 Midshipman R. C. Duvall, acting lieutenant Colt's riflemen.
 Capt. Clark and Capt. Goodsall, commanding pikemen.
 Lieut. Hensley, first lieutenant volunteers.
 Lieut. Rousseau, second lieutenant volunteers.

The piece of artillery that did such deadly execution on the Americans was the famous Old Woman's gun. It was a bronze four-pounder, or *pedréro* (swivel-gun) that for a number of years has stood on the plaza in front of the church, and was used for firing salutes on feast days and other occasions.

When on the approach of Stockton's and Fremont's forces Castro abandoned his artillery and fled, an old lady, Doña Clara Cota de Reyes, declared that the gringos should not have the church's gun; so, with the assistance of her daughters, she buried it in a cane patch near her residence, which stood on the east side of Alameda street, near First.

When the Californians revolted against Gillespie's rule the gun was unearthed and used against him. The Historical Society of Southern California has in its possession a brass grape-shot, one of a charge that was fired into the face

of Fort Hill at Gillespie's men when they were posted on the hill. This old gun was in the exhibit of trophies at the New Orleans Exposition in 1885. The label on it read: "Trophy 53, No. 63, Class 7. Used by Mexico against the United States at the battle of Dominguez' Ranch, October 9, 1846; at San Gabriel and the Mesa, January 8 and 9, 1847; used by the United States forces against Mexico at Mazatlan, November 11, 1847; Urios (crew all killed or wounded), Palos Prietos, December 13, 1847, and Lower California, at San José, February 15, 1848." It should be obtained from the government and brought back to Los Angeles. Before the battle the old gun had been mounted on forward axle of a Jersey wagon, which a man by the name of Hunt had brought across the plains the year before. It was lashed to the axle by means of rawhide thongs, and was drawn by *riatas*, as described by Lieut. Duvall. The range was obtained by raising or lowering the pole of the wagon. Ignacio Aguilar acted as gunner, and having neither lanyard or pent-stock to fire it, he touched off the gun with the lighted end of a cigarette. Never before or since, perhaps, was a battle won with such crude artillery. José Antonio Carrillo was in command of the Californians. During the skirmishing of the first day he had between 80 and 90 men. During the night of the 8th Flores joined him with a force of 60 men. Next morning Flores returned to Los Angeles, taking with him 20 men. Carrillo's force in the battle numbered about 120 men.

Had Mervine known that the Californians had fired their last shot—their powder being exhausted—he could have pushed on and captured the pueblo.

The expulsion of Gillespie's garrison from Los Angeles and the defeat of Mervine's force raised the spirits of the Californians, and there was great rejoicing at the pueblo. Detachments of Flores' army were kept at Sepulveda's Rancho, the Palos Verdes, and at Temple's Rancho of the Cerritos, to watch the Savannah and report any attempt at landing. The leaders of the revolt were not so sanguine of success as the rank and file. They were without means to procure arms and supplies. There was a scarcity of ammunition, too. An inferior article of gunpowder was manufactured in limited quantities at San Gabriel. The only uniformity in weapons was in lances. These were rough, home-made affairs, the blade beaten out of a rasp or file, and the shaft a willow pole about eight feet long. These weapons were formidable in a charge against infantry, but easily parried by a swordsman in a cavalry charge.

After the defeat of Mervine, Flores set about reorganizing the territorial government. He

called together the departmental assembly. It met in the capital (Los Angeles) October 26th. The members present—Figueroa, Botello, Guerra and Olvera—were all from the south. The assembly decided to fill the place of governor, vacated by Pico, and that of comandante-general, left vacant by the flight of Castro.

José Maria Flores, who was now recognized as the leader of the revolt against American rule, was chosen to fill both offices, and the two offices, as had formerly been the custom, were united in one person. He chose Narciso Botello for his secretary. Flores, who was Mexican born, was an intelligent and patriotic officer. He used every means in his power to prepare his forces for the coming conflict with the Americans, but with little success. The old jealousy of the *hijos del pais* against the Mexican would crop out, and it neutralized his efforts. There were bickerings and complaints in the ranks and among the officers. The natives claimed that a Californian ought to be chief in command.

The feeling of jealousy against Flores at length culminated in open revolt. Flores had decided to send the prisoners taken at the Chino fight to Mexico. His object was twofold—first, to enhance his own glory with the Mexican government, and, secondly, by showing what the Californians had already accomplished to obtain aid in the coming conflict. As most of these

men were married to California wives, and by marriage related to many of the leading California families of the south, there was at once a family uproar and fierce denunciations of Flores. But as the Chino prisoners were foreigners, and had been taken while fighting against the Mexican government, it was necessary to disguise the hostility to Flores under some other pretext. He was charged with the design of running away to Sonora with the public funds. On the night of December 3, Francisco Rico, at the head of a party of Californians, took possession of the cuartél, or guard-house, and arrested Flores. A special session of the assembly was called to investigate the charges.

Flores expressed his willingness to give up his purpose of sending the Chino prisoners to Mexico, and the assembly found no foundation to the charge of his design of running away with the public funds, nor did they find any funds to run away with. Flores was liberated, and Rico imprisoned in turn.

Flores was really the last Mexican governor of California. Like Pico, he was elected by the territorial legislature, but he was not confirmed by the Mexican congress. Generals Scott and Taylor were keeping President Santa Anna and his congress on the move so rapidly they had no time to spare for California affairs.

Flores was governor from October 26, 1846, to January 8, 1847.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE SECOND CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA.

STOCKTON with his flag ship, the Congress, arrived at San Pedro on the 23d of October, 1846. The Savannah was still lying at anchor in the harbor. The commodore had now at San Pedro a force of about 800 men; but notwithstanding the contemptuous opinion he held of the Californian soldiers, he did not march against the pueblo. Stockton in his report says: "Elated by this transient success (Mervine's defeat), which the enemy with his usual want of veracity magnified into a great victory, they collected in large bodies on all the adjacent hills and would not permit a hoof except their own horses to be within fifty miles of San Pedro." But "in the face of their boasting insolence" Stockton landed and again hoisted "the glorious stars in the presence of their horse-covered hills." "The enemy had driven off every animal, man and beast, from that section of the country; and it was not possible by any means in our power

to carry provisions for our march to the city." The city was only 30 miles away and American soldiers have been known to carry rations in their haversacks for a march of 100 miles. The "transient success" of the insolent enemy had evidently made an impression on Stockton. He estimated the Californian force in the vicinity of the landing at 800 men, which was just about 700 too high. He determined to approach Los Angeles by way of San Diego, and on the last day of October he sailed for that port. B. D. Wilson, Stephen C. Foster and others attribute Stockton's abandonment of an attack on Los Angeles from San Pedro to a trick played on him by José Antonio Carrillo. Carrillo was in command of a detachment stationed at the Ceritos and the Palos Verdes. Carrillo was anxious to obtain an interview with Stockton and if possible secure a cessation of hostilities until the war then progressing in Mexico should be decided, thus settling the fate of California.

B. D. Wilson, one of the Chino prisoners, was sent with a Mexican sergeant to raise a white flag as the boats of the Congress approached the landing and present Carrillo's proposition for a truce. Carrillo, with the intention of giving Stockton an exaggerated idea of the number of his troops and thus obtaining more favorable terms in the proposed treaty, collected droves of wild horses from the plains; these his caballeros kept in motion passing and repassing through a gap in the hills, which was in plain view from Stockton's vessel. Owing to the dust raised by the cavalcade it was impossible to discover that most of the horses were riderless. The troops were signaled to return to the vessel, and the commodore shortly afterward sailed to San Diego. Carrillo always regretted that he made *too much demonstration*.

As an illustration of the literary trash that has been palmed off for California history, I give an extract from Frost's Pictorial History of California, a book written the year after the close of the Mexican war, by Prof. John Frost, a noted compiler of histories, who writes LL. D after his name. It relates to Stockton's exploits at San Pedro: "At the Rancho Sepulvida (The Palos Verdes) a large force of Californians were posted. Commodore Stockton sent one hundred men forward to receive the fire of the enemy and then fall back on the main body without returning it. The main body of Stockton's army was formed in a triangle with the guns hid by the men. By the retreat of the advance party the enemy were decoyed close to the main force, when the wings (of the triangle) were extended and a deadly fire from the artillery opened upon the astonished Californians. More than one hundred were killed, the same number wounded and one hundred prisoners taken." The mathematical accuracy of Stockton's artillerists was truly astonishing. They killed a man for every one wounded and took a prisoner for every man they killed. As Flores' army never amounted to more than three hundred, if we are to believe Frost, Stockton had all the enemy "present or accounted for." This silly fabrication of Frost's runs through a number of so-called histories of California. Stockton was a brave man and a very energetic commander, but he would boast of his achievements, and his reports were unreliable.

Fremont, who had sailed for the south in the *Sterling* with 160 men to co-operate with Stockton against Los Angeles, learned from the *Vandalia* on its voyage northward of Mervine's defeat and also that no horses could be obtained in the south. He returned to Monterey and proceeded to recruit a force to move against Los Angeles by land from Monterey. His recruits

were principally obtained from the recently arrived immigrants. Each man was furnished with a horse and was to receive \$25 a month. A force of about 450 was obtained. Fremont, now raised to the rank of a lieutenant colonel, left Monterey, November 17, and rendezvoused at San Juan Bautista, where he remained to the 29th of the month organizing his battalion. On the 29th of November he began his march southward to co-operate with Stockton against Flores.

After the expulsion of Gillespie and his men from Los Angeles, detachments from Flores' army were sent to Santa Barbara and San Diego to recapture these places. At Santa Barbara Fremont had left nine men of his battalion under Lieut. Theodore Talbot to garrison the town. A demand was made on the garrison to surrender by Col. Garfias of Flores' army. Two hours were given the Americans to decide. Instead of surrendering they fell back into the hills, where they remained three or four days, hoping that reinforcements might be sent them from Monterey. Their only subsistence was the flesh of an old gray mare of Daniel Hill's that they captured, brought into camp and killed. They secured one of Micheltorena's soldiers who had remained in the country and was living in a cañon among the hills for a guide. He furnished them a horse to carry their blankets and conducted them through the mountains to the San Joaquin valley. Here the guide left them with the Indians, he returning to Santa Barbara. The Indians fed them on chia (wild flaxseed), mush and acorn bread. They traveled down the San Joaquin valley. On their journey they lived on the flesh of wild horses, 17 of which they killed. After many hardships they reached Monterey on the 8th of November, where they joined Fremont's battalion. Elijah Moulton of East Los Angeles is the only survivor of that heroic band. He has been a resident of Los Angeles for fifty-five years. I am indebted to him for the above account.

Captain Merritt, of Fremont's battalion, had been left at San Diego with 40 men to hold the town when the battalion marched north to co-operate with Stockton against Los Angeles. Immediately after Gillespie's retreat, Francisco Rico was sent with 50 men to capture the place. He was joined by recruits at San Diego. Merritt, being in no condition to stand a siege, took refuge on board the American whale ship *Stonington*, which was lying at anchor. After remaining on board the *Stonington* ten days, taking advantage of the laxity of discipline among the Californians, he stole a march on them, recapturing the town and one piece of their artillery. He sent Don Miguel de Pedrorena, who was one of his allies, in a whale boat with four

sailors to San Pedro to obtain supplies and assistance. Pedrorena arrived at San Pedro on the 13th of October with Merritt's dispatches. Captain Mervine chartered the whale ship *Magnolia*, which was lying in the San Pedro harbor, and dispatched Lieut. Minor and Midshipmen Duvall and Morgan with 35 sailors and 15 of Gillespie's volunteers to reinforce Merritt. They reached San Diego on the 16th. The combined forces of Minor and Merritt, numbering about 90 men, put in the greater part of the next two weeks in dragging cannon from the old fort and mounting them at their barracks, which were located on the hill at the edge of the plain on the west side of the town, convenient to water. They succeeded in mounting six brass 9-pounders and building two bastions of adobes, taken from an old house. There was constant skirmishing between the hostile parties, but few fatalities. The Americans claimed to have killed three of the enemy, and one American was ambushed and killed.

The Californians kept well out of range, but prevented the Americans from obtaining supplies. Their provisions were nearly exhausted, and when reduced to almost the last extreme they made a successful foraging expedition and procured a supply of mutton. Midshipman Duvall thus describes the adventure: "We had with us an Indian (chief of a numerous tribe) who, from his knowledge of the country, we thought could avoid the enemy; and getting news of a number of sheep about thirty-five miles to the south on the coast, we determined to send him with his companion to drive them onto an island which at low tide connected with the mainland. In a few days a signal was made on the island, and the boats of the whale ship *Stonington*, stationed off the island, were sent to it. Our good old Indian had managed, through his cunning and by keeping concealed in ravines, to drive onto the island about 600 sheep, but his companion had been caught and killed by the enemy. I shall never forget his famished appearance, but pride in his Indian triumph could be seen playing in his dark eyes.

"For thirty or forty days we were constantly expecting, from the movements of the enemy, an attack, soldiers and officers sleeping on their arms and ready for action. About the 1st of November Commodore Stockton arrived, and, after landing Capt. Gillespie with his company and about 43 marines, he suddenly disappeared, leaving Lieut. Minor governor of the place and Capt. Gillespie commandant."*

Foraging continued, the whale ship *Stonington*, which had been impressed into the govern-

ment service, being used to take parties down the coast, who made raids inland and brought back with them cattle and horses.

It was probably on one of these excursions that the flag-making episode occurred, of which there are more versions than Homer had birthplaces. The correct version of the story is as follows: A party had been sent under command of Lieut. Hensley to Juan Bandini's rancho in Lower California to bring up bands of cattle and horses. Bandini was an adherent of the American cause. He and his family returned with the cavalcade to San Diego. At their last camping place before reaching the town Hensley, in a conversation with Bandini, regretted they had no flag with them to display on their entry into the town. Señora Bandini volunteered to make one, which she did from red, white and blue dresses of her children. This flag, fastened to a staff, was carried at the head of the cavalcade when it made its triumphal entry into San Diego. The Mexican government confiscated Bandini's ranchos in Lower California on account of his friendship to the Americans during the war.

Skirmishing continued almost daily. José Antonio Carrillo was now in command of the Californians, their force numbering about 100 men. Commodore Stockton returned and decided to fortify. Midshipman Duvall, in the *Log Book* referred to in the previous chapter, thus describes the fort: "The commodore now commenced to fortify the hill which overlooked the town by building a fort constructed by placing 300 gallon casks full of sand close together. The inclosure was twenty by thirty yards. A bank of earth and small gravel was thrown up in front as high as the top of the casks and a ditch dug around on the outside. Inside a ball-proof vault or ketch was built out of plank and lined on the inside with adobes, on top of which a swivel was mounted. The entrance was guarded by a strong gate, with a drawbridge in front across the ditch or moat. The whole fortification was completed and the guns mounted on it in about three weeks. Our men working on the fort were on short allowance of beef and wheat, and for a time without bread, tea, sugar or coffee, many of them being destitute of shoes, but there were few complaints.

"About the first of December, information having been received that Gen. Kearny was at Warner's Pass, about 80 miles distant, with 100 dragoons on his march to San Diego, Commodore Stockton immediately sent an escort of 50 men under command of Capt. Gillespie, accompanied by Past Midshipmen Beale and Duncan, having with them one piece of artillery. They reached Gen. Kearny without molestation. On the march the combined force was surprised by

**Log Book of Acting Lieutenant Duvall.*

about 93 Californians at San Pasqual, under command of Andrés Pico, who had been sent to that part of the country to drive off all the cattle and horses to prevent us from getting them. In the battle that ensued Gen. Kearny lost in killed Captains Johnston and Moore and Lieutenant Hammond and 15 dragoons. Seventeen dragoons were severely wounded. The enemy captured one piece of artillery. Gen. Kearny and Captains Gillespie and Gibson were severely wounded; also one of the engineer officers. Some of the dragoons have since died."

* * * * *

"After the engagement, Gen. Kearny took position on a hill covered with large rocks. It was well suited for defense. Lieut. Godey, of Gillespie's volunteers, the night after the battle, escaped through the enemy's line of sentries and came in with a letter from Capt. Turner to the commodore. Whilst among the rocks, Past Midshipman Beale and Kit Carson managed, under cover of night, to pass out through the enemy's ranks, and after three days' and nights' hard marching through the mountains without water, succeeded in getting safely into San Diego, completely famished. Soon after arriving, Lieut. Beale fainted away, and for some days entirely lost his reason."

On the night of Beale's arrival, December 9, about 9 P. M., detachments of 200 sailors and marines from the Congress and Portsmouth, under the immediate command of Capt. Zeilin, assisted by Lieutenants Gray, Hunter, Renshaw, Parrish, Thompson and Tilghman, and Midshipmen Duvall and Morgan, each man carrying a blanket, three pounds of jerked beef and the same of hardtack, began their march to relieve Gen. Kearny. They marched all night and camped on a chaparral-covered mountain during the day. At 4 A. M. of the second night's march they reached Kearny's camp, surprising him. Godey, who had been sent ahead to inform Kearny that assistance was coming, had been captured by the enemy. Gen. Kearny had burnt and destroyed all his baggage and camp equipment, saddles, bridles, clothing, etc., preparatory to forcing his way through the enemy's line. Burdened with his wounded, it is doubtful whether he could have escaped. Midshipman Duvall says: "It would not be a hazard of opinion to say he would have been overpowered and compelled to surrender." The enemy disappeared on the arrival of reinforcements. The relief expedition, with Kearny's men, reached San Diego after two days' march.

A brief explanation of why Kearny was at San Pasqual may be necessary. In June, 1846, Gen. Stephen W. Kearny, commander of the army of the west, as his command was desig-

nated, left Fort Leavenworth with a force of regulars to take possession of New Mexico. The conquest of that territory was accomplished without a battle. Under orders from the war department Kearny began his march to California with a part of his force to co-operate with the naval forces there. October 6, near Socorro, N. M., he met Kit Carson with an escort of 15 men, en route from Los Angeles to Washington, bearing dispatches from Stockton, giving the report of the conquest of California. Kearny required Carson to turn back and act as his guide. Carson was very unwilling to do so, as he was within a few days' journey of his home and family, from whom he had been separated for nearly two years. He had been guide for Fremont on his exploring expedition. He, however, obeyed Kearny's orders.

General Kearny sent back about 300 of his men, taking with him 120. After a toilsome march by way of the Pima villages, Tucson, the Gila and across the Colorado desert, they reached the Indian village of San Pasqual, (about 40 miles from San Diego), where the battle was fought. It was the bloodiest battle of the conquest; Kearny's men, at daybreak, riding on broken-down mules and half-broken horses, in an irregular and disorderly line, charged the Californians. While the American line was stretched out over the plain Capt. Andrés Pico, who was in command, wheeled his column and charged the Americans. A fierce hand-to-hand fight ensued, the Californians using their lances and lariats, the Americans clubbed guns and sabers. Of Kearny's command 18 men were killed and 19 wounded; three of the wounded died. Only one, Capt. Abraham R. Johnston (a relative of the author's), was killed by a gunshot; all the others were lanced. The mules to one of the howitzers became unmanageable and ran into the enemy's lines. The driver was killed and the gun captured. One Californian was captured and several slightly wounded; none was killed. Less than half of Kearny's 160 men took part in the battle. His loss in killed and wounded was fifty per cent of those engaged. Dr. John S. Griffin, for many years a leading physician of Los Angeles, was the surgeon of the command.

The foraging expeditions in Lower California having been quite successful in bringing in cattle, horses and mules, Commodore Stockton hastened his preparation for marching against Los Angeles. The enemy obtained information of the projected movement and left for the pueblo.

"The Cyane having arrived," says Duvall, "our force was increased to about 600 men, most of whom, understanding the drill, per-

formed the evolutions like regular soldiers. Everything being ready for our departure, the commodore left Capt. Montgomery and officers in command of the town, and on the 29th of December took up his line of march for Angeles. Gen. Kearny was second in command and having the immediate arrangement of the forces, reserving for himself the prerogative which his rank necessarily imposed upon him. Owing to the weak state of our oxen we had not crossed the dry bed of the river San Diego before they began breaking down, and the carts, which were 30 or 40 in number, had to be dragged by the men. The general urged on the commodore that it was useless to commence such a march as was before us with our present means of transportation, but the commodore insisted on performing at least one day's march even if we should have to return the next. We succeeded in reaching the valley of the Soledad that night by dragging our carts. Next day the commodore proposed to go six miles farther, which we accomplished, and then continued six miles farther. Having obtained some fresh oxen, by assisting the carts up hill, we made ten to twelve miles a day. At San Luis Rey we secured men, carts and oxen, and after that our day's marches ranged from 15 to 22 miles a day.

"The third day out from San Luis Rey a white flag was seen ahead, the bearer of which had a communication from Flores, signing himself 'Commander-in-Chief and Governor of California,' asking for a conference for the purpose of coming to terms, which would be alike 'honorable to both countries.' The commodore refused to answer him in writing, saying to the bearer of the truce that his answer was, 'he knew no such person as Governor Flores, that he himself was the only governor in California; that he knew a rebel by that name, a man who had given his parole of honor not to take up arms against the government of the United States, who, if the people of California now in arms against the forces of the United States would deliver up, he (Stockton) would treat with them on condition that they surrender their arms and retire peaceably to their homes and he would grant them, as citizens of the United States, protection from further molestation.' This the embassy refused to entertain, saying 'they would prefer to die with Flores than to surrender on such terms.'

* * * * *

"On the 8th of January, 1847, they met us on the banks of the river San Gabriel with between five and six hundred men mounted on good horses and armed with lances and carbines, having also four pieces of artillery planted on the

heights about 350 yards distant from the river. Owing to circumstances which have occurred since the surrender of the enemy, I prefer not mentioning the particulars of this day's battle and also that of the day following, or of referring to individuals concerned in the successful management of our forces." (The circumstance to which Lieut. Duvall refers was undoubtedly the quarrel between Stockton and Kearny after the capture of Los Angeles.) "It is sufficient to say that on the 8th of January we succeeded in crossing the river and driving the enemy from the heights. Having resisted all their charges, dismounted one of their pieces and put them to flight in every direction, we encamped on the ground they had occupied during the fight.

"The next day the Californians met us on the Plains of the Mesa. For a time the fighting was carried on by both sides with artillery, but that proving too hot for them they concentrated their whole force in a line ahead of us, and at a given signal divided from the center and came down on us like a tornado, charging us on all sides at the same time; but they were effectually defeated and fled in every direction in the utmost confusion. Many of their horses were left dead on the field. Their loss in the two battles, as given by Andrés Pico, second in command, was 83 killed and wounded; our loss, three killed (one accidentally) and 15 or 20 wounded, none dangerously. The enemy abandoned two pieces of artillery in an Indian village near by."

I have given at considerable length Midshipman Duvall's account of Stockton's march from San Diego and of the two battles fought, not because it is the fullest account of those events, but because it is original historical matter—never having appeared in print before—and also because it is the observations of a participant written at the time the events occurred. In it the losses of the enemy are greatly exaggerated, but that was a fault of his superior officers as well. Commodore Stockton, in his official reports of the two battles, gives the enemy's loss in killed and wounded "between seventy and eighty." And Gen. Kearny, in his report of the battle of San Pasqual, claimed it as a victory, and states that the enemy left six dead on the field. The actual loss of the Californians in the two battles (San Gabriel River and La Mesa) was three killed and ten or twelve wounded.*

While the events recorded in this chapter were transpiring at San Diego and its vicinity, what was the state of affairs in the capital, Los Angeles? After the exultation and rejoicing over the expulsion of Gillespie's garrison, Mervine's

*The killed were Ignacio Sepulveda, Francisco Rubio, and El Guaymeño, a Yaqui Indian.

defeat and the victory over Kearny at San Pasqual there came a reaction. Dissensions continued between the leaders. There was lack of arms and laxity of discipline. The army was but little better than a mob. Obedience to orders of a superior was foreign to the nature of a Californian. His wild, free life in the saddle made him impatient of all restraint. Then the impossibility of successful resistance against the Americans became more and more apparent as the final conflict approached. Fremont's army was moving down on the doomed city from the north and Stockton's was coming up from the south. Either one of these, in numbers, exceeded the force that Flores could bring into action; combined they would crush him out of existence. The Californian troops were greatly discouraged, and it was with great difficulty that the officers kept their men together. There was another and more potent element of disintegration. Many of the wealthier natives and all the foreigners, regarding the contest as hopeless, secretly favored the American cause, and it was only through fear of loss of property that they furnished Flores and his officers any supplies for the army.

During the latter part of December and the first days of January Flores' army was stationed at San Fernando Mission, on the lookout for Fremont's battalion; but the more rapid advance of Stockton's army compelled a change of base. On the 6th and 7th of January, Flores moved his army back secretly through the Cahuenga Pass, and, passing to the southward of the city, took position where La Jabon  ria (the soap factory) road crosses the San Gabriel river. Here his

men were stationed in the thick willows to give Stockton a surprise. Stockton received information of the trap set for him, and after leaving the Los Coyotes swung off to the right until he struck the Upper Santa Ana road. The Californians had barely time to effect a change of base and get their cannon planted when the Americans arrived at the crossing.

Stockton called the engagement there the battle of the San Gabriel river; the Californians call it the battle of Paso de Bartolo, which is the better name. The place where the battle was fought is on the bluff just south of the Upper Santa Ana road, near where the Southern California Railroad crosses the Old San Gabriel river. (The ford or crossing was formerly known as Pico's Crossing.) There was, at the time of the battle, but one San Gabriel river. The new river channel was made in the great flood of 1868. What Stockton, Emory, Duvall and other American officers call the battle of the "Plains of the Mesa" the Californians call the battle of La Mesa, which is most decidedly a better name than the "Plains of the Plain." It was fought at a ravine, The Ca  ada de Los Alisos, near the southeastern corner of the city's boundary. In these battles the Californians had four pieces of artillery, two iron nine-pounders, the Old Woman's gun and the howitzer captured from Kearny. Their powder was very poor. It was made at San Gabriel. It was owing to this that they did so little execution in the fight. That the Californians escaped with so little punishment was probably due to the wretched marksmanship of Stockton's sailors and marines.

CHAPTER XX.

OCCUPATION OF LOS ANGELES—BUILDING OF FORT MOORE.

AFTER the battle of La Mesa, the Americans, keeping to the south, crossed the river at about the point where the south boundary line of the city crosses it, and encamped on the right bank. Here, under a willow tree, those killed in battle were buried. Lieut. Emory, in his "Notes of a Military Reconnoissance," says: "The town, known to contain great quantities of wine and aguardiente, was four miles distant (four miles from the battlefield). From previous experience of the difficulty of controlling men when entering towns, it was determined to cross the river San Fernando (Los Angeles), halt there for the night and enter the town in the morning, with the whole day before us."

"After we had pitched our camp, the enemy

came down from the hills, and 400 horsemen with four pieces of artillery drew off towards the town, in order and regularity, whilst about sixty made a movement down the river on our rear and left flank. This led us to suppose they were not yet whipped, as we thought, and that we should have a night attack.

"January 10.—Just as we had raised our camp, a flag of truce borne by Mr. Celis, a Castilian, Mr. Workman, an Englishman, and Alvarado, the owner of the rancho at the Alisos, was brought into camp. They proposed, on behalf of the Californians, to surrender their dear City of the Angels, provided we would respect property and persons. This was agreed to, but not altogether trusting to the honesty of Gen. Flores, who had once broken his parole, we

moved into the town in the same order we should have done if expecting an attack.

"It was a wise precaution, for the streets were full of desperate and drunken fellows, who brandished their arms and saluted us with every term of reproach. The crest, overlooking the town, in rifle range, was covered with horsemen engaged in the same hospitable manner.

"Our men marched steadily on, until crossing the ravine leading into the public square (plaza), when a fight took place amongst the Californians on the hill; one became disarmed, and to avoid death rolled down the hill towards us, his adversary pursuing and lancing him in the most cold-blooded manner. The man tumbling down the hill was supposed to be one of our vaqueros, and the cry of 'rescue him!' was raised. The crew of the Cyane, nearest the scene, at once and without any orders, halted and gave the man that was lancing him a volley; strange to say, he did not fall. The general gave the jack tars a cursing, not so much for the firing without orders, as for their bad marksmanship."

Shortly after the above episode, the Californians did open fire from the hill on the vaqueros in charge of the cattle. (These vaqueros were Californians in the employ of the Americans and were regarded by their countrymen as traitors.) A company of riflemen was ordered to clear the hill. A single volley effected this—killing two of the enemy. This was the last bloodshed in the war; and the second conquest of California was completed as the first had been by the capture of Los Angeles. Two hundred men, with two pieces of artillery, were stationed on the hill.

The Angeleños did not exactly welcome the invaders with "bloody hands to inhospitable graves," but they did their best to let them know they were not wanted. The better class of the native inhabitants closed their houses and took refuge with foreign residents or went to the ranchos of their friends in the country. The fellows of the baser sort, who were in possession of the city, exhausted their vocabularies of abuse on the invading gringos.

There was one paisano who excelled all his countrymen in this species of warfare. It is a pity his name has not been preserved in history with that of other famous scolds and kickers. He rode by the side of the advancing column up Main street, firing volleys of invectives and denunciation at the hated gringos. At certain points of his tirade he worked himself up to such a pitch of indignation that language failed him; then he would solemnly go through the motions of "make ready, take aim!" with an old shotgun he carried, but when it came to the order, "fire!" discretion got the better of his valor; he lowered

his gun and began again, firing invective at the gringo soldiers; his mouth would go off if his gun would not.

Commodore Stockton's headquarters were in the Abila House, the second house on Olvera street, north of the plaza. The building is still standing, but has undergone many changes in fifty years. A rather amusing account was recently given me by an old pioneer of the manner in which Commodore Stockton got possession of the house. The widow Abila and her daughters, at the approach of the American army, had abandoned their home and taken refuge with Don Luis Vignes of the Aliso. Vignes was a Frenchman and friendly to both sides. The widow left a young Californian in charge of her house (which was finely furnished), with strict orders to keep it closed. Stockton had with him a fine brass band—something new in California. When the troops halted on the plaza, the band began to play. The boyish guardian of the Abila casa could not resist the temptation to open the door and look out. The enchanting music drew him to the plaza. Stockton and his staff, hunting for a place suitable for headquarters, passing by, found the door invitingly open, entered, and, finding the house deserted, took possession. The recreant guardian returned to find himself dispossessed and the house in possession of the enemy. "And the band played on."

THE BUILDING OF FORT MOORE.

It is a fact not generally known that there were two forts planned and partially built on Fort Hill during the war for the conquest of California. The first was planned by Lieut. William H. Emory, topographical engineer of Gen. Kearny's staff, and work begun on it by Commodore Stockton's sailors and marines. The second was planned by Lieut. J. W. Davidson, of the First United States Dragoons, and built by the Mormon Battalion. The first was not completed and not named. The second was named Fort Moore. Their location seems to have been identical. The first was designed to hold 100 men. The second was much larger. Flores' army was supposed to be in the neighborhood of the city ready to make a dash into it, so Stockton decided to fortify.

"On January 11," Lieut. Emory writes, "I was ordered to select a site and place a fort capable of containing a hundred men. With this in view a rapid reconnoissance of the town was made and the plan of a fort sketched, so placed as to enable a small garrison to command the town and the principal avenues to it. The plan was approved."

"January 12.—I laid off the work and before night broke the first ground. The population of

the town and its dependencies is about 3,000; that of the town itself about 1,500. * * * Here all the revolutions have had their origin, and it is the point upon which any Mexican force from Sonora would be directed. It was therefore desirable to establish a fort which, in case of trouble, should enable a small garrison to hold out till aid might come from San Diego, San Francisco or Monterey, places which are destined to become centers of American settlements."

"January 13.—It rained steadily all day and nothing was done on the work. At night I worked on the details of the fort."

"January 15.—The details to work on the fort were by companies. I sent to Capt. Tilghman, who commanded on the hill, to detach one of the companies under his command to commence the work. He furnished, on the 16th, a company of artillery (seamen from the Congress) for the day's work, which they performed bravely, and gave me great hopes of success."

On the 14th of January, Fremont, with his battalion of 450 men, arrived from Cahuenga. There were then about 1,100 troops in the city, and the old ciudad put on military airs. On the 18th Kearny, having quarreled with Stockton about who should be governor of the conquered territory, left for San Diego, taking with him Lieut. Emory and the other members of his staff, and the dragoons. Emory was sent east by way of Panama with dispatches. Stockton appointed Col. Fremont governor, and Col. Russell, of the battalion, secretary of state of the newly acquired territory; and then took his departure to San Diego, where his ship, the Congress, was lying. The sailors and marines, on the 20th, took up their line of march for San Pedro to rejoin their ships, and work on the fort was abandoned.

Lieut. Emory says: "Subsequent to my leaving the Ciudad de Los Angeles, the entire plan of the fort was changed, and I am not the projector of the work finally adopted for defense of that town." So far as I know, no plan of the first fort exists. One company of Fremont's battalion was left in charge of the city; the command of the battalion was turned over to Capt. Owens, and the other companies marched to San Gabriel. Fremont, as governor, established his headquarters in the Bell block, corner of Aliso and Los Angeles streets, that being the finest building in the city. The quarrel for superiority between Stockton, Kearny, Mason and Fremont continued and waxed hotter. Kearny had removed to Monterey. Col. Cooke, with his Mormon battalion, having crossed the plains by the southern route, had arrived and been stationed at San Luis Rey. He was an adherent of Kearny's. On the 17th of March Cooke's Mormon

battalion arrived in Los Angeles. Capt. Owens, in command of Fremont's battalion, had moved all the artillery—ten pieces—to the Mission San Gabriel.

Col. Cooke was placed in command of the southern district, Fremont's battalion was mustered out of service and the artillery brought back to Los Angeles.

On the 20th of April rumors reached Los Angeles that the Mexican general, Bustamente, was advancing on California with a force of 1,500 men. "Positive information," writes Col. Cooke, "has been received that the Mexican government has appropriated \$600,000 towards fitting out this force." It was also reported that cannon and military stores had been landed at San Vicente, in Lower California, on the coast below San Diego. Rumors of an approaching army came thick and fast. War's wrinkled front once more affrighted the Angeleños, or rather, the gringo portion. The natives were supposed to be in league with Bustamente and to be preparing for an insurrection. Precautions were taken against a surprise. A troop of cavalry was sent to Warner's ranch to patrol the Soñora road as far as the desert. The construction of a fort on the hill fully commanding the town, which had previously been determined upon, was begun and a company of infantry posted on the hill.

On the 23d of April, three months after work had ceased on Emory's fort, the construction of the second fort was begun and pushed vigorously. Rumors continued to come of the approach of the enemy. On May 3, Col. Cooke writes: "A report was received through the most available sources of information that Gen. Bustamente had crossed the gulf near the head in boats of the pearl fishers, and at last information was at a rancho on the western road 70 leagues below San Diego." Col. Stevenson's regiment of New York volunteers had arrived in California, and two companies of the volunteers had been sent to Los Angeles. The report that Col. Cooke had received large reinforcements and that the place was being fortified, was supposed to have frightened Bustamente into abandoning the recapture of Los Angeles. Bustamente's invading army was largely the creation of somebody's fertile imagination. The scare, however, had the effect of hurrying up work on the fort.

On the 13th of May Col. Cooke resigned and Col. J. B. Stevenson succeeded him in command of the southern military district. Work on the fort still continued. As the fort approached completion, Col. Stevenson was exercised about a suitable flagstaff—there was no tall timber in the vicinity of Los Angeles. The colonel wanted a flagstaff that would be an honor to his field

works and that would float the old flag where it could be seen of "all men," and women, too. Nothing less than a pole 150 feet high would do.

A native Californian, named Juan Ramirez, was found, who claimed to have seen some trees in the San Bernardino Mountains that were *mucho alto*—very tall—just what was needed for a flagstaff. A contract was made with him to bring in the timber. The mountain Indians were hostile, or rather, they were horse thieves. The *rancheros* killed them on sight, like so many rattlesnakes. An escort of ten soldiers from the Mormon battalion, under command of a lieutenant, was sent along with Juan to protect him and his workmen. Ramirez, with a small army of Indian laborers and a number of Mexican carts, set out for the headwaters of Mill Creek in the San Bernardino Mountains. Time passed; the colonel was becoming uneasy over the long absence of the flagstaff hunters. He had not yet become accustomed to the easy-going, *poco tiempo* ways of the native Californians. One afternoon a cloud of dust was seen out on the mission road. From out the cloud came the most unearthly shriekings, groanings and wailings. At first it was surmised that it might be the fag end of Bustamente's army of invasion that had gotten away from its base of supplies, or possibly the return of a Mexican revolution that had been lost on the plains years ago. As the cloud crossed the river into the Aliso road, Juan Ramirez' cavalcade and its Mormon escort emerged from it. They had two tree trunks, one about 90 feet and the other 75 or 80 feet long, mounted on the axles of about a dozen old *carretas*, each trunk hauled by twenty yoke of oxen, and an Indian driver to each ox (Indians were plentiful in those days). Each wooden wheel of the carts was sending forth its agonizing shrieks for axle grease in a different key from its fellows. Each Indian driver was exhausting his vocabulary of invective on his especial ox, and punctuating his profanity by vicious punches with the goad in the poor ox's ribs. The Indian was a cruel driver. The Mormons of the escort were singing one of their interminable songs of Zion—a psalm of deliverance from the hands of the Philistines. They had had a fight with the Indians, killed three of the hostiles and had the ears of their victims strung upon a string.

Never before or since, in the history of the flag, did such a queer concourse combine to procure a staff to float Old Glory.

The carpenters among the volunteers spliced the two pieces of timber together and soon fashioned a beautiful flagstaff a hundred and fifty feet in length. The pole was raised near

what is now the southeast corner of North Broadway and Fort Moore Place. By the first of July work had so far progressed on the fort that Col. Stevenson decided to dedicate and name it on the 4th. He issued an official order for the celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of American Independence at this port, as he called Los Angeles. The following is a synopsis of the order: "At sunrise a Federal salute will be fired from the field work on the hill, which commands this town, and for the first time from this point the American standard will be displayed. At 10 o'clock every soldier at this post will be under arms. The detachment of the 7th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, and 1st Regiment, U. S. Dragoons (dismounted), will be marched to the field work on the hill, when, together with the Mormon battalion, the whole will be formed at 11 o'clock A. M. into a hollow square, when the Declaration of Independence will be read. At the close of this ceremony the field work will be dedicated and appropriately named; and at 12 o'clock a national salute will be fired. The field work at this post having been planned and the work conducted entirely by Lieut. Davidson of the First Dragoons, he is requested to hoist upon it for the first time, on the morning of the 4th, the American Standard. It is the custom of our country to confer on its fortifications the name of some distinguished individual who has rendered important services to his country either in the councils of the nation or on the battlefield. The commandant has therefore determined, unless the department of war shall otherwise direct, to confer upon the field work erected at the port of Los Angeles the name of one who was regarded by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance as a perfect specimen of an American officer, and whose character for every virtue and accomplishment that adorns a gentleman was only equalled by the reputation he had acquired in the field for his gallantry as an officer and soldier, and his life was sacrificed in the conquest of this territory at the battle of San Pasqual. The commandant directs that from and after the 4th instant it shall bear the name of Moore."

Benjamin D. Moore, after whom the fort was named, was captain of Co. A, First U. S. Dragoons. He was killed by a lance thrust in the disastrous charge at San Pasqual. Capt. Stuart Taylor at this celebration read the Declaration of Independence in English, and Stephen C. Foster read it in Spanish. The native Californians seated on their horses in rear of the soldiers listened to Don Estevan as he rolled out in sonorous Spanish the Declaration's arraignment of King George III. and smiled. They had probably never heard of King George

or the Declaration of Independence either, but they knew a pronunciamiento when they heard it, and after a pronunciamiento in their governmental system came a revolution—therefore they smiled at the prospect of a gringo revolution. The old fort was located along the easterly line of what is now North Broadway at its intersection with Fort Moore Place. It began near the northerly line of Dr. Wills' lot and extended southerly to the fourth lot south of Fort Moore Place, a length of over 400 feet. It was a breastwork with bastions and embrasures for cannon. The principal embrasure covered the church and plaza. It was built more for the suppression of a revolt than to resist an invasion. It was a strong position; two hundred men, about its capacity, could have defended it against one thousand if the attack came from the front, but it could easily have been outflanked.

In the rear of the fort a deep ravine ran diagonally from the cemetery to Spring street just south of Temple. The road to the cemetery led up this ravine and many an old Californian made his last journey in this world up cemetery ravine. It was known as the Cañada de Los Muertos (the cañon of the dead). The 4th of July, 1847, was a crackerless 4th. The American boy with his fireworks was not in evidence, and the native muchacho knew as little about firecrackers as he did about the 4th of July. The day's festivities ended with a fandango. The fandango was a universal leveler. Mormon and Mexican, native Californians and spruce shoulder-strapped Regulars met and mingled in the dance. The day ended without a casualty and at its close even the most recalcitrant paisano was constrained to shout Viva Los Estados Unidos! (Long live the United States.)

One of the historical fictions that appears in most of the "write ups" of this old fort is the statement that it was built by Fremont. There is absolutely no foundation for such a statement.

Emory's fort was begun before Fremont's battalion reached Los Angeles, and work ceased on it when Stockton's sailors and marines left the city. Davidson's fort was begun while the battalion was at San Gabriel, a short time before it was mustered out. Fremont left for Monterey shortly after the Mormon battalion began work on the redoubt; and when it was completed, or rather when work stopped on it, he had left California and was somewhere in the neighborhood of the Rocky mountains. Neither is there any foundation for the story that the fortification was begun by Micheltorena when Commodore Jones captured Monterey, October 19, 1842. It was not known in early times as Fremont's redoubt.

Another silly fiction that occasionally makes its appearance in newspapers and literary journals is the story that an old adobe building on Main near Fourteenth street was Fremont's headquarters when he was "military commander" of the territory. As I write there lies before me a copy of an illustrated eastern journal of extensive circulation, in which appears a cut of this ex-saloon and present Chinese wash house labeled "Fremont's Headquarters." Not long since a literary journal of our own city, in an editorial, urged upon the Historical Society and the Landmarks Club the necessity of preserving this valuable historical relic of Fremont's occupancy of Los Angeles in the war. The idiocy of a commanding officer establishing his headquarters on a naked plain two miles away from the fort where his troops were stationed and within what would then have been the enemy's lines seems never to have occurred to the authors and promulgators of these fictions. This old adobe house was built six or eight years after the conquest of California. In 1856 it was used for a saloon; Fremont was then a candidate for the presidency. The proprietor named it Fremont's Headquarters.

CHAPTER XXI.

TREATY OF CAHUENGA—TRANSITION.

AS STATED in a former chapter, Fremont's battalion began its march down the coast on the 29th of November, 1846. The winter rains set in with great severity. The volunteers were scantily provided with clothing and the horses were in poor condition. Many of the horses died of starvation and hard usage. The battalion encountered no opposition from the enemy on its march and did no fighting.

On the 11th of January, a few miles above San Fernando, Col. Fremont received a message from Gen. Kearny informing him of the defeat of the enemy and the capture of Los Angeles. That night the battalion encamped in the mission buildings at San Fernando. From the mission that evening Jesus Pico, a cousin of Gen. Andrés Pico, set out to find the Californian army and open negotiations with its leaders. Jesus Pico, better known as Tortoi, had been arrested at his home near San Luis Obispo, tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot for breaking his parole. Fremont, moved by the pleadings of Pico's wife and children, pardoned him. He became a warm admirer and devoted friend of Fremont.

He found the advance guard of the Californians encamped at Verdugos. He was detained here, and the leading officers of the army were summoned to a council. Pico informed them of Fremont's arrival and the number of his men. With the combined forces of Fremont and Stockton against them their cause was hopeless. He urged them to surrender to Fremont, as they could obtain better terms from him than from Stockton.

Gen. Flores, who held a commission in the Mexican army, and who had been appointed by the territorial assembly governor and comandante-general by virtue of his rank, appointed Andrés Pico general and gave him command of the army. The same night he took his departure for Mexico, by way of San Gorgonio Pass, accompanied by Col. Garfias, Diego Sepulveda, Manuel Castro, Segura, and about thirty privates. Gen. Pico, on assuming command, appointed Francisco Rico and Francisco de La Guerra to go with Jesus Pico to confer with Col. Fremont. Fremont appointed as commissioners to negotiate a treaty: Major P. B. Reading, Major William H. Russell and Capt.

Louis McLane. On the return of Guerra and Rico to the Californian camp, Gen. Andrés Pico appointed as commissioners: José Antonio Carrillo, commander of the cavalry squadron, and Augustin Olvera, diputado of the assembly, and moved his army near the river at Cahuenga. On the 13th Fremont moved his camp to the Cahuenga. The commissioners met in the deserted ranch-house, and the treaty was drawn up and signed.

The principal conditions of the treaty or capitulation of "Cahuenga," as it was termed, were that the Californians, on delivering up their artillery and public arms, and promising not again to take up arms during the war, and conforming to the laws and regulations of the United States, shall be allowed peaceably to return to their homes. They were to be allowed the same rights and privileges as are allowed to citizens of the United States, and were not to be compelled to take an oath of allegiance until a treaty of peace was signed between the United States and Mexico, and were given the privilege of leaving the country if they wished to. An additional section was added to the treaty on the 16th at Los Angeles releasing the officers from their paroles. Two cannon were surrendered, the howitzer captured from Gen. Kearny at San Pasqual, and the woman's gun that won the battle of Dominguez. On the 14th, Fremont's battalion marched through the Cahuenga Pass to Los Angeles in a pouring rainstorm, and entered it four days after its surrender to Stockton. The conquest of California was completed. Stockton approved the treaty, although it was not altogether satisfactory to him. On the 16th he appointed Col. Fremont governor of the territory, and William H. Russell, of the battalion, secretary of state.

This precipitated a quarrel between Stockton and Kearny, which had been brewing for some time. Gen. Kearny claimed that under his instructions from the government he should be recognized as governor. As he had directly under his command but the one company of dragoons that he brought across the plain with him he was unable to enforce his authority. He left on the 18th for San Diego, taking with him his officers and dragoons. On the 20th Commodore Stockton, with his sailors and marines,

marched to San Pedro, where they all embarked on a man-of-war for San Diego to rejoin their ships. Stockton was shortly afterwards superseded in the command of the Pacific squadron by Commodore Shubrick.

Fremont was left in command at Los Angeles. He established his headquarters in the upper (second) floor of the Bell block, corner of Los Angeles and Aliso streets, the best building in the city then. One company of the battalion was retained in the city; the others, under command of Capt. Owens, were quartered at the Mission San Gabriel. From San Diego, Gen. Kearny sailed to San Francisco, and from there he went to Monterey. Under additional instructions from the general government brought to the coast by Col. Mason, he established his governorship at Monterey. With a governor in the north and one in the south antagonistic to each other, California had fallen back to its normal condition under Mexican rule. Col. Cooke, commander of the Mormon battalion, writing about this time, says: "Gen. Kearny is supreme somewhere up the coast; Gen. Fremont is supreme at Pueblo de Los Angeles; Commodore Stockton is commander-in-chief at San Diego; Commodore Shubrick the same at Monterey; and I at San Luis Rey; and we are all supremely poor, the government having no money and no credit, and we hold the territory because Mexico is poorest of all!"

Col. R. B. Mason was appointed inspector of the troops, and made an official visit to Los Angeles. In some disagreement he used insulting language to Col. Fremont. Fremont promptly challenged him to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted, and double-barreled shotguns were chosen as the weapons and the Rancho Rosa del Castillo chosen as the place of meeting. Mason was summoned north, and the duel was postponed until his return. Kearny, hearing of it, put a stop to it.

Col. P. St. George Cooke, commander of the Mormon battalion, but an officer of the regular army, was made commander of the military district of the south, with headquarters at Los Angeles. Fremont's battalion was mustered out of the service and Fremont himself ordered to report to Gen. Kearny at Monterey and turn over the papers and accounts of his governorship. He did so, and passed out of office. He was nominally governor of the territory about two months. His jurisdiction did not really extend beyond Los Angeles. He accompanied Gen. Kearny east, leaving Los Angeles May 12, and Monterey May 31. At Fort Leavenworth Gen. Kearny placed him under arrest and preferred charges against him for disobedience of orders. He was tried by court-martial at Washington

and was ably defended by his father-in-law, Col. Benton, and his brother-in-law, William Carey Jones. The court found him guilty and fixed the penalty—dismissal from the service. President Polk remitted the penalty, and ordered Col. Fremont to resume his sword and report for duty. He resigned his commission in the army.

Col. Richard B. Mason succeeded General Kearny as commander-in-chief of the troops and military governor of California. Col. Philip St. George Cooke resigned command of the military district of the south in May and went east with Gen. Kearny. Col. J. D. Stevenson, of the New York Volunteers, succeeded Cooke. His regiment, the First New York, had been recruited in eastern New York in the summer of 1846 for the double purpose of conquest and colonization. It came to the coast well provided with provisions and implements of husbandry. It reached California via Cape Horn. The first transport, the Perkins, reached Yerba Buena, March 6, 1847; the second, the Drew, March 19; and the third, the Loo Choo, March 26. Hostilities had ceased in California before their arrival. Two companies, A and B, under command of Lieut.-Col. Burton, were sent to Lower California, where they saw hard service and took part in several engagements. The other companies of the regiment were sent to different towns in Upper California to do garrison duty. Companies E and G were stationed at Los Angeles, Company F at Santa Barbara and Company I at San Diego.

Col. Stevenson had under his command a force of about 600 men, consisting of four companies of the Mormon battalion, two companies of United States Dragoons and the two companies of his own regiment. The Mormon battalion was mustered out in July, 1847; the New York volunteers remained in service until August, 1848. Most of these volunteers remained in California and several became residents of Southern California.

Another military organization that reached California after the conquest was Company F, Third United States Artillery. It landed at Monterey, January 28, 1847, under command of Capt. C. Q. Thompkins. With it came Lieuts. E. O. C. Ord, William T. Sherman and H. W. Halleck, all of whom were prominent afterward in California and attained national reputation during the Civil war. Lieut. Ord made what is known as Ord's survey of Los Angeles. After the treaty of peace was made, in 1848, four companies of U. S. Dragoons, under command of Major L. P. Graham, marched from Chihuahua, by way of Tucson, to California. Major Graham was the last military commander of the south.

Under Col. Stevenson's administration the reconstruction, or rather it might be more appropriately called the transformation, period really began. The orders from the general government were to conciliate the people and to make no radical changes in the form of government. The Mexican laws were continued in force. In February an ayuntamiento was elected at Los Angeles. The members were: First alcalde, José Salazar; second alcalde, Enrique Avila; regidores, Miguel N. Pryor, Julian Chavez, Rafael Gallardo and José A. Yorba; sindaco, José Vicente Guerrero; secretary, Ignacio Coronel.

This council proceeded to grant house lots and perform its various municipal functions as formerly. Occasionally there was friction between the military and civil powers, and there were rumors of insurrections and invasions. There were, no doubt, some who hoped that the prophecy of the doggerel verses that were derisively sung by the women occasionally might come true:

"Poco tiempo
Viene Castro
Con mucho gente
Vamos Americanos."

But Castro came not with his many gentlemen, nor did the Americans show any disposition to vamos; so with that easy good nature so characteristic of the Californians they made the best of the situation. "A thousand things," says Judge Hays, "combined to smooth the asperities of war. Fremont had been courteous and gay; Mason was just and firm. The natural good temper of the population favored a speedy and perfect conciliation. The American officers at once found themselves happy in every circle. In suppers, balls, visiting in town and country, the hours glided away with pleasant reflections."

There were, however, a few individuals who were not happy unless they could stir up dissensions and cause trouble. One of the chief of these was Serbulo Varela—agitator and revolutionist. Varela, for some offense not specified in the records, had been committed to prison by the second alcalde, or judge of the second instance. Col. Stevenson turned him out of jail and Varela gave the judge a tongue lashing in refuse Castilian. The judge's official dignity was hurt. He sent a communication to the ayuntamiento saying: "Owing to personal abuse which I received at the hands of a private individual and from the present military commander, I tender my resignation."

The council sent a communication to Col.

Stevenson, asking why he had turned Varela out of jail and why he had insulted the judge.

The colonel curtly replied that the military would not act as jailers over persons guilty of trifling offenses while the city had plenty of persons to do guard duty at the jail. As to abuse of the judge, he was not aware that any abuse had been given, and would take no further notice of him unless he stated the nature of the insult offered him.

The council decided to notify the governor of the outrage perpetrated by the military commander, and the second alcalde said, since he could get no satisfaction for insults to his authority from the military despot he would resign; but the council would not accept his resignation, so he refused to act, and the city had to worry along with one judge.

When the time came around for the election of a new ayuntamiento there was more trouble. Stephen C. Foster, the colonel's interpreter, submitted a paper to the council stating that the government had authorized him to get up a register of voters. And the ayuntamiento voted to return the paper just as it was received. Then the colonel made a demand of the council to assist Esteban Foster in compiling a register of voters. Regidor Chavez took the floor and said such a register should not be gotten up under the auspices of the military, but since the government had so disposed, thereby outraging this honorable body, no attention should be paid to said communication. But the council decided that the matter did not amount to much, so they granted the request, much to the disgust of Chavez. The election was held and a new council elected. At the last meeting of the old council, December 29, 1847, Col. Stevenson addressed a note to it, requesting that Stephen C. Foster be recognized as first alcalde and judge of the first instance. The council decided to turn the whole business over to its successor, to deal with as it sees fit.

Col. Stevenson's request was made in accordance with the wish of Governor Mason, that a part of the civil offices be filled by Americans. The new ayuntamiento resented this interference.

How the matter terminated is best told in Stephen C. Foster's own words: "Col. Stevenson was determined to have our inauguration done in style. So on the day appointed (January 1, 1848) he, together with myself and colleague, escorted by a guard of soldiers, proceeded from the colonel's quarters (which were in the house now occupied as a stable by Ferguson & Rose) to the alcalde's office, which was where the City of Paris store now stands on Main street. There we found the retiring ayun-

tamiento and the new one awaiting our arrival. The oath of office was to be administered by the retiring first alcalde. We knelt to take the oath, when we found they had changed their minds, and the alcalde told us that if two of their number were to be kicked out they would all go. So they all marched out and left us in possession. Here was a dilemma; but Col. Stevenson was equal to the emergency. He said he could give us a swear as well as the alcalde. So we stood up and he administered to us an oath to support the constitution of the United States and administer justice in accordance with Mexican law. I then knew as much about Mexican law as I did about Chinese, and my colleague knew as much as I did. Guerrero gathered up the books that pertained to his office and took them to his house, where he established his office, and I took the archives and records across the street to a house I had rented, where Perry & Riley's building now stands, and there I was duly installed for the next seventeen months, the first American alcalde and carpet-bagger in Los Angeles."

"The late Abel Stearns was afterwards appointed syndic. We had instructions from Governor Mason to make no grants of land, but to attend only to criminal and civil business and current municipal affairs. Criminal offenders had formerly been punished by being confined in irons in the calaboose, which then stood on the north side of the plaza, but I induced the Colonel to lend me balls and chains and I had a chain gang organized for labor on the public works, under charge of a gigantic old Mexican soldier, armed with a carbine and cutlass, who soon had his gang under good discipline and who boasted that he could get twice as much work out of his men as could be got out of the soldiers in the chain gang of the garrison."

The rumors of plots and impending insurrections was the indirect cause of a serious catastrophe. On the afternoon of December 7, 1847, an old lady called upon Col. Stevenson and informed him that a large body of Californians had secretly organized and fixed upon that night for a general uprising, to capture the city and massacre the garrison. The information was supposed to be reliable. Precautions were taken against a surprise. The guard was doubled and a strong reserve stationed at the guardhouse, which stood on the hillside about where Beaudry's stone wall on the new High street is now. A piece of artillery was kept at the guardhouse. About midnight one of the outpost pickets saw, or thought he saw, a horseman approaching him. He challenged, but receiving no reply, fired. The guard at the cuartél formed to repel an attack. Investigation proved the picket's horse-

man to be a cow. The guard was ordered to break ranks. One of the cannoneers had lighted a port fire (a sort of fuse formerly used for firing cannon). He was ordered to extinguish it and return it to the arm chest. He attempted to extinguish it by stamping on it, and supposing he had stamped the fire out, threw it into the chest filled with ammunition. The fire rekindled and a terrific explosion followed that shook the city like an earthquake. The guardhouse was blown to pieces and the roof timbers thrown into Main street.

The wildest confusion reigned. The long roll sounded and the troops flew to arms. Four men were killed by the explosion and ten or twelve wounded, several quite seriously. The guardhouse was rebuilt and was used by the city for a jail up to 1853.

This catastrophe was the occasion of the first civil marriage ever celebrated in Los Angeles. The widow of Sergeant Travers, one of the soldiers killed by the explosion, after three months of widowhood, desired to enter the state of double blessedness. She and the bridegroom, both being Protestants, could not be married in the Catholic Church, and there was no minister of any other denomination in the country. In their dilemma, they applied to Alcalde Foster to have a civil ceremony performed. The alcalde was doubtful whether his powers admitted of marrying people. There was no precedent for so doing in Mexican law, but he took the chances. A formidable legal document, still on file in the recorder's office, was drawn up and the parties signed it in the presence of witnesses, and took a solemn oath to love, cherish, protect, defend and support on the part of the husband, and the wife, of her own choice, agreed to obey, love, serve and respect the man of her choice in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. Then the alcalde declared James C. Burton and Emma C. Travers man and wife, and they lived happily ever afterwards. The groom was a soldier in the service of the United States and a citizen of the state of New York.

The treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico was signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, a hamlet a few miles from the city of Mexico, February 2, 1848; ratifications were exchanged at Queretaro, May 30 following, and a proclamation that peace had been established between the two countries was published July 4, 1848. Under this treaty the United States assumed the payment of the claims of American citizens against Mexico, and paid in addition \$15,000,000 for Texas, New Mexico and Alta California—an area of nearly half a million square miles. Out of what was the Mexican territory of Alta California there has been carved all of California,

all of Nevada, Utah and Arizona, and part of Colorado and Wyoming. The area acquired by this territorial expansion equaled that of the thirteen colonies at the time of the Revolutionary War.

Pio Pico arrived at San Gabriel, July 17, 1848, on his return from Sonora. From San Fernando he addressed letters to Col. Stevenson and Governor Mason, stating that as Mexican Governor of California he had come back to the country, with the object of carrying out the armistice which then existed between the United States and Mexico. He further stated that he had no desire to impede the establishment of peace between the two countries; and that he wished to see the Mexicans and Americans treat each other in a spirit of fraternity. Mason did not like Pico's assumption of the title of Mexican Governor of California, although it is not probable that Pico intended to assert any claim to his former position. Mason sent a special courier to Los Angeles with orders to Col. Stevenson to arrest the ex-governor, who was then at his Santa Margarita ranch, and send him to Monterey, but the news of the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo reached Los Angeles before the arrest was made and Pico was spared this humiliation.

In December, 1848, after peace was restored, Alcalde Foster, under instructions from Governor Mason, called an election for choosing an ayuntamiento to take the place of the one that failed to qualify. The voters paid no attention to the call and Governor Mason instructed the officers to hold over until the people chose to elect their successors. In May a second call was made under Mexican law. By this time the

voters had gotten over their indignation at being made American citizens, *nolens volens*. They elected an ayuntamiento which continued in power to the close of the year. Its first session was held May 21, 1849. First alcalde, José del Carmen Lugo; second alcalde, Juan Sepulveda; regidores, José Lopez, Francisco Ocampo, Thomas Sanchez; syndic, Juan Temple; secretary, Jesus Guerado. All of these had been citizens of Mexico, Juan Temple having been naturalized twenty years before. The Governor's wish to have Americans fill part of the city offices was evidently disregarded by the voters. Stephen C. Foster was appointed prefect October 29, 1849, by Governor Bennett Riley, the successor of Governor Mason.

In December, 1849, the last ayuntamiento of Los Angeles was elected. The members were: First alcalde, Abel Stearns; second alcalde, Ygnacio del Valle; regidores, David Alexander, Benito D. Wilson, José L. Sepulveda, Manuel Garfias; syndic, Francisco Figueroa; secretary, Jesus Guirada. The legislature of 1849-50 passed an act incorporating Los Angeles (April 4, 1850) as a city. In the act of incorporation its area is given as four square miles. During its probationary state, from January, 1847, until its incorporation as a city by the legislature, it sometimes appears in the official records as a pueblo (town) and sometimes as a ciudad (city). For a considerable time after the conquest official communications bore the motto of Mexico, Dios y Libertad (God and Liberty). The first city council was organized July 3, 1850, just four years, lacking one day, after the closing session of the ayuntamiento under Mexican rule had been held.

PART SECOND.

THE COUNTIES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

CHAPTER XXII.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

ORGANIZATION.

IN THE act dividing the state into counties, approved February 18, 1850, San Diego is the first county described; and in numbering the senatorial and judicial districts of that time, San Diego was number one. The county included the whole southern end of the state, and was then bounded on the north by Los Angeles county; on the east by the Colorado river; on the south by Lower California; on the west by the Pacific Ocean and part of Los Angeles county. Its area was 14,969 square miles. Its population was 798, of which 650 were residents of the town of San Diego.

The first county election was held April 1, 1850. The officers elected were as follows: William C. Ferrell, district attorney; John Hays, county judge; Richard Rust, county clerk; T. W. Sutherland, county attorney; Henry Clayton, county surveyor; Agostin Harazthy, sheriff; Henry C. Matsell, recorder; José Antonio Estudillo, county assessor; John Brown, coroner, and Juan Bandini, treasurer. Bandini did not qualify, and Philip Crosthwaite was appointed by the court of sessions to fill the vacancy. The first term of the district court was held in San Diego, May 6, 1850; O. S. Witherby, judge, and Richard Rust, clerk.

THE FIRST INDIAN WAR.

The year 1851 was marked by an Indian war, or rather an Indian scare, for it could scarcely be called a war. The Cohuilla Indians, at that time quite numerous, inhabited the valleys of the San Bernardino mountains, from San Geronio south to the Mexican line. For some time they had been stealing horses and cattle and annoying the settlers. Their chief was Antonio Garra. He was an egotistical fellow. He conceived the idea of a general uprising of the red men and the extermination of the whites. He was even vain enough to boast that he would capture

the fort at Yuma and with the cannon taken there attack Los Angeles and San Diego. The first outbreak was at Warner's ranch, about 60 miles easterly from San Diego.

J. J. Warner, a Connecticut Yankee, came to California in 1831, as a trapper. He became a naturalized citizen and obtained a grant from the Mexican government of about 26,600 acres. This he had stocked with cattle and horses and was living there at the time of the American conquest. The Agua Caliente, or Hot Springs, in the neighborhood of Warner's rancho, was a favorite camping place of the Indians. Warner, besides his cattle and horses, kept a stock of goods amounting to about \$6,000. This was partly to supply his vaqueros and other retainers and partly to trade with the Indians. This display of wealth tempted the cupidity of the Indians and they plotted to massacre him and his people to obtain plunder. He received warning of their designs and sent his family under an escort to San Diego. The morning after the departure of his family he was awakened by the yells of the Indians. Several horses, saddled and bridled, were tied near the house, ready for any emergency.

On hearing the cries of the Indians, Warner, seizing his arms, rushed to the rear door to secure the horses. They were all gone except one, and an Indian was trying to unfasten it. Warner shot the horse thief dead; and two of his companions who tried to get the horse were sent to the happy hunting ground to join their friend. Taking advantage of the temporary panic into which the Indians had been thrown by the shooting of three of their number, Warner seized a crippled mulatto boy, servant of an army officer who had sent him to the hot springs to be treated for rheumatism, and, placing him in front, mounted his horse and rode away amid a shower of arrows from two hundred Indians. He made his escape unharmed, but the Indians killed one of his servants.

Reaching the camp where his vaqueros made their headquarters, he rallied a small force of these and returned to the rancho, where he found the Indians reveling in his stock of goods. They stood on the defensive when attacked and the cowboys, finding themselves so greatly outnumbered, retreated. Warner was compelled to follow suit, as he was not equal to a whole tribe of Indians. He went to San Diego, where Major Heintzelman was stationed with a force of regulars, to procure assistance.

The alarm of an Indian uprising spread all over the southern district. A company of volunteers was raised at San Diego, of which Cave J. Coutts was made captain. It was called the Fitzgerald Volunteers. Major Fitzgerald had command of all the militia at San Diego. A company of 35 men was raised at Los Angeles for field service and another, of which B. D. Wilson was captain, for home guards to protect the city in case Antonio Garra should undertake to carry out his threats. The officers of the field company were: George B. Fitzgerald, captain; John Jones, first lieutenant, and Roy Bean, second lieutenant. The volunteers were under the command of Gen. J. H. Bean. The regulars and the San Diego volunteers drove the Indians into the mountains and killed about 40 of them. The Los Angeles volunteers, reinforced by five men from the Mormon camp at San Bernardino and 20 from Temecula, did considerable scouting, but did not kill any hostiles.

Antonio Garra, chief of the Cohuillas, was captured by the strategy (or perhaps it would be more in accordance with the facts, by the treachery) of Cabazon, chief of the White Water Indians. He was sentenced to be shot. Standing on the edge of his open grave, he met his death with stoical firmness. An American, Bill Marshall, and a Californian named Juan Verdugo were found to have been implicated in the raid on Warner's ranch. They were tried by a court-martial and sentenced to be hanged. Verdugo confessed his guilt, but Marshall died protesting, to the last, his innocence. In the year 1852 four Indians implicated in the uprising were captured and shot. This settled the Indian question in San Diego for some time.

Col. Warner and his family returned to his ranch after the Indian troubles were over. He lived there until 1857, when he moved to Los Angeles. He died in 1893, at the age of 87 years.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY IDENTICAL.

In 1850 and for a number of years after there was no settlement in San Diego outside of the city that could be called a town. At each of the

large ranchos there was a small settlement made up of the servants and vaqueros and their families. Some of these were designated as precincts when a general election was called, and at a few some one acted as a justice of the peace.

The history of the county and of the city are identical for nearly two decades. The back country so often spoken of was undeveloped and the very few events that happened at points back from the bay are unimportant. The early history of Old San Diego, or Old Town, as it is usually called, has been given in the chapter on the Founding of the Presidios.

The pueblo of San Diego was organized January 1, 1835. It is not, as some writers have claimed, the oldest municipality in California. The pueblos of San José and Los Angeles antedate it many years. Los Angeles having passed beyond the pueblo stage was made a ciudad (city) the same year (1835) that the pueblo of San Diego was organized. The first ayuntamiento or town council, elected December, 1834, was composed of an alcalde, two regidores and a sindico procurador.

The first survey of the pueblo lands was made by Henry D. Fitch in 1845. The Mexican government granted the pueblo eleven leagues or 47,234 acres. This grant to the pueblo was confirmed by the United States Land Commission in 1853. San Diego was more fortunate than Los Angeles, whose claim of sixteen square leagues was cut down to four, or Santa Barbara, which claimed eight, but had to be content with four. San Diego in area, fifty years ago, was the largest town in the United States. Its boundary lines inclosed about 75 square miles; its population, however, was less than ten to the square mile.

ORIGIN OF NEW TOWN.

March 18, 1850, the ayuntamiento of San Diego sold to William Heath Davis, José A. Aguirre, Andrew B. Gray, Thomas D. Johns and Miguel Pedrorena, 160 acres of land a few miles south of Old Town, near the army barracks, for the purpose of creating a "new port." William Heath Davis, one of the oldest living pioneers of California, and author of "Sixty Years in California," in an interview published in the San Diego Sun some fourteen years ago, gives the following account of the origin of New Town:

"Of the new town of San Diego, now the city of San Diego, I can say that I was its founder. In 1850, the American and Mexican commissions appointed to establish the boundary line were at Old Town. Andrew B. Gray, the chief engineer and surveyor for the United States, who was with the commission, introduced him-

self to me one day at Old Town. In February, 1850, he explained to me the advantages of the locality, known as 'Punta de los Muertos' (Point of the Dead), from the circumstances that in the year 1787 a Spanish squadron anchored within a stone's throw of the present site of the city of San Diego. During the stay of the fleet, surveying the bay of San Diego for the first time, several sailors and marines died and were interred on a sand spit, adjacent to where my wharf stood, and was named as above. The piles of my structure are still imbedded in the sands as if there had been premeditation to mark them as the tomb-marks of those deceased early explorers of the Pacific ocean and of the inlet of San Diego during the days of Spain's greatness. I have seen Punta de los Muertos on Pantoja's chart of his explorations of the waters of the Pacific.

"Messrs. José Antonio Acuirre, Miguel de Pedorena, Andrew B. Gray, T. D. Johns and myself were the projectors of what is now known as the city of San Diego. All my co-proprietors have since died, and I remain alone of the party and am a witness of the marvelous events and changes that have since transpired in this vicinity during more than a generation.

"The first building in new San Diego was put up by myself as a private residence. The building still stands, being known as the San Diego hotel. I also put up a number of other houses; the cottage built by Andrew B. Gray is still standing and is called 'The Hermitage.' George F. Hooper also built a cottage, which is still standing near my house, in New San Diego. Under the conditions of our deed we were to build a substantial wharf and warehouse. The other proprietors of the town deeded to me their interest in block 20, where the wharf was to be built. The wharf was completed in six months after getting our title, in March, 1850, at a cost of \$60,000. The piles of the old wharf are still to be seen on the old wharf site in block 20. At that time I predicted that San Diego would become a great commercial seaport, from its fine geographical position and from the fact that it was the only good harbor south of San Francisco. Had it not been for our Civil war, railroads would have reached here years before Stanford's road was built, for our wharf was ready for business."

The fate of this wharf of high anticipations and brilliant prospects was prosaic and commonplace. In 1862, some six hundred Union troops en route to Arizona were quartered at the army barrack near the wharf. The great flood of that year cut off for a time all communication with the back country and detained the troops there most of the winter. The supply

of firewood ran out and the weather was cold—so the "gallant six hundred," led by the quartermaster, charged the wharf and warehouse, and when they were through charging all that was left of that wharf was a few teredo-eaten piles. The soldiers burned the wharf and warehouse for fuel. Davis filed a claim against the government for \$60,000 damages on account of the destruction of his wharf and warehouse by the soldiers. But the government did not "honor the charge he made." After many delays his claim was finally pared down to \$6,000 and allowed for that amount.

THE PIONEER NEWSPAPER.

The pioneer newspaper of San Diego was the *Herald*. The first number was issued May 29, 1851, only twelve days later than the first issue of the *Los Angeles Star*, the pioneer newspaper of Southern California. The *San Diego Herald* was published by J. Judson Ames, a recent arrival from Boston. His printing plant met with a number of vicissitudes before it was finally set up in Old Town. Ames, failing to secure printing material in San Francisco, took passage to New Orleans, where he bought an office outfit. On his return the boat in which his stock was stored upset in the Chagres river. He fished out the greater part of his material, but at Panama was attacked by the Chagres fever and delayed some time. He finally reached San Francisco just before the great fire of May, 1851. In that conflagration a part of his plant was consumed. With the remnant that had escaped fire and flood he reached San Diego and established his paper. He must have been a man of indomitable courage to have persevered through all discouragements.

The outlook was not encouraging for the building up of a great newspaper. The town was small and non-progressive; a large portion of its inhabitants were native Californians whose early education had been neglected. There did not seem to be a pressing need for a newspaper, yet with all its uncongenial surroundings the paper attained a widespread fame; not, however, through its founder, but through a substitute to whom for a time Ames entrusted the editorial tripod, scissors and paste pot of the *Herald*.

Lieut. George H. Derby, of the United States Topographical Corps, had been sent down by the government in August, 1852, to superintend the turning of the channel of the San Diego river into False bay, to prevent it from carrying sand into the bay of San Diego. Derby was a wit as well as an engineer, and a famous caricaturist.

The *Herald* was intensely Democratic, and

was supporting with all its strength John Bigler for governor; the Whig candidate in the contest was William Waldo. Ames had a call to San Francisco to see the Democratic leaders, and no doubt hoped to be *seen* by them with much needed coin for his influence. Lieut. Derby, better known by his *nom de plume*, John Phoenix, was entrusted with the editorial management of the paper during Ames' absence. He could not let slip so good an opportunity for a practical joke. Derby was a Whig, or at least became one for the time being. He changed the politics of the paper and turned the shafts of ridicule against Bigler and the Democratic party. Bigler was dubbed Wigler and Waldo, Baldo. Ames was confronted in San Francisco by his party managers with the evidence of his paper's recreancy, and his hopes of subsidy vanished.

He returned to San Diego. Derby thus describes the meeting: "The Thomas Neunt (steamer Thomas Hunt) had arrived and a rumor had reached our ears that 'Boston' was on board. Public anxiety had been excited to the highest pitch to witness the result of the meeting between us. It had been stated publicly that 'Boston' would whip us the moment he arrived, but though we thought a conflict probable, we had never been very sanguine as to its terminating in that manner. Coolly we gazed from the window of the office upon the New Town road; we desried a cloud of dust in the distance; high above it waved a whip lash, and we said, 'Boston' cometh, 'and his driving is like that of Jehu, the son of Nimshi, for he driveth furiously.' Calmly we seated ourselves in the arm chair and continued our labors upon our Magnificent Pictorial. Anon a step, a heavy step, was heard upon the stairs, and Boston stood before us. * * * We rose and with an unfaltering voice said, 'Well, Judge, how do you do?' He made no reply, but commenced taking off his coat. We removed ours, also our cravat. * * * The sixth and last round is described by the pressmen and compositors as having been fearfully scientific. We held Boston down over the press by our nose (which we had inserted between his teeth for that purpose), and while our hair was employed in holding one of his hands we held the other in our left and with the 'sheep's foot' brandished above our head shouted to him, 'Say Waldo!' 'Never!' he gasped.

"'Oh! my Bigler!' he would have muttered, But that he dried up ere the word was uttered.

"At this moment we discovered that we had

been laboring under a 'misunderstanding,' and through the amicable intervention of the pressman, who thrust a roller between our faces (which gave the whole affair a very different complexion), the matter was finally settled on the most friendly terms, and without prejudice to the honor of either party." He closes his description with the statement that "the public can believe precisely as much as they please; if they disbelieve the whole of it, we shall not be at all offended."

Lieut. Derby's caricatures very nearly got him into serious trouble. When Jefferson Davis was secretary of war (1853 to 1857) he was continually intermeddling in the small affairs of army life and was very generally disliked by army officers, with the exception of a few personal favorites. He tried to direct everything from "a review down to the purchase of shoe blacking." He changed the patterns of uniforms, arms and equipments several times. It was after one of these changes that Lieut. Derby, then stationed at Fort Yuma, sent Davis a suggestion for a new uniform, illustrated by a series of drawings. The principal improvement in the new uniform was a stout iron hook, which was to be sewed to the rear of the trousers of each private soldier. The illustrations showed the uses to which this hook could be put. In one a soldier was shown on the march carrying a camp kettle, tin cup and other effects suspended from this hook; in another, a row of men were hung by their hooks on a fence fast asleep; they were thus prevented from taking cold by sleeping on the damp ground. In a third a company was shown advancing in line of battle, each man having a rope attached to his hook, the other end of which was held by an officer in the rear, who could restrain him if he advanced too rapidly, or haul him back if he was wounded. When Secretary Davis received these he was in a towering rage and he announced that day at a cabinet meeting that he intended to have Lieut. Derby tried before a court-martial "organized to convict," and summarily dismissed. But the other secretaries, who enjoyed the joke, convinced him that if the affair became public he would be laughed at. Davis, who was utterly devoid of the sense of humor, reluctantly abandoned his court-martial scheme.

Derby published a book under the title of *Phoenixiana*. It contained a number of his San Diego articles and his famous military uniform drawings. It had an immense sale for a time, but has long been out of print. He died a few years later of softening of the brain.

The *Herald*, after Phoenix's departure, ceased to be a magnificent pictorial. It suspended publication in 1858 and never resumed.

STEAMSHIPS AND OVERLAND MAIL.

During the decade between 1850 and 1860 the town made but little growth. There was considerable travel between it and the other ports of the coast. In 1851 and for six or seven years later, "the fast-sailing United States mail steamer 'Ohio,' Captain Haley, will run as a regular packet, making her trip once in every two weeks between San Francisco and San Diego, touching at the intermediate points of Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and San Pedro," so says an advertisement in the *Los Angeles Star* of May 31, 1851. In 1853 and 1854 the "Southerner," of the Southern Accommodation Line, was making regular semi-monthly trips between San Francisco and San Diego, stopping at intermediate points. The steamer "Sea Bird," of Goodwin & Co.'s line, was making trips three times a month, leaving San Francisco the 4th, 14th and 24th of each month. The "Thomas Hunt" also was running between San Francisco and San Diego. Once a month the Panama steamer put into the port with the eastern mail. In 1851 a semi-monthly mail by land was established between Los Angeles and San Diego.

But the event that promised the greatest outcome for San Diego during the decade was the establishment of an overland mail route between San Antonio de Bexar, Tex., and San Diego. The route was by the way of El Paso, Messillo, Tucson and Colorado City (now Yuma)—1,500 miles. The service was semi-monthly. The contract was let to James E. Burch, the postal department reserving "the right to curtail or discontinue the service should any route subsequently put under contract cover the whole or any portion of the route."

The *San Diego Herald*, August 12, 1857, thus notes the departure of the first train: "The pioneer mail train from San Diego to San Antonio, Tex., under the contract entered into by the government with Mr. Jas. Burch, left here on the 9th inst. (August 9, 1857) at an early hour in the morning, and is now pushing its way for the east at a rapid rate. The mail was, of course, carried on pack animals, as will be the case until the wagons which are being pushed across will have been put on the line. The first train from this side left in charge of Mr. R. W. Laine, who was accompanied by some of the most active and reliable young men in the county, the party taking relay mules with them for use on the desert. The intention is to push on at the rate of fifty or sixty miles a day to Tucson, where, entering the Apache country proper, a large party

will be organized to afford proper protection as far as El Paso del Norte or further if necessary. The first mail from the other side has not yet arrived, although somewhat overdue, and conjecture is rife as to the cause of the delay. Until the arrival of the next express from Fort Yuma we will probably receive no tidings from the country through which the mail has to pass, but for our own part we see no reason for alarm in the case. The train leaving here took a large number of letters for Fort Yuma, Tucson, Calabasas, El Paso, etc., in addition to the regular eastern mail." The eastern arrived in a few days later and the San Diegans went wild with joy and built in imagination a city of vast proportions on the bay.

The service continued to improve and the fifth trip from the eastward terminus "was made in the extraordinary short time of twenty-six days and twelve hours," and the *San Diego Herald* on its arrival, October 6, rushed out an extra "announcing the very gratifying fact of the complete triumph of the southern route, notwithstanding the croaking of many of the opponents of the Administration in this state." "The first mail," so said the extra, "from San Diego had arrived at San Antonio in good style and created naturally a great excitement, the Texans taking fully as much interest in the establishment of the line as the Californians."

But the triumph of the "Southern route" was of short duration. September, 1858, the stages of the Butterfield line began making their semi-weekly trips. This line came down the coast to Gilroy, then through the Pacheco Pass, up the San Joaquin valley and by way of Fort Tejon to Los Angeles; then eastward by Temecula and Warner's ranch to Yuma, then across Arizona and New Mexico to El Paso, where it turned north to St. Louis and Memphis, its eastern termini. San Diego and San Antonio were sidetracked and the Southern route discontinued.

OLD TOWN AND NEW TOWN IN STATU QUO.

After this temporary spurt of enterprise, San Diego lapsed into its old poco tiempo ways. Old Town remained in statu quo and New Town did not expand. There had been rumors of a railroad in 1854 and in 1857, but the muttering of the coming storm between the north and the south had frightened capital and the hope of a railroad had been given up. During the Civil war, there were some troops always at the barracks, sometimes one company, sometimes two or three. The soldiers stationed there did not add much to the revenue of the town. The pay of a private was \$13 a month in greenbacks, which, converted into coin at the rate

of thirty to forty cents silver for a dollar currency, did not give the defenders of the country lavish amounts of spending money. A considerable amount of the supplies for the troops were landed at San Diego and sent to Fort Yuma by wagon trains. This gave employment to a number of men and teams and added to the business of the town.

The drought years of 1863 and 1864 were not so disastrous to San Diego as to some of the other cow counties. The ranges were not so heavily overstocked and there was more back country not covered by Spanish grants where cattle could be driven when the feed was exhausted on the other ranges.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY—Continued.

THE NEW ERA.

UP TO 1867 San Diego town and county had retained the Mexican customs and conditions of early times more nearly unchanged than any other town or county in the state. Their awakening from a Rip Van Winkle sleep, not of twenty years, but of twenty lustums, was the work of one man. April 6, 1867, Alonzo E. Horton landed in San Diego. He had come down from San Francisco to build a city. The outlook was not encouraging. Old Town was appropriately named; anything new in it would be out of place. It had the appearance of having been finished years before and then forgotten. New Town consisted of the government barracks, officers' quarters, the piles of the Davis wharf and a few houses that had escaped the "wreck of matter" the soldiers had made. Horton was not discouraged. The bay was there. The climate was there and there he determined to build a city.

Horton induced the town trustees to offer a tract of land lying east of New Town on the shore of the bay for sale. At the public sale in May, 1867, he bid off a tract of nearly 900 acres of the pueblo lands at twenty-six cents an acre, and had it surveyed and platted as Horton's Addition to San Diego. The tract is now the center of the city of San Diego. He put his tract on sale. It went slowly, very slowly at first. His returns for the year 1867 were but \$3,000. He gave away land to any one who would agree to make substantial improvements. He deeded lots to churches, for hotels and other improvements. He built a wharf, and in 1869 began the erection of the Horton House, the largest hotel at that time in Southern California.

The seed that he had sown now began to bear fruit. The rumor that there was a city building on the bay of San Diego had gone abroad, and people came to buy lots. Another rumor, too, had been spread, and that was that

the long-talked-of thirty-second parallel railroad was a certainty. Tom Scott had taken hold of it and Tom Scott was a power in railroad circles. In 1868, immigration had begun to drift southward and find lodgment in the coast counties. In the fall of 1869, the drift was to San Diego, and it resembled an old-time "gold rush." The author has a vivid recollection of a voyage down the coast in the old Senator in the fall of '69. Every berth had been sold a week before the vessel sailed, and then the agents of the company sold standing room. The steamer's cooks and waiters commenced feeding the passengers about six o'clock in the morning and kept it up with slight interruptions till nine at night. The dining saloon was small and the crowd on board necessitated the setting of the tables many times. When all had been fed the tables were cleared, the passengers without berths bunked on the tables, under the tables, or wherever they could spread their blankets. All or nearly all were bound to San Diego to buy lots. The railroad was coming; San Diego was destined to rival San Francisco, and the lot buyers wanted to grow up with the city. Many of the speculators were old Californians who had not struck it rich, but were sure they were on the right road now. One old '49er, in the spring of 1850, had owned a lot on Montgomery street, San Francisco, and had sold it for \$400; now it was worth \$100,000; he would secure a lot in San Diego and hold on to it and grow in wealth as the town grew in size. And so the talk ran all day and far into the night, of bay and climate, of house lots and business blocks, of transcontinental railroads and Oriental steamships, which were sure to build up a mighty metropolis in the Southland.

August 4, 1868, Joseph Nash erected the first store in New Town. Its entire population then numbered twenty-three souls. In the spring of 1870 the city had upwards of 800 buildings, with a population of 3,000. Among its substantial improvements were two magnificent wharves,

costing in the aggregate \$80,000; a flouring mill with a capacity of 300 barrels a day; several warehouses, half a dozen hotels, two breweries, a boot and shoe factory, a bank and two newspapers.

The Horton House was completed and opened October 20, 1870. It cost nearly \$150,000 and was then "the most elaborate, attractive and spacious hotel outside of San Francisco." The editor of the *Bulletin*, in a two-column write-up of its attractions, classifies it with the great hotels of the world; his enumeration of the great hostelries of 30 years ago is interesting. Some of them have fallen from their high estate. He says: "What the Grand Hotel is to Paris; Langham's to London; the Astor, Fifth Avenue and St. Nicholas to New York; the Continental to Philadelphia; the Tremont and Parker's to Boston; Barnum's to Baltimore; St. Charles to New Orleans; the Galt to Louisville; the Southern to St. Louis; the Sherman and Tremont to Chicago; the Grand, Lick, Occidental and Cosmopolitan to San Francisco, and the Pico House to Los Angeles, the Horton House is to San Diego." S. W. Churchill was its first manager.

The act authorizing the construction of the Thirty-Second Parallel, the Southern Trans-Continental, the Southern Pacific, the Texas Pacific Railroad (for it was called by all these names) failed to pass at the session of congress in 1869-70; but at the next session it passed by a two-thirds vote on the 3d of March, 1871. Then there was great rejoicing in the city by the bay. The *Bulletin* says: "As we go to press our city is in a blaze of glory. Fifth street looms up like an immense conflagration. Bon-fires, fireworks, anvil firing and rejoicing are the order of the night." And they had cause to rejoice. For years they had been yearning for a railroad with that "hope deferred that maketh the heart sick"; and now their longings were soon to be satisfied by the "Greatest Railroad of the Age," as the *Washington Chronicle* pronounced it. That paper said: "No act of the Forty-first Congress will be longer remembered to its credit than that authorizing the construction of a great trans-continental iron highway from the eastern boundary of Texas, near Marshall, via El Paso, to the town of San Diego, on the bay of that name in the state of California." How transitory is fame! Both the railroad and the Forty-first Congress have long since been forgotten!

The act of congress authorizing the building of the railroad settled the question in the minds of the San Diegans. To doubt its building was treason to San Diego. The future of the city was assured; and a brilliant future it

was—San Diego, the seaport of the Occident and the entrepot of the Orient. Branch roads were projected into the back country. San Bernardino was clamoring for railroad connection with the metropolis of the south, and Tom Scott was making overtures to Los Angeles for a coast railroad from that city to San Diego. The trade of the Orient would eventually pass through San Diego to the east. There were rumors of an Oriental steamship company in the formative stage. The Panama steamers began stopping at the port, and the *Bulletin* said: "We hail this event as only second to that in which is recorded the passage of the Southern Pacific Railroad bill." The prices of real estate went up; indeed, under the circumstances it would have been impossible to keep them down. The *Bulletin* of March 25 says: "The real-estate transactions of the past week are larger than ever before in the history of San Diego and must appear rather nauseating to those newspapers which have been sneering at San Diego for the past year. By the way, we know a gentleman of San José who purchased a block on Fifth street two years ago for \$600 and was damned by a paper of his town for so doing. He has been offered \$8,000 for the same since the bill passed."

Horton sold \$83,000 worth of lots in two months after the passage of the bill and a number of real-estate agents were doing their best to supply the demand. The boomers like Silas Wegg dropped into poetry and a song first sung at a concert in Horton's Hall became the popular ditty of San Diego. I give a few sample stanzas:

"Away to the west, where the sun goes down,
Where the oranges grow by the cargo,
They've started a town, and are doing it up
brown,

On the bay of San Diego.

"The railroad, they say, is coming that way,
And then they'll be neighbors to Chicago;
So they built a big hotel, and built it mighty
well,

In the town of San Diego."

* * * *

Moral:

"Let's take an early train and haste with might
and main,

By lightning express if you say—go,
Where every man's a fortune in a lot that costs
him naught,

In the town of San Diego."

April 14, 1871, the postmaster-general ordered a change of the name of the postoffice at

South San Diego to San Diego. So New Town, South San Diego and Horton's Addition became simply San Diego.

December 27, 1871, an election was held to vote upon the issue of bonds to the amount of \$100,000 to be proffered to any railroad company that would build a railroad connecting San Bernardino with San Diego. The bond issue was carried with an overwhelming majority. San Bernardino also held an election and voted a bond issue equal to five per cent of its taxable property for the same purpose.

The Bay Shore & Coast Road to Los Angeles met with disaster. At the election held in Los Angeles county to vote on the issue of railroad bonds, the Texas Pacific Coast Line and the Southern Pacific to Yuma were competitors. The Southern Pacific won, securing bonds and other subsidy to the amount of \$610,000.

In 1872, "Father" Horton, as he was familiarly called, erected a large building for the Texas Pacific Railroad offices, but the employes of that corporation never occupied it. It was afterward used as a city hall. Grading was begun on the roadbed of the Texas Pacific in the latter part of 1872, but was not pushed with a great deal of vigor. About twelve miles of roadbed in all were graded.

In 1873 came a financial crash. "Black Friday in Wall street" was followed by one of the worst panics that ever struck the country. Fortunes crumbled, banks failed, capital hid, railroad building stopped. Enterprises that had promised large returns were dropped immediately. Work on the Texas Pacific ceased and was never resumed.

San Diego during its boom had grown to be a city of 5,000 inhabitants. When work ceased on the railroad the population began to dwindle away. Building in the city ceased. There was nothing to do to earn a living. People could not live on climate, however invigorating, so they left. Father Horton, during flush times, had sold a number of lots to working men on the installment plan. They came to him and offered to give up the lots and let him retain the money paid if he would cancel their contracts. With a generosity unknown in real-estate deals he refunded all the money they had paid and released them of their obligations. In 1875 the population had dwindled down to about 1,500, and these were living largely on faith, hope and climate.

The Kimball brothers, owners of the Rancho de la Nacion, had, during the flush times of the early '70s, laid off a town on the bay about four miles distant from San Diego, and named it National City. It had shared in the ups and downs of the larger city.

A NEW RAILROAD SCHEME.

In 1880 the Kimballs began agitating the project of inducing the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, that had built out into New Mexico, to continue its road to San Diego and National City. They met with but little encouragement at home. For thirty years the people of San Diego had been talking Pacific railroad and their town was no nearer being the terminus of a trans-continental road in '80 than it was in '50. But the Kimballs persisted. One of the Kimball brothers went east at his own expense and presented his scheme to capitalists and railroad men. He met with little success at first, but the offer of 17,000 acres of land on the bay for workshops and terminal grounds induced the directors of the road to investigate the proposition. Other parties owning land contiguous offered additional grants. The railroad company accepted the subsidy and work was begun on the road; and in August, 1882, the California Southern, as the road was then called, was completed to Colton, on the Southern Pacific; and in 1884 to San Bernardino. There it stopped. The great flood of 1884 destroyed the track in the Temécula cañon and once more San Diego was without railroad connection. In 1885 the road through the cañon had been rebuilt and trains were running over it. During the same year the work of extending the California Southern to Barstow, a station on the Atlantic & Pacific, was begun, and early in 1887 was completed. This road and the connecting roads—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Atlantic & Pacific—formed a trans-continental system of which San Diego and National City were the western termini.

With the rebuilding of the California Southern through the cañon in 1885, and the beginning of work on its extension, the cloud of despondency that had darkened the hopes of the San Diegans began to lift a little; as work progressed and a trans-continental line became more of a certainty, capitalists and speculators came to the town to look around. The old-timers who had loaded up with lots in the boom of 1871-72 and had held on through all the intervening years, simply because they could not let go without losing all, began quietly to unload on the newcomers. The old resident had faith—faith unbounded—in the future of the city, but out of charity to the lot-less he was willing to divide a good thing; and when the transfer was made he chuckled over his smartness. But when the buyer turned over his purchase at an advance of twenty-five or fifty per cent the chuckle died away into a sigh and at the next transfer, when the price ad-

vanced a hundred per cent, the sigh increased to a groan.

As the reverberations of the boom grew louder the faithful old inhabitant turned speculator himself and loaded up perhaps with a single lot of the block he had formerly sold, at a price a hundred per cent higher than he had received for the entire tract. In the spring and summer of 1887, speculation ran riot in the streets of San Diego. Prices of real estate went up until it seemed as if they could go no higher; then some adventurous investor would break the record and the holders along the line would mark up the price of their holdings. Business lots, that a few years before were a drug on the market at \$25 a front foot, found buyers at \$2,500 a foot. A small-sized store room rented all the way from \$300 to \$500 a month for business, and if cut up into stalls for real estate brokers, brought in a thousand a month. Small and poorly furnished sleeping rooms rented all the way from \$25 to \$50 a month, prices varying with the landlord's cupidity and the tenant's necessity. The prices of labor kept pace with speculation. Carpenters received \$5 to \$6 a day, bricklayers \$6 to \$8. Barbers asked twenty-five cents for a shave and printers earned \$50 to \$60 a week.

The fame of San Diego's boom spread abroad. The trains came in loaded with speculators, boomers, gamblers and bona fide home-seekers. In the wild gold rush of the early '50s it was a common saying among old Californians "that renegade ministers made the most adroit gamblers." So in the boom of '87 the confiding home-seeker often proved to be the most unscrupulous operator. At one time during the height of the boom it was estimated that the city had a population of 50,000 people. It was a cosmopolitan conglomeration. Almost every civilized nation on earth was represented; and every social condition, high and low, good and bad, was there, too.

The excitement was not confined to San Diego city. It spread over the county. New towns were founded. The founder in selecting a location was governed more by the revenue that might accrue from his speculation than by the resources that would build up his inchoate metropolis. It might be platted on an inaccessible mesa, where view was the principal resource, or it might be a hyphenated city-by-the-sea, where the investor might while away his time listening to what the wild waves were saying and subsist on climate.

It is said that two town sites extended out over the bay like Mark Twain's tunnel that was bored through the hill and a hundred and fifty feet into the air. When the fever of speculation

was at its height it mattered little where the town was located. A tastefully lithographed map with a health-giving sanatorium in one corner, a tourist hotel in the other, palms lining the streets, and orange trees in the distance—add to these picturesque attractions a glib-tongued agent, untrammelled by conscience and unacquainted with truth, and the town was successfully founded. Purchasers did not buy to hold, but with hope of making a quick turn at an advance, while the excitement was on. Very few had confidence in the permanency of high prices, but every one expected to unload before the crash came.

The tourist crop of the winter of 1887-88 was expected to be very large, but it did not mature. As the eventful year of 1887 drew to a close and new victims ceased to appear, he who had loaded up for the tourist began to look around quietly for a chance to unload on his fellows. Then he discovered to his dismay that all the others were at the same game. Then the crash came. The speculator who held the last contract could not pay; the one before him could not meet his obligations unless the man to whom he had sold paid up; and so it went all along the line like a row of bricks set on end. The end one toppling over the one next to it starts the movement down the line, and all go down. Before the ides of March had passed every speculator was vainly trying to save something from the wreck. Those who had invested recklessly in boom towns and dry lands lost all; those who had some good unincumbered property in a town or city with a future managed to save a little out of the crash, but "capitalist" no longer followed their names in the directory.

No better criterion probably can be given for measuring the great inflation of property values during the boom than the county assessment rolls for 1887 and 1888. The valuation of all property made by the county assessor at the beginning of the boom early in 1887 was \$22,862,250. The assessed value fixed early in 1888 before the collapse had begun was \$41,522,608, an increase of almost one hundred per cent in twelve months. In 1890 the assessment had contracted to \$26,871,551.

But with all its wild extravagance, its recklessness, its gambling, its waste and its ruined "millionaires of a day," the boom to San Diego was a blessing in disguise. It projected enterprises of merit as well as those of demerit. It helped to make a reality of that "back country" that for years had been a myth, and it brought about the building of a substantial city of what had before been a crude and inchoate burgh. Strange to say, too, the great enterprises projected during the boom were all carried on to completion,

notwithstanding the hard times that followed. Depression did not stop progression.

The *San Diego Sun*, two years after the boom, summing up what had been done since, says: "Since 1887, the Cuyamaca Railway has been built and motor lines extended at a cash outlay of \$350,000; the Spreckel's Company has put \$250,000 into a wharf and coal bunkers; all our business streets have been paved; a \$100,000 court-house built and paid for; three fine school-houses, and all our big hotels except two constructed. Five miles of cable road have been built and put in operation; a fine public library has been established; a new opera-house will soon be completed. The adjacent mining regions have yielded at least \$1,000,000 in gold. The great irrigating works of the Sweetwater dam and San Diego flume, involving an expense of \$2,500,000, have been constructed, and water supplied at the lowest western prices. Not less than fifteen elegant business blocks have been built, and several fine churches. Over a hundred new residences have been built on Florence Heights alone. To sum it all up, \$10,000,000 have been invested in San Diego and its environs since 1887, and the back country has obtained and planted 600,000 fruit trees; which, with those already out, promise to fill, seven years hence, 10,000 freight cars with merchantable products."

The Federal census of 1890 gave the population of county as 34,987; and that of the city 16,159. It was charged that the census of the city was very incorrectly taken and that the real population was over 20,000.

During the years 1889 and 1890 the city and county were recovering from the depression caused by the collapse of the boom, but 1891 was a year of disasters. February 22, a great flood entirely destroyed the railroad track through the Temécula cañon. The road through the cañon has never been rebuilt. During the same storm the Tia Juana River, that is usually a dry sand wash, became a tremendous torrent, spreading out until it was as wide as the Colorado in a spring rise. The town on the American side was entirely washed away, and of that on the Mexican only the houses on upper Mesa were left. The Otay Watch Works, started in 1887, and at one time employing over one hundred operatives, suspended and the employes were compelled to leave.

In October the California National Bank, with more than a million dollars in deposits, failed. The Savings Bank connected with it went down, too, in the crash. Neither ever resumed business. Their affairs were placed in the hands of a receiver. A few small dividends were paid the depositors, but the bulk of the deposits

were lost by bad management, wild speculation and the doubtful business methods of J. W. Collins and his partner, D. D. Dare. Collins was arrested, and shortly afterwards committed suicide. Dare, who was in Europe at the time of the failure, never returned to San Diego.

February 7, 1892, the Pacific Mail steamers began stopping again at San Diego for passengers and freight. The wharf of the United States government station at La Playa was completed April 25, 1892. The cable road was extended to the Mission Cliff in July, 1892.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 11, 1893, 6,418 square miles were taken from the northern part of San Diego to form the new county of Riverside. The new county appropriated \$3,849,114 of the old county's assessed valuation. The area of San Diego is now 8,551 square miles. She parted with the towns of Temécula, Elsinore, Murietta, San Jacinto and Winchester. The county division scheme was opposed by San Diego and San Bernardino, but was carried in spite of their protests.

In 1896 the San Diego Brewery, costing \$150,000, was erected entirely by San Diego capital.

In 1898, a decade after the collapse of the boom, the city had five miles of paved streets, forty-three miles of graded streets and forty-five miles of sewers. It had twenty-four churches and fourteen schools.

January 21, 1899, the steamship, *Belgian King*, the first of the California and Oriental Steamship Company's vessels, arrived in port.

August 22, 1899, the steamer, *Thyra*, the largest vessel that ever entered the port, drawing twenty-seven feet of water, passed safely over the bar and entered the harbor.

May 1, 1899, the State Normal School on the North Mesa was dedicated.

July 28, 1899, Andrew Carnegie donated San Diego \$50,000 for a free public library building.

SCHOOLS.

The first public school opened in San Diego was taught by Manuel de Vargas, a retired sergeant of infantry. He was the pioneer school-master of California, having taught a school at San José in 1794, the first school opened in the territory. He taught in San Diego from July, 1795, to December, 1798, at a yearly salary of \$250. Don José Antonio Carrillo is said to have taught a school at the presidio in 1812-13. Antonio Menendez was teaching in the old town in 1828-29. Eighteen children were reported in attendance. In 1844 Governor Micheltorena issued a decree, establishing primary schools at San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and several other towns. This seems to have been

the last school taught at San Diego under Mexican rule.

After the American form of government was established, a school was opened in Old Town about 1853. The early school records have disappeared, if, indeed, any were kept.

In 1867, fifteen years after a public-school system had been established in California by law, San Diego county was all included in one school district and had but one teacher and one school house within its limits. It was then probably the largest school district in the United States. In 1866 the number of white children between five and fifteen years of age, according to the school census of that year, was 335. The census of 1867 gave an increase of only three, which would seem to indicate a short crop that year.

The number who attended public school in 1867 was thirty-two; those attending private schools twenty-two—a total attendance of fifty-four, or about sixteen per cent of the children of school age. This was but little, if any, improvement on the school attendance of Mexican days. In 1877 the census children had increased to 1,693; the number attending public schools 919, and private schools 112. The number of districts had increased to thirty-four and the number of teachers to thirty-five. In 1887 the total number of census children was 5,299; enrolled in the public schools, 3,952. The number of districts was eighty-two and the number of teachers, 115.

THE SAN DIEGO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The public library was founded in 1882. The first president of the library board was Bryant Howard; secretary, E. W. Hendrick; treasurer, G. H. Hitchcock; trustees, G. W. Marston and R. M. Powers. The Commercial Bank donated the free use of a room for six months. Donations of books were made by a number of persons and a city tax levied for the support of the library.

In the early part of 1899 Mrs. Lydia M. Horton, who was at that time a member of the free library board, wrote to the millionaire philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, asking a donation to erect a library building. On the 28th of July, 1899, she received a letter from Mr. Carnegie, stating that "If the city were to pledge itself to maintain a free public library from the taxes, say to the extent of the amount you name of between \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year and provide a site, I shall be glad to give you \$50,000 to erect a suitable library building." The proposition was accepted at once. A site was secured on E street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, at a cost of \$17,000; of which \$8,000 was raised by subscription and the balance paid by the city. The site covers half a block. The building now in

course of erection will cost about \$60,000. The library contains about 18,000 volumes. Mary E. Walker is the present librarian.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The San Diego Chamber of Commerce was organized January 20, 1870, and is the oldest institution of that kind in Southern California. The organizers were A. E. Horton, E. W. Morse, David Felsenheld, Aaron Pauly, G. W. B. McDonald, J. W. Gale, D. Choate and Joseph Nash. Its first president was Aaron Pauly; and first secretary, David Felsenheld. It has been for more than thirty years active in fostering and promoting every public enterprise looking to the welfare of San Diego city and county.

OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

OLD TOWN.

OLD TOWN, now the first ward of the city, is the San Diego of history and romance. It is three miles northwest of the city proper. The surf line of the Santa Fé Railroad system passes through the lower portion of it. From 1850 to 1868 it was the county seat. Prior to 1850 it was all that there was of the city or town of San Diego. Here the first germ of civilization in California was planted. The first mission was established here; and here the first Indian convert was baptized.

Dana and Robinson made it famous in their books on life in the California of olden times; and Helen Hunt Jackson has invested it with an air of romance by making it the scenes of the marriage of her hero and heroine in her story of *Ramona*. The house in which *Ramona* was married to Alessandro is still pointed out to the tourist.

The *San Diego Sun* of January 12, 1892, thus rudely tears away the veil of sentiment that Mrs. Jackson threw around her famous characters and shows them up as they were in real life: "The real Alessandro was a horse thief who was shot for his crimes by a San Jacinto man, who is still living. *Ramona* is a squaw of well-understood character, who lives upon her notoriety and her offenses."

NATIONAL CITY.

The Kimball Brothers in 1869 bought the Rancho de la Nacion, containing 27,000 acres. They subdivided a portion of it into farm lots, built a wharf and laid off a town on the bay four miles south of San Diego, which they named National City. They were quite successful in selling lots, and for a time there was a spirited and somewhat acrimonious rivalry between New Town and National City. The fail-

ure of the Texas Pacific Railroad disastrously affected it, as well as its rival. The California Southern Railroad, in consideration of a gift of 17,000 acres of land made by the Kimballs, located its Pacific terminus at National City. Again the town was on the high tide of prosperity. The removal of the railroad shops begun in 1892. The dry seasons of 1898-99 and 1900 have had a depressing effect upon it, but its inhabitants have not lost faith in its future.

CORONADO.

Coronado Beach, or Coronado as it is usually called, is a peninsula that divides San Diego Harbor from the ocean. Up to 1886 it was covered with a dense growth of chaparral. E. S. Babcock originated the scheme of building a town and an immense tourist hotel on it. The Coronado Beach Company was organized and work begun. The brush was cleared off, streets graded, sewers laid and town lots thrown on the market in time to be caught by the boom. The lots advanced rapidly in value and Babcock's scheme proved to have "millions in it." The erection of the Hotel del Coronado was begun early in 1887, and completed in December of that year. The building covers seven acres of ground and can accommodate seven hundred guests. It is one of the largest caravansaries in the world. The dreary and desolate looking peninsula of fifteen years ago is now covered with elegant residences, green lawns and flower gardens. It is reached from San Diego by a steam ferry that connects with an electric railroad that runs to the ocean front of the hotel, a mile distant from the ferry.

OCEANSIDE.

Oceanside on the surf line of the Santa Fe Railroad system is forty-one miles by rail north of San Diego. It was founded in 1884 and during the boom grew rapidly. The Fallbrook branch railroad, once the main line of the California Southern, leaves the Surf Line at Oceanside. The railroad to Escondido forms a junction here with the Surf Line between San Diego and Los Angeles.

The town is four miles from the Old Mission of San Luis Rey and has the rich San Luis Rey valley for its back country. It has several general merchandise stores which have a good local trade.

ESCONDIDO.

Escondido, Hidden Valley or Rincon del Diablo, The Devil's Corner, was formerly known

as Wolfskill's rancho and comprises about 13,000 acres of the San Marcos grant. In 1885 it was purchased by a syndicate of San Diego and Los Angeles capitalists, who subdivided it into small farms and laid off a town. The lands had a rapid sale. A large hotel, a bank building and a number of business blocks were built between 1886 and 1890. The farm lands have been planted to citrus fruits and raisin grapes.

FALLBROOK.

Fallbrook, on the western slope of the Coast Range mountains, is twelve miles in a direct line from the coast and sixty-one from San Diego by the railroad. Since the great flood of 1892, which destroyed the railroad in the Temécula Cañon, Fallbrook has been the terminus of the eastern end of the road which is now known as the Fallbrook branch. The older settlement is back a mile or two from the railroad. The town has grown up since the building of the railroad. It has two large hotels and several business houses.

PALA (Shovel), once an *asistencia* or auxiliary of San Luis Rey Mission, is located in the upper San Luis Rey valley about seventeen miles from the coast and fifty miles north of San Diego. It is largely an Indian settlement. These descendants of the Mission Indians keep up many of the old customs and observances. The Mission Capilla or Chapel still stands in a fair state of preservation. Services are held in it once a month. There is here some of the finest vine and fruit land in the county.

JULIAN, fifty-five miles northeast from San Diego bay, in the mountain regions, is 4,500 feet above the sea level. It owes its origin to a mining rush. In February, 1870, gold was discovered near the ranch of M. S. Julian. The news of the discovery caused a rush and a town was built and named after the proprietor. A number of rich claims were located and for several years a considerable quantity of gold was taken out. The Cuyamaca grant owners laid claim to the mines. After a legal contest, lasting five years, the miners won. Much of the country around Julian is adapted to stock raising. There are some fine orchards of apples, pears, plums and peaches in the Julian district.

BANNER is a mining settlement four miles east of Julian, but 1,500 feet lower. It is on the desert side of the divide in the San Felipe Cañon, the waters of which sink into the desert. The town has several quartz mills, a store, post office and school house.

CHAPTER XXIV.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

EXTENT OF THE ORIGINAL COUNTY.

THE original county of Los Angeles was an empire in itself. It extended from the Pacific ocean on the west to the Colorado river on the east, and from San Diego county on the south to Mariposa on the north. Its area was about 32,000 square miles, or a little more than one-fifth of the area of the entire state. Excepting Maine, it was equal in size to the total area of the other five New England states.

The boundaries, as given in the act of February 18, 1850, dividing the state into counties, were very indefinite, but as a vast extent of Los Angeles county was a *terra incognita*, inhabited by wandering savages, no conflict arose in regard to jurisdiction, except with these Indians and that was settled by bullets and not by boundary lines.

An act of the second legislature repealed the former act, and more clearly defined the boundaries of the county. It is as follows:

"SECTION 3.—County of Los Angeles.—Beginning on the coast of the Pacific, at a point parallel with the northern boundary of the rancho called Malaga; thence in a direction so as to include said rancho, to the northwest corner of the rancho, known as Triunfo, running on the northerly line of the same to the northeast corner; thence to the summit of the ridge of hills called Santa Susanna; thence in a direct line to the rancho Casteyne (Castaic) and Lejon (El Tejon), and along their northern line to the northeastern corners, and thence in a northeast line to the eastern boundary of the state, and along said boundary line to the junction of the northern boundary of San Diego county with the Colorado; thence in a northwesterly direction parallel with the coast to a point three miles from land, and opposite to the southern boundary of the rancho called Malaga, and thence east to the place of beginning; including the island of Santa Catalina and San Clement. The seat of justice shall be at Los Angeles."

In 1851, a colony of Mormons from Salt Lake located where now the city of San Bernardino stands, on a tract of land bought from the Lugos.

They were reinforced by other immigrants from Salt Lake and by some non-Mormon families. The settlement grew quite rapidly. These settlers petitioned the legislature of 1853 to create a new county out of the eastern portion of Los Angeles county. By an act entitled, "An Act for dividing the county of Los Angeles and making a new county therefrom to be called San Bernardino county," approved April 26, 1853, it was provided:

"SECTION 3.—The county of Los Angeles is hereby divided as follows: Beginning at a point where a due south line drawn from the highest peak of the Sierra de Santiago intersects the northern boundary of San Diego county; thence running along the summit of said Sierra to the Santa Ana river, between the ranch of Sierra and the residence of Bernardo Yorba; thence across the Santa Ana river along the summit of the range of hills that lie between the Coyotes and Chino (leaving the ranchos of Ontiveras and Ybarra to the west of this line), to the southeast corner of the ranch of San Jose; thence along the eastern boundaries of said ranch and of San Antonio, and the western and northern boundaries of Cucaimonga ranch to the ravine of Cucaimonga; thence up said ravine to its source in the Coast Range; thence due north to the northern boundary of Los Angeles county; thence northeast to the State Line; thence along the State Line to the northern boundary line of San Diego county, thence westerly along the northern boundary of San Diego to the place of beginning.

"SECTION 4.—The eastern portion of Los Angeles county so cut off, shall be called San Bernardino county and the seat of justice thereof shall be at such a place as a majority of voters shall determine at the first county election, hereinafter provided to be held in said county and shall remain at the place so designated until changed by the people, as provided by law."

The formation of the new county cut off about 24,000 square miles from Los Angeles, but still leaving her 8,000 square miles. She held on to this territory for thirteen years, then she had to give up another slice of her territory, but as this was mostly mountains and deserts there was no opposition to the segregation.

In 1866 the county of Kern was formed out of portions of Tulare and Los Angeles counties. The area of Los Angeles after the creation of Kern county was about 5,000 square miles.

In 1869 began the struggle to cut off a portion from the southeastern part to form a new county. This movement the people of Los Angeles resisted. The contest over county division lasted for twenty years. It ended in 1889 with the formation of Orange county. The story of this long drawn out contest is told in full in the history of Orange county.

After the formation of Orange county Los Angeles had an area of 3,880 square miles. In 1891 an effort was made to cut a slice off the eastern side to form with territory taken from San Bernardino the county of Pomona. Fortunately the scheme failed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The transition from the Mexican form of government in California to that of the United States was very gradual. Los Angeles the last Mexican stronghold surrendered January 10, 1847. It was not until June 24, 1850, that the American municipal form of government by county officers superseded the ayuntamientos, alcaldes, prefects and syndicos of Spain and Mexico. The legislature had passed a county government act, February 18, 1850, and had provided for an election of county officers to be held the first Monday of April. The election was held, April 1, 377 votes were cast in the county and the following named officers elected: county judge, Augustin Olvera; county attorney, Benjamin Hays; county clerk, B. D. Wilson; sheriff, G. Thompson Burrill; treasurer, Manuel Garfias; assessor, Antonio F. Coronel; recorder, Ignacio del Valle; surveyor, J. R. Conway; coroner, Charles B. Cullen.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

The court of sessions which consisted of the county judge and two justices of the peace constituted the legislative body of the county governments of the state up to 1853, when the civil business of the counties was turned over to a board of supervisors, created by an act of the legislature. The court of sessions had jurisdiction over the criminal business, the impaneling of juries and filling vacancies in office up to 1865, when it was legislated out of office.

The court of sessions was the motive power that set the county machinery in operation. The first meeting of the court in Los Angeles was held June 24, 1850. Hon. Augustin Olvera was the presiding judge; the associate justices were Jonathan R. Scott and Luis Roubideau. Antonio F. Coronel, assessor-elect, and Charles R.

Cullen, coroner-elect, were cited before the court to qualify and file their official bonds. Coronel appeared next day and qualified, but Cullen declined to serve.

At the meeting of the court, June 26, jailer Samuel Whiting was allowed \$7 per day salary, out of which he was to employ a competent assistant. He was allowed "for feeding the prisoners, fifty cents each; that each prisoner shall have per day an amount of bread to the value of twelve and one-half cents or an equivalent in rice or beans; balance of the allowance in good meat."

A. P. Hodges, M. D., was appointed coroner (during his term as coroner he also served as the first mayor of the city). The county judge could not speak English and at least one associate judge spoke no Spanish, so G. Thompson Burrill was appointed county interpreter for the court at a salary of \$50 per month. He was also sheriff.

At the session of July 11, 1850, it was ordered that the town council be permitted to work the county prisoners by paying the daily expense of each one's keeping—fifty cents. A master stroke of economy. Some one has sneeringly said that the first public buildings the Americans built in California after it came into their possession, were jails. This was true of Los Angeles and in fact of all the counties of southern California.

July 11, 1850, commissioners were appointed by the city and county to select a site for a jail. Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9 in square No. 34 (north of the Plaza church) were selected for a jail site. The city council was asked to donate said lots to the county and the city was requested to loan the county \$2,000, to be used in building said jail, the city council to have permission to use said jail until the loan is refunded. The city fathers did not take kindly to these requests of the judges; so the county had to worry along two years longer before a jail was built and then it was not built on the site selected by the joint commission.

JUDGES OF THE PLAINS.

There was one Hispano-American institution that long survived the fall of Mexican domination in California; and that was the office of Jueces del Campo, Judges of the Plains. A judge of the plains was a very important functionary. It was his duty to be present at the annual *Rodeos* (round ups of cattle), and *Recojedas* (gathering up of horses). His seat of justice was in the saddle, his court room the mesa, and from his decision there was no appeal. All disputes about ownership of stock came before him. The code of his court was unwritten, or mostly so,

which was fortunate for many of the judges could not read. This hap-hazard way of administering justice did not suit American ideas, so, at a meeting of the court of sessions, July 23, 1850, the county attorney was ordered "to collect the various Bandos and Reglamentos heretofore made in this district respecting the Jueces del Campo and give his opinion upon the same at the next term of this court." At the session of the court, August 22, the county attorney reported a number of regulations, some written, others established by custom. The court added several new regulations to those already existing, the most important of which (to the Jueces) was a salary of one hundred dollars a year to each judge, payable out of the county treasury. Under Mexican rule the plains judge took his pay in honor. As there were a round dozen of these officials in the county in 1850, their aggregate pay exceeded the entire expense of the municipal government of the district during the last year of the Mexican rule. After jails the next innovation the Americans introduced was taxes.

Even at this early day, before California had become a state, there were "Patriotas de Bolsa" (patriots of the pocket), men who knew how to make a good thing of their patriotic services. In the summer of 1850, an expedition under Gen. Joseph C. Morehead had been sent against the mountain Indians, who had been stealing horses from the Los Angeles rancheros. In a skirmish with the Indian horse thieves, a militiaman named William Carr was wounded. Gen. Morehead sent him back to Los Angeles to have him taken care of. At the session of the court, September 18th, the medico who doctored the wounded soldier presented a bill of \$503; the patriotic American who boarded him demanded \$120, and the man who lodged him charged \$45 for house rent. The native Californian who waited on him was satisfied with \$30, but then he was not a patriot! The bills were approved, but as the county treasury was as empty as the rancho's corrals after an Indian raid, the accounts were referred to the incoming legislature for settlement. It is gratifying to know that this valuable soldier "lived to fight another day," but it is to be hoped that for motives of economy he kept out of reach of Indian arrows.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The first fee and salary bill of California was based upon prices ruling in the mining counties where a sheriff's fees amounted to more than the salary of the president of the United States. The liberal fees allowed for official services soon bankrupted the treasuries of the cow coun-

ties, and in 1851 they were petitioning the legislature for a reduction of fees. It cost \$100 to hold an inquest on a dead Indian and as violent deaths were of almost daily or nightly occurrence, the coroner's office was quite lucrative. Some of the verdicts of the coroner's juries showed remarkable familiarity with the decrees of the Almighty. On a native Californian named Gamico, found dead in the street, the verdict was "Death by the visitation of God." Of a dead Indian, found near the zanja, the *Los Angeles Star* says: "Justice Dryden and a jury sat on the body. The verdict was 'Death from intoxication or by the visitation of God.' Bacilio was a Christian Indian and was confessed by the reverend padre yesterday afternoon." The jurors were paid \$10 each for sitting on a body. Coroner Hodges made the champion record on inquests. October 20, 1851, he held eleven inquests in one day. These were held on Irving's band of horse thieves and robbers who were killed by the Cahuilla Indians in the San Bernardino mountains.

The criminal element had been steadily increasing in Los Angeles. In 1851, a military company was organized to aid the sheriff in keeping order. November 24, 1851, the court of session ordered that the sheriff cause fifty good lances to be made for the use of the volunteer company. The pioneer blacksmith, John Goller, made the lances and was paid \$87.50 for the job. Goller also made a branding iron for the county. The county brand consisted of the letters "LA" three inches long. In January, 1852, the house occupied by Benjamin Hays, under lease from Felipe Garcia, was sublet by him to the county for a court house for the balance of his term, expiring November 16, 1853. The sum of \$650 was appropriated by order of the court of sessions to pay the rent for the agreed term. The first building used for a court house was the old government house that Pio Pico bought from Isaac Williams for the capitol. Pico had resided in it during his term as governor. After the conquest two companies of United States Dragoons were quartered in it. A contract was let, July 8, 1851, to build a jail and John G. Nichols appointed at \$6 a day to superintend the job, but some misunderstanding with the city arising, the building was not erected, and September 13, 1851, the court ordered the sheriff to sell the adobes now on hand for use of jail at the highest market price and turn the money over to the clerk of the court.

The first county jail was the adobe building on the hill back of the Downey (then Temple) block used by the troops for a guard house. There were no cells in it. Staples were driven

into a heavy pine log that reached across the building and short chains attached to the staples were fastened to the handcuffs of the prisoners. Solitary confinement was out of the question then. Indian culprits were chained to logs outside of the jail so that they could more fully enjoy the glorious climate of California. In 1853, the city and county built a jail on the present site of the Phillips block, northwest corner of Spring and Franklin streets. It was the first public building erected in the county.

The legislature of 1852 created the office of county supervisor. The first election for supervisors of the county was held June 14, 1852, and the following named persons elected: Jefferson Hunt, Julian Chavis, Francisco P. Temple, Manuel Requena and Samuel Arbuckle. The board held its first meeting on the first Monday of July, 1852. Arbuckle was elected chairman. The supervisors transacted the civil business of the county.

The machinery of the county's government was now in full working order. We will turn our attention to other phases of its development.

THE FIRST DECADE OF COUNTY'S HISTORY, 1850-1860.

LAND GRANTS.

In what comprised the original county of Los Angeles there were during the Spanish and Mexican regimes sixty grants of land made. These varied in size from a grant of 44.36 acres to the Mission of San Juan Capistrano to the Rancho Ex-Mission of San Fernando, granted to Eulogio de Celis, containing 121,619.24 acres.

At the time of the conquest about all the land fit for pasturage had been sequestered from the public domain in the form of grants. The oldest grants made within what is now the county of Los Angeles are the Nietos and the San Rafael. According to Col. J. J. Warner's historical sketch, "The Nietos tract, embracing all the land between the Santa Ana and San Gabriel and from the sea to and including some of the hill land on its northeastern frontier, was granted by Governor Pedro Fages to Manuel Nieto in 1784."

"The San Rafael tract, lying on the left bank of the Los Angeles river and extending to the Arroyo Seco, was granted by Governor Pedro Fages, October 20, 1784, and the grant was reaffirmed by Governor Borica, January 12, 1798, to José Maria Verdugo." If, as Col. Warner claims, the "Nietos tract" embraced all the land between the Santa Ana and the San Gabriel rivers, from the sea to the hills, Nietos' heirs did not hold it. Subsequently there were a number

of grants made in that territory. The Mission San Gabriel, previous to 1830, had possession of several subdivisions of this tract such as Las Bolsas, Alamitos, Los Coyotes, Puente and others. After the secularization of the missions all the lands held by the padres, except small tracts in the immediate neighborhood of the mission buildings, were granted to private owners.

Shortly after the admission of California to the Union the long-drawn-out legal contests over the confirmation of the Spanish and Mexican grants began. These contests, in some cases, were waged for years before the United States Claims Commission, the various courts and the land commissioner at Washington, before they were settled. Litigation often ruined both the contesting parties, and when the case was finally decided the litigants, like in "Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce," had nothing left but bundles of legal documents. Even when a claimant did win and the decisions of courts and commissions gave him undisputed possession of his broad acres, it often happened that a cancerous mortgage, the result of litigation, was eating away his patrimony. The land grants in Los Angeles have all been confirmed and it is to be hoped that they will remain so. No greater blight can fall on a community than an attack upon the validity of its title to its lands.

In early times the county officials followed the Mexican plan of designating districts and legal subdivision by ranchos. August 7, 1851, the court of sessions "ordered that the county of Los Angeles be divided into six townships named as follows; and to comprehend the ranchos and places as follows to each appropriated." The first of these was the township of Los Angeles. There are few now living who could trace from the description given in the records the boundaries of Los Angeles township fifty years ago. Here is the description:

TOWNSHIP OF LOS ANGELES.—"The city of Los Angeles and the following ranchos, to-wit: Los Corralitos, Feliz, Verdugos, Cahuenga, Tujunga, San Fernando, ex-Mission, San Francisco, Piro, Camulos, Cañada de los Alamos, La Liebre, El Tejon, Triunfo, Las Vergenes, Escorpion, Los Cuervos, San Antonio de la Mesa, Los Alamitos, Vicente Lugo, Arroyo, Seco, Encino, Maligo, Santa Monica, San Vicentes, Buenos Ayres, La Bayona, Rincon de los Buey, Rodeo de Las Aguas, La Cienega, La Centinela, Sausal Redondo, Palos Verdes, San Pedro, Los Dominguez, Rancho Nuevo, Paredon Blanco, Los Serritos, La Jaboneria, Rosa de Castilla."

"The residence of the authorities shall be in Los Angeles city."

IMMIGRANTS AND OVERLAND ROUTES.

Cattle raising continued to be the dominant industry. To make it successful under the conditions then existing it was necessary to hold the land in large tracts. The demand for beef caused by the rush of immigration to the state raised the price of cattle until a well-stocked rancho was more profitable than a gold mine. The overland travel by the various southern routes, all of which converged in Los Angeles, gave a home market for a considerable amount of the home products.

The Sonorese migration began in 1848 as soon as the news of the discovery of gold in California reached Mexico. While these gold-seekers were called Sonorese or Sonorians, they came from the different states of Northern Mexico, but in greater numbers from Sonora. The trail from Mexico by way of Aristo, Tucson, the Pima villages, across the desert and through the San Gorgonio Pass had been traveled for three-quarters of a century. Another branch of this trail crossed the desert from Yuma to Warner's ranch; and then by way of Temécula, Jurupa and the Chino, reached Los Angeles. Along these trails from 1848 to 1852 came the Sonorese migration. These pilgrims to the shrine of Mammon were a hard lot. They were poor and ignorant and not noted for good morals. From Los Angeles northward, they invariably traveled by the coast route, and in squads of from 50 to 100. Some of them brought their women and children with them. With their few possessions packed on donkeys and mules they tramped their weary way from Mexico to the mines. They were not welcomed to the land of gold. The Americans disliked them and the native Californians treated them with contempt. The men wore cotton shirts, white pantaloons, sandals and sombreros. Their apparel, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, "changed not," nor did they change it as long as a shred of it held together. The native Californians nicknamed them "calzonares blancos" (white breeches), and imposed upon them when an opportunity offered. The story is told of a native Californian alcalde or justice of the peace who had his office near the old mission church of San Luis Obispo. When a band of these Sonorian pilgrims came along the highway which led past the old mission, they invariably stopped at the church to make the sign of the cross and to implore the protection of the saints. This gave the alcalde his opportunity. Stationing his *alguaciles* or constables on the road to bar their progress, he proceeded to collect fifty cents toll of each pilgrim. If word was passed back to the squads behind and they attempted

to avoid the toll-gatherer by a detour to the right or left, the alcalde sent out his mounted constables and rounded up the poor Sonorians like so many cattle at a rodeo, then he and his *alguaciles* committed highway robbery on a small scale. Retributive justice overtook this unjust judge. The vigilantes hanged him, not, however, for tithing the Sonorese, but for horse stealing.

The Sonorian migration began to decline after 1850, and entirely ceased a year or two later. The foreign miner's tax and their persecution by the Americans convinced the Sonorians that there was no place like home. So they went home and stayed there.

A route by which a number of immigrants from Texas and some of the other Gulf states came in 1849 led through the northern states of Mexico until it intercepted the Sonora trail and then by that to Los Angeles.

The old Santa Fe trail to New Mexico; then across Arizona, following the Gila to the Colorado river, was another southern route by which a great deal of overland travel reached Southern California. In 1854, from actual count, it was ascertained that 9,075 persons came by that route. About one-fourth of the 61,000 overland immigrants who came to the state that year reached it by the southern routes. But the route by which the majority of the argonauts of '49 and the early '50s reached Southern California led south from Salt Lake City until it intercepted the great Spanish trail from Los Angeles to Santa Fe at the southern end of Utah Lake. Immigrants by this route, crossing the Colorado desert, reached the San Bernardino valley through the Cajon Pass. Capt. Jedediah S. Smith, in 1826, was the first white man to reach Los Angeles by this trail. There was considerable trade and travel between Santa Fé and Los Angeles over the old Spanish trail before the conquest of California. The early immigration from New Mexico came by this route. By it came J. J. Warner, William Wolfskill, the Rowland-Workman party, numbering forty-four persons; B. D. Wilson, D. W. Alexander, John Reed, Dr. John Marsh and many other pioneers.

For several years before the conquest, on account of the hostility of the Indians, this trail had been little used, and to the great army of the Argonauts who crossed the plains in 1849 it was unknown. The belated immigrants of that year who reached Salt Lake too late to cross the Sierra Nevadas had the alternative presented them of wintering with the Saints or of finding a southern route into California and thus evading the fate that befell the Donner party in the snows of the Sierras. These delayed Argonauts found a Mormon captain, Jef-

person Hunt, late captain of Company A of the Mormon Battalion, who had recently arrived in Salt Lake by this southern route. He was engaged as a guide. A train of about 500 wagons started in November, 1849, for Southern California. After several weeks' travel, a number of the immigrants having become dissatisfied with Hunt's leadership, and hearing that there was a shorter route to the settlements than the train was pursuing, seceded from the main body and struck out westward across the desert. After traveling for several days together, they disagreed. Some returned to the main body; the others broke up into small parties and took different directions. One of these parties, numbering eleven persons, penetrated Death valley and all perished. Another, after incredible hardships and having lost several of their number on the desert, reached Los Angeles by the Soledad Pass. Another company, after weeks of wandering and suffering, reached the Tulare valley, where they were relieved by the Indians. The main body, with but little inconvenience, arrived in San Bernardino valley the last of January, 1850.

After the establishment of the Mormon colony at San Bernardino, in June, 1851, the Salt Lake route became a well-traveled road, over which, up to the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1869, a large amount of freight and travel passed between the City of the Saints and the City of the Angels. By this route came a number of the pioneer American families of Los Angeles. Among others may be named the Macys, Andersons, Workmans, Ulyards, Hazards, Montagues.

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCES.

San Pedro was, in 1850, as it had been for more than half a century before, the entrepot through which the commerce of the Los Angeles district passed. It was, next to San Francisco, the principal seaport of the coast. In the early '50s all the trade and travel up and down the coast came and went by sea. No stage lines had been established in the lower coast counties. In 1848, and for several years after, the only means of getting to the city from the port and vice versa was on horseback. A cabalada (band) of horses were kept in pasture on the Palos Verdes. When a ship was sighted in the offing, the vaqueros rounded up the mustangs, lassoed them and had them saddled, ready for the passengers when they came ashore. As the horses were half-broken broncos, and the passengers mostly newcomers from the states, unused to the tricks of bucking mustangs, the trip usually ended in the passenger arriving in the city on foot, the bronco having

landed his rider at some point most convenient to him (the bronco,) not the passenger.

In 1849 Temple and Alexander had a general merchandise store at San Pedro, and did about all the forwarding business of the port. Goods were freighted to Los Angeles in carts drawn by two yoke of oxen yoked by the horns. The carts were similar to the Mexican carretas, except that they had spoked and tired wheels instead of solid ones. A regular freight train was composed of ten carts and forty oxen. Freight charges were \$20 a ton. In 1852, stages were put on the route by Banning & Alexander. Tomlinson put on an opposition line, and in 1853 B. A. Townsend was running an accommodation line between the city and the port and advertising in the *Star*, "Good coaches and teams as the county will afford." The stage fare was at first \$10, then \$7.50, dropped to \$5, and as opposition increased went down to \$1, and as the rivalry grew keener passengers were carried free.

The first steamer that ever entered the bay of San Pedro was the "Gold Hunter," which anchored in the port in 1849. She was a side-wheel vessel which made the voyage from San Francisco to Mazatlan, touching at way ports.

The "Gold Hunter" was followed by the steamers "Ohio," "Southerner," "Sea Bird" and "Goliath" in 1850 and 1851. In 1853 the "Sea Bird" was making three trips a month between San Francisco and San Diego, touching at Monterey, Santa Barbara and San Pedro. The price of a first-cabin passage from San Pedro to San Francisco in the early '50s was \$55. The bill of fare consisted of salt beef, hard bread, potatoes and coffee without milk or sugar. Freight charges were \$25 a ton. It cost \$10 to transport a barrel of flour from San Francisco to Los Angeles. The trip occupied four days. The way ports were Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Monterey. There were no wharves or lighters on the route; passengers and freight were landed in the steamer's boats. If the sea was very rough, the passengers were carried to San Francisco and brought back on the return trip. Sometimes when the tide was low they had to be carried from the boat to the shore on the sailors' backs. The sailor, like the bronco, sometimes bucked, and the passenger waded ashore. Both man and beast were somewhat uncertain "in the days of gold—the days of '49."

The imports by sea greatly exceeded the exports. Cattle and horses, the principal products of the county, transported themselves to market. The vineyards along the river principally within the city limits were immensely profitable in the early '50s. There was but little fresh fruit in the country. Grapes, in San Francisco, retailed

all the way from twenty-five to fifty cents a pound. The vineyards were cultivated by Indian labor. About all that it cost the vineyardist for labor was the amount of aguardiente that it took to give the Indian his regular Saturday night drunk. So the grape crop was about all profit.

FIRST STATE CENSUS.

The first state census of California was taken in 1852. According to this census the county had a total population of 7,831, divided as follows:

Whites—	
Males	2,496
Females	1,597
Total	4,093
Domesticated Indians—	
Males	2,278
Females	1,415

The cattle numbered 113,475; horses, 12,173; wheat produced 34,230 bushels; barley, 12,120 bushels; corn, 6,934 bushels. Number of acres under cultivation, 5,587; grape vines, 450,000, of which 400,000 were within the city. This was before any portion of the county had been segregated. Its limits extended from San Juan Capistrano on the south to the Tulares on the north, and from the sea to the Colorado river; of its 32,000 square miles, less than nine square miles were cultivated, and yet it had been settled for three-quarters of a century.

During the '50s the county grew slowly. Land was held in large tracts and cattle raising continued to be the principal industry. At the El Monte several families from the southwestern states had formed a small settlement and were raising grain, principally corn. The Mormons, at San Bernardino, were raising corn, wheat, barley and vegetables, and selling them at a good price. One season they received as high as \$5 a bushel for their wheat.

CHAPTER XXV.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY—Continued.

A GOLD RUSH AND GOLD PLACERS.

THE famous Kern river gold rush of 1855 brought an influx of population. Some of that population was very undesirable. The gold rush made business lively for a time, but when the reaction came it left a number of wrecks financially stranded. This mining excitement had one good effect: it called the attention of the Angelenos to the mineral resources of their own county and indirectly brought about their development.

Francisco Lopez discovered gold in the San Feliciano cañon of the San Fernando mountains, March 9, 1841. Gold was discovered in several other cañons of this district and these placers were worked in a desultory sort of a way up to 1848. When the news of Marshall's discovery at Coloma reached Los Angeles, all the experienced miners left for the northern mines, and the gold placers of Los Angeles were abandoned. The Kern river gold rush brought a number of experienced miners to the county, and the San Fernando mines were again opened and a considerable amount of gold dust taken from them. It is reported that Francisco Garcia, working the mines with a gang of Indians, took out \$65,000 in 1855. Gold was discovered on the headwaters of the San Gabriel river in 1855. In 1856 the Santa Anita placers, fifteen

miles from Los Angeles city, were discovered and mined; the miners making from \$5 to \$10 a day. In 1858 the Santa Anita Mining Company was organized with a capital of \$50,000, hydraulic works constructed, and the gulches mined. The mines paid well. During 1858 and 1859 the cañon of the San Gabriel was prospected for forty miles, and some rich placers located. Two hydraulic companies took out \$1,000 a week each. Two Mexicans with a common wooden bowl or *batea* panned out \$90 in two days. In July, 1859, 300 men were at work in the cañon, and all reported doing well. The next year, 1860, was a prosperous season for the miners. Altogether since their discovery, over sixty years ago, it is estimated that the gold placers of Los Angeles have yielded not less than \$5,000,000.

Notwithstanding the county was producing gold, grain and cattle, in the later '50s times were hard, money scarce and rates of interest exorbitant. "Eight, ten and even fifteen per cent a month," says the *Southern Californian*, "is freely paid for money, and the supply even at these rates is too meager to meet the demand." This state of affairs was caused largely by the reaction from the flush times of the early '50s. The native Californians, the principal land-holders, were bad financiers. When times were good and money plentiful, they spent lavishly. When

dry years came or the price of cattle fell from over-production, they did not retrench expenses, but mortgaged their lands to procure spending money. With such usurious rates of interest prevailing, it was only a question of the leniency of their creditors when they would be compelled to part with their ancestral acres.

THE SECOND DECADE, 1860-1870.

FLOODS.

The years 1859, 1860, 1861-62 were seasons of abundant rainfall. Indeed, the fluvial downpour of 1861-62 was altogether too abundant. Never before, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, had there been such floods. The season's rainfall footed up nearly fifty inches. The valley of the Sacramento became a vast inland sea and the city of Sacramento was inundated and almost ruined. Relief boats on their errands of mercy, leaving the channels of the rivers, sailed over submerged ranchos, past floating houses and wrecks of barns, through vast flotsams made up of farm products, farming implements and the carcasses of horses, cattle and sheep, all drifting out to sea. The losses in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys footed up into the millions. In Los Angeles county, on account of the smaller area of the valleys and the shortness of the rivers, there was but little loss of property. The rivers spread over the lowlands, but the stock found safety from the flood on the hills. The Santa Ana river for a time rivaled the Father of Waters in magnitude. In the town of Anaheim, four miles from the river, the water ran four feet deep and spread in an unbroken sheet to the Coyote hills, three miles beyond. The Arroyo Seco, swollen to a mighty river, brought down from the mountains and cañons great rafts of driftwood, which were scattered over the plains below the city, and furnished fuel to the poor people for several years. It began raining December 24, 1861, and continued for thirty days with but two slight interruptions.

FAMINE YEARS.

As a result of three successive years of abundant rainfall and consequent luxuriant pasturage, the rancheros allowed their stock ranges to become overstocked. When the famine years of 1863 and 1864 came, the dry feed on the ranges was soon exhausted, and cattle were slowly dying of starvation. Herds of gaunt, skeleton-like forms moved slowly over the plains in search of food. Here and there, singly or in small groups, poor brutes, too weak to move on, stood motionless with drooping heads, dying. It was a pitiful sight. The loss of cattle during the famine years was fearful. The plains were

strewn with their carcasses. In marshy places and around the cienegas where there was a vestige of green the ground was covered with their skeletons; and the traveler for years afterwards was often startled by coming suddenly upon a veritable Golgotha—a place of skulls—the long horns standing out in a defiant attitude, as if defending the fleshless bones. It was estimated that 50,000 head of cattle died on the Stearns' ranchos alone. In 1860 the county assessment was \$3,064,701; in 1864, \$1,622,370.

Don Abel Stearns, one of the greatest of the cattle barons of Southern California, was reduced almost to the verge of bankruptcy. In 1864 all of his landed possessions, consisting of seven ranchos, aggregating over one hundred thousand acres, and all of his city lots and lands were advertised for sale on account of the delinquent taxes of 1863, the total amount of which was a little over \$2,000. The lot on the southeast corner of Spring and Second streets, now worth a quarter of a million, was sold in 1863 for \$37. Two thousand acres in East Los Angeles were sold in 1864 by the city council for fifty cents per acre. The purchaser took it under protest because the council would not sell him less. Never before had the people of the county been in such financial straits. To add to the miseries of hard times, the people were divided into two hostile factions—Union and Secession. The Civil war was in progress. The Confederate sympathizers were largely in the majority in the county. While there were no active hostilities between the factions, there was a great deal of ill feeling. The Confederate sympathizers were loud in their denunciations of the government and the flag under which they were living and had lived all their lives. However, beyond a few arrests, these would-be Confederates were not harmed.

Los Angeles furnished but one representative to the Union army—that is, one who was an actual resident of the city at the breaking out of the war—and he was Charles M. Jenkins, of the California Hundred. One company of the Native California Battalion was raised in Los Angeles and one in Santa Barbara. This battalion did service against the Indians in Arizona. Camp Latham was established at Ballona in 1861, and the Fourth California Infantry was stationed there for a time. Camp Dunn was established at Wilmington in 1862. All the supplies for the soldiers in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah passed through Wilmington. A small force was kept at Camp Dunn during the war. At one time a squad of soldiers was stationed at Los Angeles to keep the secessionists in check.

The great drought of 1863 and 1864 sealed the doom of cattle raising as the distinctive industry

of Los Angeles. The plentiful rainfalls of 1865-66 gave abundant feed, but the ranchos were thinly stocked and their owners were in no condition financially to add to their depleted herds. It was evident that the dynasty of the cattle kings was ended. Hereafter there must be new industries, new methods, new men, if the country would thrive.

SUBDIVISION OF LARGE RANCHOS.

In 1868, what was known as the Stearns' ranchos, an immense body of land, containing about 150,000 acres, and lying between the San Gabriel and Santa Ana rivers, was sold to a syndicate of San Francisco capitalists. This tract contained the original ranchos of Los Coyotes, La Habra, San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana, Las Bolsas y Paredes, La Bolsa Chica, and part of the Alamitos. It was divided into sections and subdivisions of sections in 1868, and put on sale in tracts of forty acres and upward. Immigration began to drift southward in 1868 and 1869 and a number of settlers purchased farms in the Stearns' ranchos and in others that had been divided or partially divided, and began raising grain. The soil was rich and the yield was enormous. As yet but little attention had been paid to fruit culture. The decade closed with the agricultural transformation of the county fairly begun.

THE THIRD DECADE—1870-1880.

RAILROADS.

The third decade of American supremacy in Southern California was an era of railroad building and colony founding. The first railroad line constructed in the county extended from Los Angeles city to Wilmington. It was completed October 26, 1869. The legislature, in 1868, passed bills authorizing the board of supervisors of the county to subscribe \$150,000 to the capital stock of a railroad between Los Angeles and Wilmington, and the mayor and common council to subscribe \$75,000 to the same object. An election was held and the bonds carried. Ground was broken at Wilmington, March 19, 1868, and the road pushed to completion. Freights and fare were high. It cost \$6 to get a ton of freight from anchorage to Los Angeles. It cost a passenger a dollar and a half from the steamer on one of Banning's tugs to Wilmington and a dollar more on the railroad to reach the city. Yet nobody complained and the people clamored for more railroads. The Southern Pacific was building a trans-continental line southeastward and there was a chance for Los Angeles on a through line. After considerable negotiation be-

tween a committee of the people of Los Angeles and the directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the Southern Pacific people proposed to build fifty miles of their main trunk line through Los Angeles county, twenty-five miles north from the city and twenty-five east, on condition that the people vote a subsidy to the company of five per cent of the taxable property of the county. The Los Angeles and San Pedro Railroad, valued at \$225,000, was to be part of the consideration.

An election was called, November 5, 1872, and the proposition accepted by the people. The total consideration, bonds and lands, given the railroad, amounted to \$610,000. To appease the people of the southeastern part of the county and secure their votes for the bonds, the railroad company agreed to build a branch road to Anaheim, twenty-seven miles. Work on the road was pushed vigorously and trains to San Fernando, the northern end, and to Spadra, the eastern end, were run April 24, 1874. The great tunnel, 6,964 feet long, under a spur of the San Fernando mountains, twenty-seven miles north of Los Angeles, delayed the early completion of the road. On the 6th of September, 1876, the northern and southern ends of the road were united at Soledad Station, in a cañon of that name; the golden spike was driven with a hammer of silver, and a train bearing the dignitaries of the company and invited guests passed over the road from San Francisco to Los Angeles. A grand banquet was held in Union hall, followed by a grand ball, which lasted till morning, when the San Franciscans returned to their home city on the first through train over the road from the Los Angeles end. The road was pushed on eastward, and in 1882 was completed to El Paso, where it united with the eastern end and Los Angeles had a trans-continental road. The Anaheim branch was completed to that town January 17, 1875.

THE LOS ANGELES AND INDEPENDENCE RAILROAD COMPANY was incorporated in January, 1875. The purpose of the company was to build a railroad beginning at Santa Monica and passing through Los Angeles and San Bernardino and from there by way of the Cajon Pass to Independence, Inyo county. Work was begun at once and the first train between Los Angeles and Santa Monica passed over the road December 1, 1875. A long wharf was built at Santa Monica and ocean steamers stopped there for passengers and freight. The financial panic of 1875 and the dry years that followed put an end to the extension of the road. In 1878 it was sold to the Southern Pacific Company, and that company pulled down the wharf because it did not pay to maintain two shipping points.

COLONIES.

Among the earliest colony projects of this decade was the San Pasqual plantation scheme. Its prospectus was published in the city papers during April and May, 1870. The advertisements stated that "The tract of land selected is a portion of the San Pasqual ranch in Los Angeles county, comprising 1,750 acres of the finest quality. A ditch which forms the northern boundary of the tract, at a cost of \$10,000, has also been purchased. The ditch furnishes in the driest seasons sufficient water to irrigate the entire tract. It is proposed to cultivate this land with oranges, lemons, olives, nuts, raisins, grapes, etc., and to commence at once. For this purpose the above company has been formed, with a capital of \$200,000, divided into 4,000 shares of \$50 each. Payments to be made in regular and easy installments as follows: \$10 per share at date of subscription and \$5 each year afterward till the whole amount is paid. All money to be used in paying for the land and cultivating the same." When the trees and vines should come into bearing it was proposed to divide the lands among the colonists on the plan that the Anaheim colony lands were divided among the shareholders in 1859. The projectors of the scheme were San Francisco and Los Angeles capitalists. Subscription books were opened at the office of R. M. Widney in the Hellman Bank building. Stock in the company did not go off like the proverbial hot cakes. The scheme was a failure. Citrus fruit culture then was in its infancy, and a very young infant at that. The few orange orchards in the county were on the sandy land of the river bottom. The scheme of growing oranges on the gravelly lands of the San Pasqual was laughed to scorn by the wise old-timers who knew it all.

The most successful colony scheme of the '70s was the Indiana Colony of California. It had its inception in Indianapolis, Ind., in the winter of 1872-73. Dr. T. B. Elliott was the originator of the scheme, and he, D. M. Berry, J. H. Baker and Calvin Fletcher, its most active promoters. The committee sent out to view the land decided the San Pasqual rancho was the best location offered. An incorporation was effected under the name of the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association. The capital stock was fixed at \$25,000, divided into 100 shares of \$250 each. In December, 1873, the association purchased Dr. J. S. Griffin's interest in the San Pasqual rancho, consisting of about 4,000 acres; 1,500 acres of the choicest land in the tract were subdivided into lots varying in size from fifteen to sixty acres.

January 27, 1874, the lands were distributed on the basis of fifteen acres to a share of stock, and the colonists who were on the ground immediately set to work planting their lands in oranges, raising grapes and deciduous fruits. "It is a singular fact," says Mrs. Jeanne C. Carr, "that there was not a professional and hardly a practical horticulturist or farmer among them." Nevertheless they made a success of fruit culture and demonstrated the fact that oranges could be grown on the mesa lands. April 22, 1875, the settlement ceased to be the Indiana Colony and officially became Pasadena. To Dr. T. B. Elliott, the originator of the California Colony scheme, belongs the credit of conferring on Pasadena its euphonious name. The word is of Indian origin, Chippewa dialect, and means "Crown of the Valley."

So rapidly were the Indiana Colony lands absorbed by settlers that in four years after their purchase only a few small tracts remained unsold. In 1876, B. D. Wilson threw on the market about 2,500 acres lying eastward of Fair Oaks avenue. This was the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company tract. The settlers on this tract were known as "east siders," while the original colonists were the "west siders," Fair Oaks avenue being the division line. A postoffice had been established March 15, 1875, but had been discontinued in December of that year because no one cared to serve as postmaster at a salary of a dollar a month. September 21, 1876, L. D. Hollingsworth, who had erected a building and opened a store near the corner of Fair Oaks avenue and Colorado street, secured the re-establishment of the postoffice, and the office was kept in his store. Thus was the germ of the city of Pasadena planted, but it took it nearly a decade to germinate. At the beginning of the fourth decade (1880) the "town consisted of a store and postoffice building, a blacksmith shop, a meat market and a schoolhouse at the crossroads near the center of the settlement." The history of the city of Pasadena and a record of its wonderful growth belong in the fourth decade.

POMONA is a child of the colony era. While not incorporated as a colony, like Pasadena, it owes its origin to a co-operative colony-promoting association. Early in 1875, Louis Phillips sold to P. C. Tonner, Cyrus Burdick and Francisco Palomeres 2,700 acres of the Vejar portion of the San José rancho. Tonner and his associates sold their purchase, shortly after they made it, to the Los Angeles Immigration and Land Co-operative Association. This association was incorporated December 10, 1874, with a capital stock of \$250,000, divided into 2,500 shares, at a par value of \$100 per share. Its

officers were: Thomas A. Garey, president; C. E. While, vice-president; L. M. Holt, secretary; Milton Thomas, manager; R. M. Town, assistant manager, and H. G. Crow, treasurer. Its principal object was the subdivision of large land holdings and the placing of these on the market in small tracts for settlement. The association surveyed and subdivided 2,500 acres of its purchase. The town of Pomona, located near the center of the tract, was platted and 640 acres adjoining the town site was subdivided into five-acre lots. The remainder of the 2,500 acres was cut up into forty-acre tracts. In November, 1875, the town had a hotel, a drug store, a dry goods store, two groceries, a meat market and eight or ten dwelling houses. February 22, 23 and 24, 1876, a great auction sale of land and town lots was held on the town site. The first day's sale realized \$19,000, which was a big thing in those days. The farm land brought an average of \$64 per acre. A number of artesian wells had been sunk and a reservoir holding two and a half million gallons of water constructed. The Southern Pacific Railroad, which, in conformity with the requirements of the subsidy granted by the county in 1873, had been built eastward twenty-five miles to Spadra, was extended to Pomona and that town became the railroad shipping point for Riverside, another colony of the early '70s. Pomona seemed to be on the high road to prosperity, but disaster struck it. First the dry season of 1876-77 demonstrated the need of a more abundant water supply, and next a disastrous fire on the night of July 30, 1877, swept away nearly all of the town. These disasters checked the growth of the town and settlement. In 1880 the population of the town was only 130. The next decade saw a wonderful growth in the town and country around.

SANTA MONICA was another town that was founded in this decade. Early in 1875, Senator J. P. Jones, of Nevada, and Col. R. S. Baker subdivided a portion of the Rancho San Vicente, lying on the mesa adjoining the bay of Santa Monica. The town was named after the bay. July 16, 1875, a great sale of lots was held at the town site. An excursion steamer came down from San Francisco, loaded with lot buyers, and the people of Los Angeles rallied in great numbers to the site of the "Zenith City by the Sunset Sea," as the silver-tongued orator of the Pacific slope, Tom Fitch, named it. Lots on the barren mesa sold at prices ranging from \$100 to \$500. The town's growth was rapid. In less than nine months after its founding it had 160 houses and 1,000 inhabitants. The Los Angeles & Independence Railroad had been completed to Los Angeles. A wharf had been

built and Santa Monica was becoming a shipping point of great importance. Then a financial blight struck the fortunes of Senator Jones. The railroad was sold to the Southern Pacific Railroad; the wharf was pulled down, and the town fell into a decline. In 1880 it and its suburb, South Santa Monica, had only 350 inhabitants.

The decade that had been ushered in with a boom closed in gloom. The bank failures of 1875-76 brought on a monetary crisis. The total failure of the Temple & Workman Bank swept away the fortunes of many. The dry years of 1876-77 supplemented the bank disasters by killing the sheep industry that to a certain extent had taken the place of the cattle industry of the previous decade. The railroad to San Francisco had not proved a blessing. Freight charges were high and the price of grain low. It took about all the farmer received for his grain crop to pay freight, warehouse and commission charges. Indeed, he was lucky if after his crop was sold he did not have to borrow money to pay a deficit—mortgage his farm for the privilege of farming it. San Francisco was his only market. It was evident that the Southern California farmer, with a market 500 miles away, could not compete with the grain growers of the central part of the state, with a market at their doors. Grain growing in the third decade of American occupation had been but little less disastrous than cattle raising in the second. What could the people do?

THE FOURTH DECADE—1880-1890.

The third decade had set in gloom. No roseate hues irradiated the rise of the fourth. The season of 1880-81 was one of the dreaded dry years. The total rainfall was only 5.32 inches. Crops were a partial failure. There were, however, no such harrowing sights as were seen in the famine years. There were no cattle on a thousand hills, no sheep in the valleys, starving to death. The flocks and the herds had disappeared. The more provident husbandmen who now possessed the ranchos, once the domain of the cattle kings and their retainers, were able to provide sustenance for their stock, though the former and the latter rains came not. Irrigation had been made to rectify the shortcomings of nature, and works had taken the place of faith in *noveñas*.*

The next season showed a decided improvement. Crops were fair and prices good. The

*A term of nine days set apart for prayers, frequently resorted to during dry years in the Spanish and Mexican eras.

Southern Pacific Railroad, pushing eastward, had opened a market for Southern California products in the mining regions of Arizona. The completion of the road in 1882 gave Los Angeles a trans-continental route, and immigration began to drift in—slowly and cautiously at first—then with more confidence and in larger volume. The mortgaged farmers took the first opportunity to unload on the newcomers and chuckled over their success. But when they began to look around for reinvestment they found there had been a sudden rise in the financial temperature. The newcomers brought money with them to develop their purchases and the wheels of industry began to go round. The seasons continued good, that of 1884 being a flood year. Rumors came of a railroad on the thirty-fifth parallel, building westward—rumors that later became a certainty.

BEGINNING OF THE BOOM.

In 1885 the Santa Fe system leased the right to run trains over the Southern Pacific road from Deming to Los Angeles. Later on it obtained an interest in the Atlantic & Pacific road between Albuquerque and Barstow. From Barstow it constructed the Southern California Railroad through the Cajon Pass to San Bernardino, and thence westward to Mud Springs, where it united with the San Gabriel Valley road, which it had absorbed. The completion of this road gave Southern California two complete trans-continental lines, and then the boom was on in earnest. It had begun in 1886 and gathered volume as it progressed. There had been a steady advance in the values of real estate from 1882, when the upward movement began, to 1886, but no inflation. Additions and subdivisions had been made in the older cities and towns, but no new towns created. Early in 1887 town-making began and it went with a rush, a boom when once begun. As the Southern California Railway approached completion, town-making seemed to become epidemic. Within the first six months of 1887, between the eastern limits of Los Angeles city and the western line of San Bernardino county, a distance, by way of the Southern California Railway, of thirty-six miles, there were twenty-five cities and towns located—an average of one to every mile and a half of the road. On the Southern Pacific there were eight and thrown in between the parallel railroads there were three more—making a grand total of thirty-six cities and towns in the San Gabriel valley. The only limit to the greatness of a city was the boundary lines of the adjoining cities.

Other parts of the county were keeping pace with the San Gabriel valley in town-making.

Up on the mountains, down in the desert, and out on the arid mesa, town sites were located and town lots sold. What was to support these towns, the lot purchaser did not stop to consider. He hoped to find an easier dupe than himself, and sell at an advance. The more inaccessible a town, the better the lots in it seemed to sell. Homburg's twin cities, Manchester and Border City, were located on the steep sides of the Sierra Madre mountains, overlooking the Mojave desert. The sites of the twin cities could be seen through a field glass on a clear day, and the easiest way to reach them was by a balloon. Yet Homburg sold about all of the 4,000 lots that he carved out of two quarter sections of government land, and realized about \$50,000 by the operation. Chicago Park was located in the wash of the San Gabriel river, where the rocks were so thick that it was impossible to drive a corner stake, yet its 2,300 lots changed hands. Santiago, with its 2,000 lots, was out on a waterless desert, where even the coyotes had to carry canteens when they crossed it. Yet fools rushed in where coyotes feared to tread, and—bought lots.

And yet the boom was not all bilk. There was legitimate speculation and there were honest real-estate agents. The fellows who blew the bubble to its greatest inflation were professional boomers, who had learned the tricks of their trade in the boom cities of the west. They came here not to build up the country, but to make money—honestly if they could make it no other way. It is needless to say they made it the other way.

The magnitude of our great real-estate boom can be more accurately measured by a money standard than any other. The total consideration named in the instruments filed for record with the county recorder in 1887 reached the enormous sum of \$98,084,162. Yet this does not tell half the story. Thousands of agreements and contracts of sale were never recorded. Contracts were often transferred anywhere from one to half a dozen times as the property was resold, but when the deed was given the consideration named would be that of the first sale, although the last might be a hundred or a thousand per cent above the first. It is safe to say that the total consideration of all the sales made in 1887 in Los Angeles county alone reached \$200,000,000.

The great booms of former times pale into insignificance when compared with ours. The capital stock of John Law's National Bank of France, with his Mississippi grants thrown in, only figured up about \$15,000,000—a sum equal to our real-estate transfer for one month, yet the bursting of the Mississippi bubble very nearly

bankrupted the French empire. The capital invested in the Darien colonization scheme, which bankrupted Scotland and came near plunging all Europe into war, was only 220,000 pounds sterling, a sum about equal to our real-estate transfers for one day. We ought to feel proud of our boom.

The collapse began in the fall of 1887. Speculators had loaded up for the eastern dupes who were reported coming by thousands to the land of promise. The dupes did not come in great numbers and the visitors who came refused to be duped. Then the real-estate craze began to subside. Those who had loaded for profit tried to unload at cost. Some refused to believe the boom was over, and held on till their burthens crushed them. Others let go at once and saved something out of the crash that followed. During 1888, the adjusting process was going on. Building was active and people still hopeful. In 1889 the outlook was gloomy. Even the most sanguine began to realize that the boom was over. The contraction in values was even more rapid than had been the expansion. Choice business lots and the sites of palace hotels in the new cities, that had been valued by the front foot, were now offered by the acre, and there were no takers. The fourth decade, like the third, closed in gloom.

THE FIFTH DECADE—1890-1900.

The financial depression in which the fourth decade closed did not last long. The energy and the push that had been evolved during the boom had received a momentary check, but they were not dead. There was no time to indulge in whining or repining. Adversity had followed closely on the heels of prosperity and the necessity for bread and butter was more pressing than the need of new towns. The millionaire of a boom metropolis, when the doom of his phantom city had been pronounced, looked out upon a ghostly array of white stakes, often the only visible evidence of the city that was to be. If his city was not hopelessly buried under a mortgage, he plowed under business streets and the sites of tourist hotels and planted them with fruit trees or sowed them in grain.

The professional boomers—the fellows of the baser sort—when the collapse came, betook themselves to pastures new. Retributive justice overtook a few of them and they did enforced service to the country in striped uniforms. When the county at large, in 1890, took an inventory to ascertain the profit or loss of the previous decade, there was a good showing of assets on the credit side. Los Angeles city had increased its population from 11,150 to 50,395

in ten years, and its assessed wealth from six to fifty million dollars. Pasadena, from a cross-roads grocery, had grown to a city of 5,000 inhabitants, with its banks, daily newspapers and palatial business blocks. Pomona, from 130 people in 1880, had increased to 3,634 in 1890. The county at large had raised the number of its people from 33,881 in 1880 to 101,454 in 1890, with 13,589 taken off to form Orange county. Its wealth had increased from \$18,000,000 to \$80,000,000.

As Pasadena had soared highest in the balloon of inflation, when the drop came she struck bottom the hardest. Her orange groves, once her pride and boast, had been mostly sacrificed on the altar of town lots; and what the boomer had left the cottony scale had devastated. But the boomer departed or ceased to boom, and the cottony scale met its Nemesis in the Australian lady-bug. Then the work of rehabilitation began; and it is remarkable what perseverance, coupled with energy and intelligence, did in a short time. In less than two years Pasadena was on the high road to prosperity, and she has kept pattering along that road at a rapid rate ever since. The reaction throughout the county was equally rapid. After the entanglements in real-estate titles, that the boom had made, were readjusted the people pursued the even tenor of their ways, building up the real cities, planting orange groves, increasing irrigating facilities and promoting new schemes for developing the country.

In 1893 came the bank panic, when nearly every bank in the county closed its doors, but in a few weeks all except two were doing business at the old stands.

At the beginning of the Spanish war, Los Angeles county furnished five companies of the Seventh Regiment California Volunteers, three from Los Angeles city, one from Pasadena and one from Pomona. This regiment, which was made up of volunteers from Southern California, took its departure for San Francisco, May 5, 1898, amidst the plaudits of an immense multitude. It remained encamped there until the close of the war, when the volunteers were discharged. Company D, California Light Artillery, made up of volunteers from the southern counties, was sent to Manila and saw considerable active service.

The most prominent event of the closing years of the fifth decade was the free harbor fight, a contest in which the Southern Pacific Railroad and a few of its local auxiliaries were arrayed against the people of the county in regard to the location of a harbor. The Southern Pacific Company, in 1891, had built a long wharf in the bay of Santa Monica at Port Los Angeles.

When the question of a free harbor came up, Collis P. Huntington, then the president of the road, used all his powerful influence in congress to secure an appropriation for a harbor at Port Los Angeles. As this would be virtually controlled by him and would defeat an appropriation for a harbor at San Pedro, the people, with a few exceptions, opposed his scheme. The fight was a protracted one, but the people won. In 1898 congress voted an appropriation of \$3,900,000 for the construction of breakwaters in the bay of San Pedro. The contract for their construction was let to Heldmaier & Neu, of Chicago, for \$1,303,198.54. The Free Harbor Jubilee, which was celebrated at San Pedro, April 27, and at Los Angeles April 28 and 29, 1899, was one of the great events of the decade. On that occasion the first boatload of rock from the Catalina quarries was dumped on the site of the breakwater. Misfortune overtook the contractors. Neu was killed in a runaway at Los Angeles before work was begun, and Heldmaier failing to push the work, his contract was cancelled by the government. May 14, 1900, a contract was let to the California Construction Company, of San Francisco, for \$2,375,546.05, over a million dollars above the former contract.

The three dry years with which the decade

and the century closed were not accompanied by the disasters which overtook the county in former years of drought. Except in a few localities, the people thrived and prospered, and the county increased in population during the decade 70,000.

LIST OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS OF LOS ANGELES WITH THE DATES OF THEIR FOUNDING AND THE POPULATION OF EACH ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1900.

	Founded.	Population.
Alhambra	1884	808
Avalon	1887	178
Azusa	1887	863
Burbank	1887	366
Claremont	1887	180
Covina.....	1887	255
Compton	1869	636
Downey	1873	700
El Monte.....	1853	266
Glendale	1883	200
Glendora	1887	492
Hollywood	1887	200
Inglewood	1887	200
Irwindale	1894	141
Lordsburg	1887	500
Long Beach.....	1884	2,252
Los Angeles.....	1781	102,479
Monrovia	1886	1,205
Pasadena	1875	9,117
Pomona	1875	5,526
Norwalk	1873	596
Newhall	1877	202
Redondo	1887	855
San Gabriel.....	1775	737
San Fernando.....	1873	200
San Pedro.....	1851	1,787
Santa Monica.....	1875	3,057
South Pasadena.....	1885	1,001
Whittier	1887	1,590
Wilmington	1858	500

Only towns whose population exceeds one hundred are included in the above list.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

SHAPING THE CITY.

FIFTY years after its founding, Los Angeles was like the earth on the morning of creation, "without form." It had no plat or plan, no map and no official survey of its boundaries. The streets were crooked, irregular and undefined. The houses stood at different angles to the streets, and the house lots were of all geometrical shapes and forms. No man held a written title to his land and possession was ten parts of the law; indeed, it was all the law he had to protect his title. Not to use his land was to lose it.

With the fall of the missions a spasm of territorial expansion seized upon the colonists. In 1834, the territorial legislature, by an enactment, fixed the boundaries of the pueblo of Los Angeles at "two leagues to each of the four winds, measuring from the center of the plaza." This gave the pueblo an area of sixteen square leagues or over one hundred square miles. Next year (1835) Los Angeles was made the capital of Alta

California by the Mexican congress and raised to the dignity of a city; and then its first real-estate boom was on. There was an increased demand for lots and lands, but there were no maps or plats to grant by; and no additions or subdivisions of the pueblo lands on the market. All the unoccupied lands belonged to the municipality and when a citizen wanted a house lot to build on, he petitioned the ayuntamiento for a lot, and if the piece asked for was vacant he was granted a lot, large or small, deep or shallow, on the street or off it, just as it happened.

With the growth of the town, the confusion and irregularity increased. The disputes arising from overlapping grants, conflicting property lines and indefinite descriptions induced the ayuntamiento of 1836 to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon the manner of granting house lots and agricultural lands. The commissioners reported "that they had consulted with several of the founders and with old settlers, who declared that from the founding of the town the concession of lots and lands

had been made verbally without any other formality than locating and measuring the extent of the land the fortunate one should occupy."

"In order to present a fuller report your commission obtained an 'Instruction,' signed by Don José Francisco de Ortega, dated at San Gabriel February 2, 1782, and we noted that Articles 3, 4 and 17 of said Instruction provides that concession of said agricultural lands and house lots must be made by the government, which shall issue the respective titles to the grantees. According to the opinion of the city's advisers, said 'Instruction' or at least the three articles referred to, have not been observed, as there is no property owner who can show a legal title to his property."

The commissioners can not do otherwise but call attention of the Most Illustrious Ayuntamiento to the evil consequence which may result by reason of said abuses and recommend that some means may be devised that they may be avoided. "God and Liberty."

ABEL STEARNS,
CACILIO VALDEZ,
JOSE M. HERRERA,
Commissioners.

Angeles, March 8, 1836.

Acting on the report of the commissioners, the ayuntamiento required all holders of property to apply for written titles. But the poco tiempo ways of the pobladores (colonists) could not be altogether overcome. We find from the records that in 1847 the land of Mrs. Carmen Navarro, one of the founders of the town, was denounced (filed on) because she could not show a written title to it. The ayuntamiento decided "that as she had always been allowed to hold it her claim should be respected, because she was one of the founders, which makes her entitled to a lot on which to live."

March 17, 1836, "a commission on streets, plazas and alleys" was appointed to report a plan for repairing "the monstrous irregularity of the streets brought about by ceding house lots and erecting houses in this pueblo."

The commission reported in favor of "formulating a plat of the city as it actually exists, on which shall be marked the names of the streets, alleys and plazas; also, the house lots and common lands of the pueblo." But nothing came of the report, no plat was made and the ayuntamiento went on in the same old way, granting lots of all shapes and forms.

In March, 1846, another commission was appointed to locate the bounds of the pueblo lands. All that was done was to measure two leagues "in the direction of the four winds from the plaza church" and set stakes to mark the boundary

lines. Then came the American conquest of California and the days of poco tiempo were numbered. In 1847, after the conquest, another attempt was made to straighten and narrow the streets. A commission was appointed to try to bring order out of the chaos into which the streets had fallen. The commissioners reported, July 22, 1847, as follows: "Your commissioners could not but be amazed seeing the disorder and the manner how the streets run. More particularly the street which leads to the cemetery, whose width is out of proportion to its length; and whose aspect offends the sense of the beautiful which should prevail in the city. When discussing this state of affairs with the syndic (city attorney), he informed us that on receiving his instructions from the ayuntamiento he was ordered to give the streets a width of fifteen varas (about 42 feet). This he found to be in conflict with the statutes. The law referred to is in Book 4, Chapter 7, Statute 10 (probably a compilation of the "Law of the Indies," two or three centuries old and brought from Spain to Mexico and from there to California). The law reads: "In cold countries the streets shall be wide and in warm countries narrow; and when there are horses it would be convenient to have wide streets for purpose of an occasional defense or to widen them in the form above mentioned, care being taken that nothing is done to spoil the looks of the buildings, weaken the points of defense or encroach upon the comfort of the people."

"The instructions given the syndic by the ayuntamiento are absolutely opposed to this law and therefore illegal."

It probably never occurred to the commission to question the wisdom of so senseless a law; it had been a law in Spanish-America for centuries, and therefore must be venerated for its antiquity.

A blind, unreasoning faith in the wisdom of church and state has been the undoing of the Spanish people. Apparently the commission did nothing more than report. California being a warm country, the streets perforce must be narrow.

The same year a commission was appointed to "square the plaza." Through carelessness some of the houses fronting on the square had been allowed to encroach upon it; others were set back so that the boundary lines of the plaza zigzagged back and forth like a Virginia rail fence. The neighborhood of the plaza was the aristocratic residence quarter of the city then, and a plaza front was considered high-toned. The commissioners found the squaring of the plaza as difficult a problem as the squaring of a circle. After many trials and tribulations the

commissioners succeeded in overcoming most of the irregularities by reducing the area of the plaza. The houses that protruded were not torn down, but the property lines of the house owners moved forward. The north, south and west lines each measured 134 varas and the east line 112 varas after "squaring."

The ayuntamiento attempted to open a street from the plaza north of the church (now West Marchessault street), but Pedro Cabrera, who had been granted a lot which fell in the line of the street, refused to give up his plaza front for a better lot without that aristocratic appendage which the council offered him. Then the city authorities offered him as compensation for the difference a certain number of days' labor of the chain gang (the treasury was in its usual state of collapse), but Pedro could not be traded out of a plaza front and thus sidetracked in his social status, so the street took a twist around Pedro's lot, a twist that fifty years has not straightened out. The irregularities in granting portions of the unapportioned city lands still continued and the confusion of titles increased.

In May, 1849, the territorial governor, Gen. Bennet Riley, sent a request to the ayuntamiento for a city map and information in regard to the manner of granting city lots. The ayuntamiento replied that there was no map of the city in existence and no surveyor here who could make one. The governor was asked to send a surveyor to make a plan or plat of the city. He was also informed that in making land grants within "the perimeter of two leagues square" the city acted in the belief that it is entitled to that much land as a pueblo.

Lieut. E. O. C. Ord of the United States Army was sent down by the governor to plat the city. July 18, 1849, he submitted two propositions to the ayuntamiento: "He would make a map of the city, marking boundary lines and points of the municipal lands for \$1,500 coin, ten lots selected from among the defined lots on the map and vacant lands to the extent of 1,000 varas to be selected in sections of 200 varas wherever he may choose it; or he would make a map for \$3,000 in coin."

The ayuntamiento chose the last proposition—the president prophetically remarking that the time might come in the future when the land alone might be worth \$3,000. The money to pay for the survey was borrowed from Juan Temple at the rate of one per cent per month and lots pledged as security for payment.

The ayuntamiento also decided that there should be embodied in the map a plan of all the lands actually under cultivation from the principal dam down to the last cultivated field below. 'As to the lots that should be shown on the map

they should begin at the cemetery (Calvary) and end with the house of Botiller (near Twelfth street). As to the commonalty lands of this city the surveyor should determine the four points of the compass, and, taking the parish church for a center, measure two leagues in each cardinal direction. These lines will bisect the four sides of a square within which the lands of the municipality will be contained, the area of the same being sixteen square leagues and each side of the square measuring four leagues.* The United States claims commission rejected the city's claim to sixteen square leagues, and in 1856 confirmed its title to four square leagues, the dimensions of the old pueblo under the rule of Spain.

Lieut. Ord, assisted by William R. Hutton, completed his Plan de la Ciudad de Los Angeles, August 29, 1849. He divided into blocks all that portion of the city bounded north by First street and the base of the first line of hills, east by Main street, south by Twelfth street and west by Figueroa street; and into lots all of the above to Eighth street; also into lots and blocks that portion of the city north of Short street to College street and west of Upper Main (now San Fernando) street to the base of the hills. On the "plan" the lands between Main street and the river are designated as "plough grounds, gardens, corn and vine lands." The streets in the older portion of the city are marked on the map, but not named. The blocks, except the tier between First and Second streets, are each 600 feet in length and are divided into ten lots, each 120 feet front by 165 feet deep.

Ord took his compass course for the line of Main street, south $24^{\circ} 45'$ west from the corner opposite José Antonio Carrillo's house, which stood where the Pico house now stands. On his map Main, Spring and Fort (now Broadway) streets ran in parallel straight lines southerly to Twelfth street. Travel, regardless of street surveys, persisted in keeping on the mesa and thus Main street, the principal thoroughfare to the south, was made to bend to the westward below Fifth, cutting off the lower ends of Spring and Fort streets.

The names of the streets on Ord's plan are given in both Spanish and English. Beginning with Main street they are as follows: Calle Principal, Main street; Calle Primavera, Spring street (named for the season, spring); Calle Fortin, Fort street (so named because the street extended northward would pass through the old fort on the hill); Calle Loma, Hill street; Calle Accytuna, Olive street; Calle de Caridad, Street of Charity (now Grand avenue); Calle de La

*City archives.

Espranza, the Street of Hope; Calle de Las Flores, the Street of Flowers; Calle de Los Chapules, the Street of Grasshoppers (now South Figueroa street). Above the plaza church, the north and south streets, were the Calle de Eternidad, Eternity street (so named because it had neither beginning or end, or rather because each end terminated in steep hills). Calle del Toro, Bull street (so named because the upper end of the street terminated at the Corrida de Toro, the bull ring, where bull fights were held; it is now Castelar street); Calle de Las Avispas, Street of Hornets, or Wasps; Calle de Los Adobes, Adobe street. The east and west streets were: Calle Corta, Short street; Calle Alta, High street; Calle de Las Virgines, Street of Virgins, and Calle del Colegio, College street. This street, so named because the ayuntamiento had given the Catholic Church a grant of a tract of land for a college, is the only street north of the plaza that retains its original name.

Spring street was known as Calle de Caridad (Street of Charity) at the time of the American conquest. The town then was centered around the plaza and the present Spring street was well out in the suburbs. Its inhabitants were of the poorer classes, who were largely dependent on the charity of their wealthier neighbors around the plaza; hence the name, Calle de Caridad. North Spring is part of an old road made a century ago. It led around the base of the hills out to the brea beds, where the inhabitants obtained the crude asphaltum used for roofing. Ord evidently transferred Spring street's original name, La Caridad, to one of his western streets which was a portion of the old road.

Main street, from its junction with Spring south, in 1846 was known as Calle de La Allegria, Junction street. Los Angeles street was the Calle Principal. Whether the name had been transferred to the present Main street before Ord's survey I have not been able to ascertain. In the early years of the century Los Angeles street was known as Calle de La Zanja, Ditch street. Later on it was sometimes called Calle de Los Vinas, Street of Vineyards; and with its continuation Calle de Los Huertos, Street of Orchards (now San Pedro), formed the principal highway southward to the Embarcadero of San Pedro.

Ord's survey or plan left some of the houses, in the old parts of the city, in the middle of the streets and others were cut off from street frontage. The city council labored long and arduously to satisfy complainants and to satisfactorily adjust property lines to the new plan of the city. Finally in 1854, an ordinance was passed allowing property owners with no street outlet to claim frontage to the streets nearest their

houses. Gradually the city took the form that Ord had planned, and the "monstrous irregularity" that had amazed the old regidores disappeared, but the streets widened instead of narrowing, as they should have done to accord with the Spanish street laws.

AMERICANIZING THE CITY.

Although the decree of the Mexican congress making Los Angeles a city was published in California in 1836, ten years later, when the Americans took possession of it, it was still known as El Pueblo, the town. Only in official records and communications did it rise to the dignity of a ciudad (city). American writers of the decade previous to the conquest all refer to it as the "pueblo;" and one of them, Hastings, who came to California overland in 1843, and wrote a book describing the country and telling how to get there, seems not to have heard its real name, but calls it "Poabola, below;" and San José "Poabola, above." The act incorporating it as a city of the American regime was passed by the legislature April 4, 1850. Its area, according to that act, was four miles. Why the "legislature of a thousand drinks" pared down its domain of four square leagues that for seventy years, under monarchy, empire and republic, it had possessed without dispute, does not appear in the act nor in the city records.

As the members of that legislature were mostly "tenderfeet," recently the "plains across," they may not have known the difference between an English mile and a Spanish *liga* (league), but the most charitable conclusion is, that they deemed four square miles area enough for a city of sixteen hundred people. Why incorporate chaparral-covered hills and mustard-grown mesas, inhabited by coyotes, jack rabbits and ground squirrels? So they made it a mile each way from the plaza; and the city of Los Angeles half a century ago ended at Fifth street on the south; on the north at the Catholic cemetery; its eastern boundary just included the river and its western was hopelessly lost in the hills. No one on that side knew just where the city ended and the country began, and nobody cared, for the land was considered worthless.

Two different nations by legislative decree had raised Los Angeles to the dignity of a city. And yet it was not much of a city after all. Within its bounds there was not a graded street, a sidewalk, a street lamp, a water pipe or a public building of any kind belonging to the municipality.

The first city election under its American incorporation was held July 1, 1850. The officers elected were: A. P. Hodges, mayor (who also held the office of county coroner); Francisco

Figueroa, treasurer; A. F. Coronel, city assessor (also county assessor); Samuel Whiting, city marshal (also county jailer).

The first common council met July 3, 1850, and the first record of its doings reads: "Messrs. David W. Alexander, Alexander Bell, Manuel Requena, Juan Temple, Morris L. Goodman, Cristobal Aquilar and Julian Chavez took the oath of office in conformity with Section 3, Article XI, of the state constitution, before Jonathan R. Scott (justice of the peace), and entered upon the discharge of their duties as members of the common council of this city, to which office they had been elected by the people on the first day of this month." David W. Alexander was elected president and Vicente del Campo secretary. The members had been sworn to support the constitution of the state of California, and yet there was no state. California had not been admitted as a state of the Union. It had taken upon itself the functions of a state. The legislature had made counties and cities and provided for their organization and government, and a governor elected by the people had approved the acts of the legislature. The state government was a political nondescript. It had sloughed off its territorial condition, but it could not become a state until congress admitted it into the Union and the slave-holding faction of that body, headed by Jefferson Davis, would not let it in.

The first common council of the city was patriotic and self-denying. The first resolution passed was as follows: "It having been observed that in other places the council members were drawing a salary, it was unanimously resolved that the members of this council shall receive neither salary nor fees of whatsoever nature for discharging their duties as such." But some of them wearied of serving an ungrateful public and taking their pay in honor. Before sixty days had passed two had resigned, and at the end of the year only two of the original members, David W. Alexander and Manuel Requena, were left. There had been six resignations in eight months; and the first council had thirteen different members during its short existence.

The process of Americanizing the people was no easy undertaking. The population of the city and the laws were in a chaotic condition. It was no easy task that these municipal legislators entered upon, that of evolving order out of the chaos left by the change of nations. The native population neither understood the language nor the customs of their new rulers, and the newcomers among the Americans had very little toleration for the Mexican ways and methods they found prevailing in the city. To keep peace between the factions required more tact than

knowledge of law in the legislator. Fortunately the first council was made up of level-headed men.

What to do with the Indian was the burning issue of that day, not with the wild ones that stole the rancheros' horses and cattle. For them when caught there was but one penalty for their offense, death.

It was the tame Indians, the Christianized neophytes of the missions, that worried the city fathers. The Mission Indians constituted the labor element of the city and country. When sober they were harmless, but in their drunken orgies they became veritable fiends, and the usual result of their Saturday night revels was a dead Indian or two on Sunday morning; and all the others, old and young, male and female, were dead drunk.

They were herded in a corral and worked in gangs on the streets, but the supply became too great for city purposes; so the council, August 16, 1850, passed this ordinance: "When the city has no work in which to employ the chain gang, the recorder shall, by means of notices conspicuously posted, notify the public that such and such a number of prisoners will be auctioned off to the highest bidder for private service; and in that manner they shall be disposed of for a sum which shall not be less than the amount of their fine for double the time which they were to serve at hard labor." It would have been a righteous retribution on the white wretches who supplied the Indians with intoxicants if they could have been sold into perpetual slavery.

Evidently auctioning off Indians to the highest bidders paid the city quite a revenue, for at a subsequent meeting of the council "the recorder was authorized to pay the Indian alcaldes (chiefs) the sum of one real (12½ cents) out of every fine collected from Indians the said alcaldes may bring to the recorder for trial." A month or so later the recorder presented a bill for \$15, the amount of money he had paid the alcaldes out of fines. At the rate of eight Indians to the dollar, the alcaldes had evidently gathered up a hundred and twenty poor Los.

Usually poor Lo paid a higher penalty for sinning than his white brother, but there was one city ordinance in which this was reversed. "Article 14—For playing cards in the streets regardless of the kind of game; likewise for playing any other game of the kind as is played in houses that are paying a license for the privilege, the offender shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, which shall be paid on the spot; otherwise he shall be sent to the chain gang for ten days. If he be an Indian then he shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$5 or sent to the chain gang for eight days." At first glance this

ordinance might seem to have been drafted in the interest of morality, but a closer inspection will show that it is for revenue only. The gambling houses paid a license of \$100 a month. So for their benefit the council put a protective tariff on all kinds of gambling.

The whipping post, too, was used as a reformatory agent to instill lessons of honesty and morality into the Indians. One court record reads: "Chino Valencea (Indian) was fined \$50 and twenty-five lashes for stealing a pair of shears; the latter fine (the lashes) was paid promptly in full; for the former he stands committed to the chain-gang for two months, unless it is sooner paid." At the same session of the court a white man was fined \$30 for selling liquor to the Indians; "fine paid and defendant discharged." Drunkenness, immorality and epidemics—civilization's gifts to the aborigines—finally settled the Indian question—settled it by exterminating the Indian.

THE POST-OFFICE AND POSTAL SERVICE.

The post-office at Los Angeles was established April 9, 1850, nearly four years after California had passed into the possession of the United States. J. Pugh was the first postmaster. There had been a mail service in the territory and possibly a post-office in the pueblo under Spanish rule. Once a month military couriers picked up at presidios, pueblos and missions from San Francisco to San Diego, their little budgets of mail and carried them down the coast of Lower California to Loreto, where the mail was taken in sailing vessels across the gulf to San Blas. The couriers made the round trip in a month. The *habilitados* (paymaster) acted as postmasters at the presidios. At the pueblos the *alcalde* or some officer detailed for that purpose acted as *administrador de correos* (postmaster). As but few could read or write and there were no newspapers taken the revenue of *La casa ó administracion de correos la estafeta* (post-office) was not large, and it did not require much of a political pull to secure the office of postmaster in Los Angeles a century ago.

Under Mexican rule there was an irregular land service, but most of the mail was carried by sailing vessels. There was a route by the Colorado River and Sonora much shorter than the Lower California post road, but the Indians had a bad habit of distributing the mail, and the mail carriers along the road, and it was used only when a military force made the trip. After the conquest, in 1847, the military authorities established a regular service between San Francisco and San Diego. Soldier-carriers starting from each end of the route met at Dana's Ranch, half way, and, exchanging mail pouches, each

then returned to his starting point. It took a fortnight for them to go and return. After the soldiers were discharged, in the latter part of 1848, the land service was discontinued and the mail was carried up and down the coast between San Francisco and San Diego in sailing vessels. Wind and weather permitting, a letter might reach its destination in a few days; with the elements against it, it might take a month to get there.

In 1849, Wilson & Packard, whose store was on Main street where the Farmers & Merchants' Bank now stands, were the custodians of the letters received at Los Angeles. A tub stood on the end of a counter. Into this the letters were dumped. Anyone expecting a letter was at liberty to sort over the contents of the tub and take away his mail. The office was conducted on a free delivery system and every man was his own postmaster. Col. John O. Wheeler, who had clerked for the firm in 1849, bought out the business in 1850, and still continued the laundry post-office. After the establishment of the post-office an officious postal agent from San Francisco found fault with the tub post-office and free and easy delivery system, and the colonel, who had been accommodating the public free of charge, told the agent to take his postal matter elsewhere.

The coast mail was carried by steamers after a regular line was established in 1851, but the service was not greatly improved. The *Los Angeles Star* of October 1, 1853, under the head of "Information Wanted," sends forth this doleful wail: "Can anybody tell us what has become of the United States mail for this section of the world? Some four weeks since the mail actually arrived here. Since that time two other mails are due. The mail rider comes and goes regularly enough, but the mail bags do not. One time he says the mail is not landed at San Diego. Another time there was so much of it his donkey could not bring it and he sent it to San Pedro on the steamer 'T. Hunt,' which carried it to San Francisco. Thus it goes wandering up and down the ocean." According to the *Star*, one mail was fifty-two days in transmission from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

The first regular mail service Los Angeles obtained was by the Butterfield stage line. This was the longest mail stage line ever organized and the best managed. Its eastern termini were St. Louis and Memphis; its western terminus San Francisco. Its length was 2,881 miles. It began operation in September, 1858, and the first stage from the east carrying mail reached Los Angeles, October 7, 1858. The first service was two mail coaches each way a week, for which the government paid the stage company a sub-

sidy of \$600,000 a year. The schedule time between San Francisco and St. Louis was twenty-four days. The Butterfield route southward from San Francisco was by the way of San José, Gilroy, Pacheco's Pass, Visalia and Fort Tejon to Los Angeles. Eastward from Los Angeles it ran by way of El Monte, Temécula and Warner's ranch to Yuma. From there it followed about the present route of the Southern Pacific Railroad to El Paso; then northward to St. Louis, branching at Fort Smith for Memphis. Los Angeles never has had a mail service more prompt and reliable. The *Star*, in lauding it, says: "The arrival of the overland mail is as regular as the index on the clock points to the hour, as true to time as the dial to the sun." The best time that it ever made between St. Louis and Los Angeles was nineteen days. In 1861 the Confederates at the eastern end and the Indians at the western destroyed the stations and got away with some of the stock. The coaches were transferred to the Central Overland route via Omaha and Salt Lake City to San Francisco. After the discontinuance of the Butterfield stage line Los Angeles got her eastern mail by way of San Francisco, and had the old irregularities and delays until the railroad was completed in 1876. In 1882 the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad gave direct mail service east.

The first location of the post-office was on Los Angeles street, near the plaza. In fifty years it has wandered up and down four different streets from the plaza on the north to Eighth street on the south. In June, 1893, it was moved into the building erected for it on the corner of Main and Winston streets and removed, March, 1901, to the corner of Eighth and Spring, while the government building undergoes the slow process of reconstruction.

The postmasters in the order of their appointment are as follows: J. Pugh, W. T. B. Sanford, William B. Osburn, James S. Waite, J. D. Woodworth, T. J. White, William G. Still, Francisco P. Ramirez, Russell Sackett, George J. Clarke, H. K. W. Bent, Isaac R. Dunkelberger, John W. Green, E. A. Preuss, J. W. Green, H. V. Van Dusen, John R. Mathews and Lewis A. Groff.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

The only school of which there is any record in the Spanish era of Los Angeles history is one taught by Maximo Peña, an invalid soldier, in 1817 and 1818. His yearly salary was \$140. The first school of the Mexican regime mentioned in the archives was taught by Luciano Valdez, beginning in 1827. His school was kept open at varying intervals until the close of 1831. On account of "the lack of improvement in the pub-

lic school of the pueblo," the ayuntamiento discharged him and employed Vicente Morago, who had the necessary qualifications for "civilizing and morally training the children," * * * "allowing him \$15 monthly, the same as was paid the retiring citizen, Luciano Valdez." February 12, 1833, Morago was appointed secretary of the ayuntamiento at \$30 per month and resigned his position as teacher. Francisco Pontoja was appointed preceptor of the pueblo school. He taught to January, 1834, when he demanded \$20 per month; the ayuntamiento, "seeing certain negligence and indolence in his manner of advancing the children," discharged him and employed Cristoval Aquilar at \$15 per month. He taught a year, and then asked for an increase in his salary. "After discussion it was decided that his fitness for the position was insufficient." He was discharged. In 1835 Vicente Morago again took charge of the school. As he was satisfied with \$15 per month his fitness was evident. In 1838 Don Yznacio Coronel taught the school. He received \$15, and the parents, according to their means, paid certain amounts. His daughter, Soledad, assisted him, and she was the first lady teacher of Los Angeles.

January, 1844, Ensign Guadalupe Medina, an officer of Micheltorena's army, opened a primary school on the Lancastrian plan, which attained an attendance of 103 pupils and was the most successful school of the Mexican era. The Lancastrian plan was an educational fad once popular, but dead for fifty years. The gist of the system was the nearer the teacher was in education to the level of the pupil, the more successful would he be in imparting instruction. So the preceptor taught the more advanced pupils; these taught the next lower grades, and so down the scale to the lowest class. Lieut. Medina's school was closed because the school-house was needed for army headquarters. Los Angeles was in the throes of a revolution. It could get along without a school, but a political eruption it must have about so often or die. Next year the gringos came, and when school opened again another nation was in charge of affairs. In the seventy years the pueblo was under Spanish and Mexican rule it never built or owned a school-house; nor was there a public school building in California.

The first school under American rule in California was taught by Dr. William B. Osburn in Los Angeles during the year 1847. It was under the auspices of Col. Stevenson, the military commander of the southern district.

When the council was organized July 3, 1850, Francisco Bustamente, employed by the ayuntamiento, was in charge of the public school at \$60 per month and an allowance of \$20 for house

rent. He taught until near the close of the year, when, on account of his large family, whom he could not support out of his meager salary, he asked for \$100 per month. The council discharged him, but whether for unfitness or for too much family, records do not state.

In July, 1850, Hugh Overns petitioned the council to establish a school in which he would teach the English, French and Spanish languages. The council allowed him from the public funds \$50 per month for the privilege of sending to the school "six orphan boys or others whose parents are poor." January 4, 1851, Rev. Henry Weeks and his wife opened a school, Weeks teaching the boys and his wife the girls. They received \$150 a month and furnished their own school rooms. The first school ordinance was adopted by the council July 9, 1851. It provided for an allowance of \$50 per month to any educational institution in the city teaching the rudiments of English and Spanish languages.

August 13, 1852, by ordinance, ten cents on the \$100 of the municipal tax was set apart for the support of public schools. July 25, 1853, an ordinance was passed for the establishment and government of the city's schools. It provided for the appointment of three commissioners, who shall constitute a board of education, the chairman of which shall be superintendent of schools. J. Lancaster Brent, Lewis Granger and Stephen C. Foster were appointed a board of education, J. L. Brent becoming ex-officio school superintendent.

May 20, 1854, an amended ordinance was passed and Stephen C. Foster, then mayor, was made the first superintendent, and three members of the council constituted the board of education. That year school house No. 1, a brick two-story building, was built on the northwest corner of Spring and Second streets, where the Bryson block now stands. School was opened in it March 19, 1855, with William A. Wallace in charge of the boys and Miss Louisa Hayes in charge of the girls. Co-education was not allowed in those days. School house No. 2 was built in 1856. It was on Bath street, north of the plaza, now North Main street. These two school

houses supplied the needs of the city for ten years.

During the '60s, on account of sectional hatreds growing out of the Civil war, the public schools in Los Angeles were unpopular. They were regarded as Yankee institutions and were hated accordingly by the Confederate sympathizers, who made up a majority of the city's population. In 1865-66 the number of school census children in the city was 1,009. Of these only 331 were enrolled in the public schools during the year. The average attendance in the private schools was fifty per cent greater than in the public schools. Twenty-one negro children were enrolled in a separate school. The education of these twenty-one little negroes was regarded as a menace to the future ascendancy of the white race. Out of such mole hills does political bigotry construct impassable mountains. The northern immigration that began to drift into Los Angeles in the early '70s changed public opinion in regard to the common schools. The Los Angeles high school, the first in Southern California, was established in 1873. From this onward the schools of the city have steadily progressed. The city school superintendents, in the order of their service, are as follows: J. Lancaster Brent, ex-officio; Stephen C. Foster, Dr. William B. Osborn, Dr. John S. Griffin, J. Lancaster Brent, E. J. C. Kewen, Rev. W. E. Boardman, A. F. Heinrichman, G. L. Mix, Dr. R. F. Hayes, Rev E. Birdsell, Joseph Huber, Sr.; H. D. Barrows, A. Glassell, Dr. T. H. Rose, A. G. Brown, Dr. W. T. Lucky, C. H. Kimball, Mrs. C. B. Jones, J. M. Guinn, L. D. Smith, W. M. Freisner, Leroy D. Brown, P. W. Search and J. A. Foshay.

The office of superintendent in earlier years was filled by lawyers, doctors, ministers and business men. It was not until 1869 that a professional teacher was chosen superintendent; since then professional teachers have filled the office.

The State Normal school building at Los Angeles was completed in 1882, and the school opened August 29, of that year. It is now next to largest Normal School in the state.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES—Continued.

CRIME AND VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

LOS ANGELES was a turbulent city in its youth. During the Spanish and Mexican eras of its history it was not the scene of many capital crimes, but during Mexican domination it became a storm center of political revolutions. These rarely resulted in bloodshed, and were more famous for noise than for physical violence.

The first vigilance committee on the Pacific coast of North America had its origin in Los Angeles in 1836, twenty years before the world-famous vigilance committee of 1856 was formed at San Francisco. Its story briefly told runs thus: The wife of Domingo Feliz, part owner of the Los Feliz rancho, who bore the poetical name of Maria del Rosario Villa, became infatuated with a handsome but disreputable Sonoran vaquero, Gervacio Alispaz by name. She deserted her husband and lived with Alispaz as his mistress at San Gabriel. Feliz, failing to reclaim his erring wife, sought the aid of the authorities. A reconciliation was effected, and the husband and wife started on horseback for the rancho. On their way they met Alispaz. An altercation occurred and Feliz was stabbed to death by his wife's paramour. The body was dragged into a ravine and covered with brush and leaves. Next day the body was found and the guilty pair arrested. The people were filled with horror and indignation, and there were threats of summary vengeance, but better counsel prevailed. It was the beginning of holy week, and all efforts to bring them to punishment were deferred until after Easter. Monday morning, April 7, a large number of citizens assembled at the house of Juan Temple. An organization was effected. Victor Prudon, a native of Bréton, France, but a naturalized citizen of California, was made president, Manuel Arzaga, secretary, and Francisco Arunjo, a retired army officer, commander of the vigilantes. Fifty-five persons were enrolled in a vigilance committee. The organization was named Junta Defensora de La Seguridad Publico—United Defenders of the Public Safety. An address to the people and the authorities was formulated, setting forth the necessity of the organization and demanding the immediate execution of the assassins. The ayun-

tamiento, alarmed at the threatening attitude of the people, assembled in extraordinary session. An attempt was made to enroll the militia to put down the uprising, but it was given up. A demand was made on the authorities for Alispaz and the woman. This was refused. The members of the Junta Defensora, all armed, marched in a body to the jail. The guard refused to give up the keys. They were secured by force and Gervacio Alispaz taken out and shot to death. A demand was then made for the key to the apartment (in a private house) where the woman was incarcerated. The alcalde refused to give it up. The key was secured. The wretched Maria was taken to the place of execution on a carreta and shot. The bodies of the guilty pair were brought back to the jail and the following communication sent to the alcalde, Manuel Requena:

"Junta of the Defenders of the Public Safety—
To the First Constitutional Alcalde:

The dead bodies of Gervacio Alispaz and Maria del Rosario Villa are at your disposal. We also forward you the jail keys that you may deliver them to whomsoever is on guard. In case you are in need of men to serve as guards we are at your disposal.

God and Liberty. Angeles, April 7, 1836.

VICTOR PRUDON, *President*.

MANUEL ARZAGA, *Secretary*.

A few days later the Junta Defensora de La Seguridad Publico disbanded, and so ended the only instance in the seventy-five years of Spanish and Mexican rule in California of the people by popular tribunal taking the administration of justice out of the hands of the legally constituted authorities.

With the discovery of gold in California began the era of crime. In the decade following that event, to paraphrase one of the Junta Defensora's metaphors, "the dike of legal restraint was swept away by a torrent of atrocious infamy." Gold allured to California the law-defying as well as the law-abiding of many countries. They came from Europe, from South America and from Mexico. From Australia and Tasmania came the escapee convict and the ticket-of-leave man; from Asia came the "heathen Chinee;" and the United States usually furnished the heavy villain in all

the tragedies. These conglomerate elements of society found the Land of Gold practically without law and the vicious among them were not long in making it a land without order.

The American element among the gold seekers soon adjusted a form of government to suit the exigencies of the times and the people. There may have been too much lynching, too much vigilance committee in it, and too little respect for lawfully constituted authorities, but it was effective in controlling the criminal element and was suited to the social condition existing. Los Angeles was far removed from the gold fields, but from some cause, or rather from several causes, it furnished more villains, vigilance committees and lynchings than any other city in the state. San Francisco in its two famous committees, that of 1851 and that of 1856, executed ten men and then gave up the business to the legal authorities. Los Angeles city and county between 1851 and 1871 hanged thirty-five, condemned by popular tribunal and executed by vigilantes. From 1850, for at least two decades the city was seldom or never without some form of a people's tribunal of last resort. The gallows tree in early times stood on Fort Hill. The first execution there was in 1852, when three native Californians were hanged for the murder of two young cattle buyers on the banks of the San Gabriel river, December 4, 1852; threemore were hanged, two for complicity in the murder of Gen. Bean, and one for stabbing his friend to death on some slight provocation. One of the suspects for the murder of Bean, a poor cobbler by the name of Sandoval, died declaring his innocence. Years afterwards one of the real murderers on his death bed confessed that the cobbler was innocent.

January 12, 1855, David Brown, for the murder of his companion, Clifford, was taken from the jail and hanged to the gateway of a corral on Spring street opposite the prison. During 1855 and 1856 lawlessness increased. There was an organized band of about one hundred Mexicans who patrolled the highways, robbing and murdering. On the night of January 22, 1857, Sheriff James R. Barton, with a posse consisting of William H. Little, Charles K. Baker, Charles F. Daley, Alfred Hardy and Frank Alexander, left Los Angeles in pursuit of this banditti, who under their leaders, Pancho Daniel and Juan Flores, had been robbing and committing outrages in the neighborhood of San Juan Capistrano. On the road near San Juan they encountered a detachment of the bandits. A short, sharp engagement took place. Barton, Baker, Little and Daley were killed. Hardy and Alexander escaped by the fleetness of their horses. This tragedy aroused the people to a determi-

nation to exterminate the murderous gang. Several military companies were organized. The country was scoured, suspicious characters arrested and known criminals hanged without judge, jury or the benefit of a priest. Flores was hanged on Fort Hill and Pancho Daniel eighteen months later was found one morning hanging to a beam across the gate of the jail yard. The vigilantes, exasperated at the law's delays, hanged him. Tiburcio Vasquez's gang were the last banditti to terrorize the southern counties. After committing a series of crimes, the leader was captured in a cañon of the Cahuenga mountains May 15, 1874, by a sheriff's posse under Deputy Sheriff Albert Johnson. Vasquez was hanged March 19, 1875, at San José for murder committed in Santa Clara County. His band was broken up and disappeared from the county.

October 24, 1871, occurred one of the most disgraceful affairs that ever occurred in Los Angeles. It is known as the Chinese massacre. It grew out of one of those interminable feuds between rival tongs or companies of highbinders over the possession of a woman. In attempting to quell the disturbance, Robert Thompson was shot and killed by a bullet fired through the door of a Chinese house. A mob soon gathered and attacked the Chinese dens, and dragging forth the wretched occupants, hanged nineteen of them to wagon boxes, awnings and beams of a corral gate. The mob plundered the Chinese quarters, stealing everything of value they could lay their hands on. The rioting had begun about dark and continued until 9:30 in the evening, when the law-abiding citizens, under the lead of Henry T. Hazard, R. M. Widney, H. C. Austin, Sheriff Burns and others, had gathered in sufficient force to put a stop to the mob's wild work. Finding determined opposition, the murderous miscreants quickly dispersed. Of the nineteen Chinamen hanged, shot or dragged to death, only one, Ah Choy, was implicated in the highbinder war that gave the mob an excuse for robbery and pillage. One hundred and fifty indictments were found by the grand jury against persons implicated in the riot. Only six were convicted and these after serving a short time in the state's prison were released on a technicality.

The last execution by a vigilance committee in Los Angeles occurred on the morning of December 17, 1870. The victim was Michael Lachenias, a French desperado, who murdered his neighbor, Jacob Bell, an inoffensive little man, without provocation. Lachenias, who had the reputation of having killed five or six men, after shooting Bell rode in from his ranch south of town boasting of his deed. He gave himself up

and was placed in jail. A vigilance committee, three hundred strong, was formed and, marching to the jail in broad daylight, took Lachenias out, then proceeded to Tomlinson's corral on the corner of Temple and New High streets (where the Law Building now stands), and hanged him to the beam over the gate. During the Chinese massacre five Chinamen were hanged to the same beam. No attempt was made to prosecute the vigilantes that executed Lachenias.

PIONEER NEWSPAPERS.

In our American colonization of the Great West the newspaper has kept pace with immigration. It was not so in Spanish colonization; in it the newspaper came late if it came at all. There were no newspapers published in California during the Spanish and Mexican eras.

Seventy years elapsed between the founding of Los Angeles and the founding of its first newspaper. October 16, 1850, Theodore Foster petitioned the city council "for a lot situated at the northerly corner of the jail for the purpose of erecting thereon a house to be used as a printing establishment." The council, "taking in consideration the advantages which a printing house offers to the advancement of public enlightenment, resolved for this once only that a lot from amongst those that are marked on the city map be given to Mr. Theodore Foster for the purpose of establishing thereon a printing house, and the donation be made in his favor because he is the first to inaugurate this public benefit." Foster selected a lot "back of Johnson's fronting on the corral." The corral or zanja madre (mother ditch) ran along Los Angeles street. Foster's lot, "forty varas each way," granted him by the council, was directly in the rear of where the St. Charles now stands. On this lot Foster built a two-story building. The lower story was used for a printing office and the upper for a living room for the proprietors and compositors.

The first number of the pioneer paper was issued May 17, 1851. It was named *La Estrella de Los Angeles*—the *Star of Los Angeles*, or the *Los Angeles Star*. It was a four-page, five-column paper; size of page, 12x18 inches. Two of its pages were printed in English and two in Spanish. The subscription price was \$10 a year, payable in advance. Advertisements were inserted at the rate of \$2 per square for the first insertion and \$1 for each subsequent insertion. The publishers were John A. Lewis and John McElroy. Foster had transferred his interest in the printing house before the issue of the paper. In September, 1853, he committed suicide by drowning himself in the Fresno river.

Between 1851 and 1856 the *Star* had a number

of different proprietors and publishers. It was not a very profitable investment, so it was passed along from one to another, each proprietor imagining that he knew how to run a paper to make it pay. In June, 1856, Henry Hamilton bought it. He continued its publication until October 12, 1864, when, having fallen under the ban of the Federal government for his outspoken sympathy with the Southern Confederacy, he was forced to discontinue its publication, and the *Star* set for a time. May 16, 1868, he resumed its publication. In 1870 the *Daily Star* was issued by Hamilton & Barter. Barter retired from the firm in a short time and Hamilton continued its publication. Ben. C. Truman leased it in 1873, and continued its publication until, July, 1877, Hamilton sold the paper to Paynter & Co. It passed from one publisher to another until finally the sheriff attached the plant for debt in the latter part of 1879, and the *Star* of Los Angeles ceased to shine.

The second paper founded in Los Angeles was the *Southern Californian*. The first issue appeared July 20, 1854, C. N. Richards & Co., publishers; William Butts, editor. November 2, 1854, William Butts and John O. Wheeler succeeded Richards & Co. in the proprietorship. The paper was ably conducted and large in size. It died in January, 1856, from insufficient support.

El Clamor Publico was the first Spanish paper published in Los Angeles. The first issue appeared June 8, 1855; its last December 31, 1859. Francisco P. Ramirez was the editor and proprietor. The *Southern Vineyard* was founded by Col. J. J. Warner March 20, 1858. It was at first a weekly and later on a semi-weekly. It ceased to exist June 8, 1860.

The *Los Angeles News* was established by C. R. Conway and Alonzo Waite, January 18, 1860. It was at first a semi-weekly; then changed to a tri-weekly and back again to a semi-weekly. January 1, 1869, under the management of King & Offutt it appeared as the *Los Angeles Daily News*. It was the first daily paper published in Los Angeles. Subscription price was \$12 a year, six numbers a week. Its publication ceased in 1873.

These enumerated above were pioneers in the field of journalism. Of the modern papers (those that have appeared since 1860) their number is legion and the journalistic graveyard of unfelt wants is well filled with their remains. I have not space even to enumerate them. The oldest paper now published in Los Angeles is the *Evening Express*. It was established March 27, 1871.

ANNALS OF THE CITY'S GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

During the first decade (1850 to 1860) of American government of the city it made a

steady growth. Wood and brick to a considerable extent had supplanted adobe in building. The first brick were made in 1852 by Jesse Hunter, and the first brick building erected in the city was built on the northwest corner of Main and Third streets.

The population of the city in 1850 was 1,610; in 1860, 4,399. The growth of the city has been irregular, by fits and starts, or booms, as they are now called. In 1849 and 1850 the city had one of its spasms of expansion that astonished the old-timers. Houses already framed for putting together were shipped around the Horn from Boston and New York and even from London. Some of these were sheet-iron buildings. Again in 1858 and 1859 the city had another building boom. The Arcadia block, on the corner of Arcadia and Los Angeles streets, was built by Don Abel Stearns. It is said to have cost \$80,000. The Angeleños pointed to it with pride and claimed that it was the finest business block south of San Francisco. In 1859 Juan Temple erected for a city market the building that was afterward used for a court house. The upper story was designed for and used several years as a theater. It cost \$30,000. Ten years later it was sold at \$25,000 to the county for a court house. During the year 1859, thirty-one brick buildings and a considerable number of wooden ones were built in the city. It was the biggest building boom in the history of the city up to that time. In January, 1858, the first train of pack camels appeared in Los Angeles. For a year or more afterwards it was no uncommon sight to see a caravan of these hump-backed burden-bearers solemnly wending their way single file through the city. In 1857, through the efforts of Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, seventy-five camels were imported from Egypt and Arabia to Texas for army service in the arid plains of the southwest. One detachment from the main body was used in packing supplies from Los Angeles to Fort Tejon; others were used in transporting military supplies to the forts in Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. But the experiment proved a failure. The perversity of the camel and the impossibility of transforming an American mule whacker into an Arabian camel driver destroyed all hopes of utilizing the camel in America, and these "ships of the desert" were left finally to drift in their native element at will. It is said that some of the survivors of the experiment or their descendants are still running loose in the deserts of Arizona and Northern Mexico.

In 1860 the telegraph line between San Francisco and Los Angeles was completed and the first message over the wires was sent by Henry Mellus, the mayor of Los Angeles, at 10 o'clock

P. M., October 8, to H. F. Teschemacher, president of the board of supervisors of San Francisco. The Salt Lake trade, begun in 1855, had grown to considerable proportions. In one month as high as sixty wagons had been loaded in Los Angeles for Salt Lake. May 25, 1861, a grand Union demonstration was held in the city. The Civil war had split the citizens into two hostile factions; the larger number were Confederate sympathizers. The Union men, taking advantage of the presence of a company of the First United States Dragoons, got up a grand procession and marched around the plaza, down Main and up Spring to the court house, where the national colors were unfurled. The United States military band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," thirty-four guns were fired, one for each state in the Union, and patriotic speeches were made by Gen. Drown, Major Carlton and Capt. (afterwards Gen.) W. S. Hancock.

January, 1862, was noted for the greatest flood in the history of California. It began raining December 24, 1861, and kept it up almost without cessation for a month. New Year's day the valleys were like inland seas and all communication with the city from the south and east was cut off. The Arroyo Seco brought down immense rafts of driftwood, but as there were no bridges then across the river these did but little harm. They supplied the poor people of the city with firewood. During the early part of 1862 there were about 4,000 troops at Wilmington en route for Arizona and New Mexico. One regiment was stationed at Camp Latham on the La Ballona rancho. This camp was broken up in the summer and the troops removed to Wilmington.

The year 1863 was one of disasters. Smallpox was raging among the Mexicans and Indians and they were dying so fast that it was difficult to find persons to bury them. The great drouth had set in and cattle on the overstocked ranges were dying by droves. There was a feud between the Unionist and secessionist so bitter that a body of troops had to be stationed in the city to protect the Unionists, who were in the minority. Times were hard and money almost an unknown quantity. The property of several of the richest men in the city was advertised for sale on account of delinquent taxes. No assessment for city taxes was made for the fiscal year of 1863-64.

The year 1864 was a continuation of the evil days of 1863. The drouth continued and many of the cattle carried over from the previous year died before grass grew. The secession element was still rampant and a number of arrests were made by the government.

In 1865 the war was over and those on both sides who had fought valiantly with their tongues sheathed their weapons and cried peace. April 19, public obsequies were held in respect to the memory of President Lincoln. Rev. Elias Birdsell delivered the funeral oration. The 4th of July was celebrated for the first time since the beginning of the war. The church of the First Protestant Society, the erection of which had been begun in 1859, under the ministry of Rev. William E. Boardman, a Presbyterian minister, was this year turned over to the Episcopalians in an unfinished condition. It was completed and occupied by Rev. Elias Birdsell, an Episcopal minister. It was advertised for sale by the sheriff in 1864, but nobody wanted a church, and so it was not sold. It stood on the southwest corner of Temple and New High streets, where the steps leading up to the court house now are. It was the pioneer Protestant church of the city.

The year 1868, like that of 1862, was ushered in by a great flood, which left a lasting impress on the physical contour of the county. It formed a new river, or rather an additional channel for the San Gabriel river. Several thousand acres of valuable land were washed away by the San Gabriel river cutting a new channel to the sea, from three to five miles southeast of the old river. The damage by loss of land was more than offset by the increased facilities for irrigation afforded by having two rivers instead of one. The flood in the Los Angeles river swept away the dam of the water-works and cut off the city's water supply, leaving the inhabitants very much in the condition of Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, "Water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink." The disastrous years of 1863 and 1864 had stopped all growth and improvement in the city. In 1868 the city began to take on a new growth. The subdivision of some of the large ranchos and their sale in small tracts brought in home-seekers. In the city, old-timers who had been holding on for years to town property took the first opportunity to unload on the newcomers; and lots that to-day are valued in the hundred thousands each changed hands in 1868 with the thousands left off.

A number of new enterprises were inaugurated this year. Work was begun on the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad. The City Water Company was organized and water piped in iron pipes to the houses. The first bank was organized by Alvinza Hayward and John G. Downey, capital \$100,000. The new Masonic Hall on Spring street was dedicated September 29th. The city was lighted with gas.

In 1869 immigration was coming by boatloads. Real estate was advancing in value rapidly. There was a great demand for houses and new

buildings were springing up all over the city. The Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad was completed October 26 and then the old stage coaches that for nearly two decades had raced and rattled over the road between city and port were relegated to obscurity.

In February, 1870, the houses in the business portion of the city were numbered systematically for the first time. The first city directory was compiled this year, but was not published until 1871. There were 110 places where liquor was retailed. The Federal census gave the population of the city 5,614, which was an increase of 1,215 in ten years. The assessed value of property in the city was \$2,108,061.

The railroad bond issue was the live question of 1872. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company had made an offer to build twenty-five miles north and twenty-five east from Los Angeles city of its trans-continental line that it was building up the San Joaquin valley. The Texas Pacific met this with an offer to build from San Diego (the prospective terminus of its trans-continental line) a railroad up the coast to Los Angeles, giving the county sixty miles of railroad. The Southern Pacific countered this offer by agreeing to build, in addition to the fifty miles of its previous offer, a branch to Anaheim, making in all seventy-seven miles. The recompense for this liberality on the part of the roads was that the people should vote bonds equal to five per cent of the total taxable property of the county. The bond question stirred up the people as no previous issue had done since the Civil war. The contest was a triangular one, Southern Pacific, Texas Pacific or no railroad. Each company had its agents and advocates abroad enlightening the people on the superior merits of its individual offer, while "Taxpayer" and "Pro Bono Publico," through the newspapers, bewailed the waste of the people's money and bemoaned the increase of taxes. At the election, November 5, the Southern Pacific won.

The city reached the high tide of its prosperity during the '70s in 1874. Building was active. It was estimated that over \$300,000 was expended in the erection of business houses and fully that amount in residences. The Spring and Sixth street horse railroad, the first street car line in the city, was completed this year.

The year 1875 was one of disasters. The great financial panic of 1873, presaged by that monetary cyclone, "Black Friday in Wall street," had no immediate effect upon business in California. The years 1873 and 1874 were among the most prosperous in our history. The panic reached California in September, 1875, beginning with the suspension of the Bank of California in San Francisco and the tragic death of its president,

William C. Ralston. In a few days nearly every bank in California closed its doors. The two in Los Angeles—the Temple & Workman and Hellman's—closed. The latter resumed business in a few days. The former made an attempt to stem the current of its financial difficulties, failed, and went down forever, carrying with it the fortune of many an unfortunate depositor. One of the bankers, William Workman, an old and highly respected pioneer, from brooding over the failure, went insane and committed suicide. Temple died a few years later, a poor man.

The hard times following the bank failures were intensified by the drought of 1877, which brought disaster to the sheep industry of Southern California. There was no business reaction during the remainder of the decade. The Federal census of 1880 gave the city's population at 11,183, an increase of almost one hundred per cent in ten years. The greater part of the gain was made in the first half of the decade. Railroad connection with San Francisco and Sacramento was made in September, 1876, but it opened up no new market for Los Angeles. Times continued hard and money close. The adoption of the new constitution of the state in 1879 did not improve matters. The capitalists were afraid of some of its radical innovations.

In 1881 times began to improve. The railroad had penetrated into the mining regions of Arizona and opened up a market for the products of Southern California. Its completion next year gave Los Angeles direct connection with the east and brought in eastern investors. During 1883 and 1884 the city grew rapidly. In May, 1883, the school lot on the northwest corner of Spring and Second streets was sold for \$31,000; two years before it was valued at \$12,000. The board of education purchased from part of the proceeds of that sale the present site of the Spring street school, near Sixth street, for \$12,500. The school building was erected in 1884, at a cost of about \$40,000. In the spring of 1886 the Atlantic & Pacific and its connecting roads—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Southern California—precipitated a rate war with the Southern Pacific. Round-trip tickets from Missouri river points to Los Angeles were sold as low as \$15. Thousands of eastern people, taking advantage of the low rates, visited Southern California.

The country was looking its loveliest. Eastern people, shivering in the "bleak winds of March" when they left their homes, in three or four days were in a land where the plains and hills were green with verdure, flowers blooming and the fragrance of orange bloom perfuming the air. The result was that many of the tourists

invested in land and lots and others went home to sell their possessions and return to the promised and promising land. Real-estate values went up rapidly in 1886, but in 1887 came that event that marks the turning point in the city's history—the Boom.

In the historical sketch of Los Angeles county some of the extravagant as well as the ludicrous features of the boom are portrayed. Speculation in city property was mostly legitimate, but values were inflated to the bursting point. After a lapse of fifteen years and a population three times as great as that of 1887, very little of the property that changed hands during the boom, outside of what on three business streets, could be sold to-day at the figures at which it changed hands during the height of the boom; and many of the outlying lots in the eastern part of the city could not be disposed of for the amount of the commission the real-estate agent received for making the sale fifteen years ago.

In 1889 work was begun on the cable railway system. A line was extended on Broadway to Seventh and west on Seventh to West Lake Park. Another line extended from Seventh on Grand avenue to Jefferson street. From First and Spring a line ran on East First to Boyle Heights and from the same point another ran on North Spring, Upper Main and Downey avenue to East Los Angeles. A million and a half dollars were expended in tracks, power houses and machinery. All but the tracks were discarded a few years later, when electricity was substituted for steam and the trolley for the cable. The Los Angeles electric railway system was begun in 1892. The first line constructed was that on West Second, Olive, First and other streets to Westlake Park. The traction system was begun in 1895.

In February, 1892, Messrs. Doheny and Connon, prospecting for petroleum, dug two wells with pick and shovel on West State street, in the resident portion of the city. At the depth of 150 feet oil was found. From this small beginning a profitable industry has grown up. The oil belt extends diagonally across the northwestern part of the city. The total number of wells drilled within the city limits up to June, 1900, was 1,300, and the yield of these from the beginning of the oil development was estimated at 7,000,000 barrels, worth in round numbers about \$6,000,000.

In the spring of 1900 the oil industry took on some of the wild-cat characteristics of the great real-estate boom. For a time it was no uncommon feat to incorporate half a dozen oil companies in a day. The capital of some of these ran up into the millions. Oil stocks could be bought

all the way from one cent up; and later on, when the excitement began to subside, in bunches of five for a cent. Thousands of dollars were invested in oil stock, not wild-cat, from which there will be no return. Many an investor to-day has a nicely lithographed certificate of oil stock that has cost him more than would an oil painting by one of the old masters. At several elec-

tions called at different times between 1896 and 1899 the city area was increased by annexations on the southwest and northeast from twenty-seven to thirty-seven square miles. The population of the city, according to the census of 1900, was 102,298. The assessed value of city property was \$67,576,047.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

WHEN Cabrillo explored the Santa Barbara channel in 1542 he named only a few of the prominent points of the main land and the islands that mark the channel; but few of the names he gave have been retained.

Sixty years later Sebastian Viscaino's ships sailed through the channel. Padre de La Ascension, one of the three Carmelite friars accompanying the expedition, December 4, 1602, writing a letter descriptive of the mainland and the islands of the channel, headed it Santa Barbara, in honor of Santa Barbara, virgin and martyr, whose day in the Catholic calendar is December 4.

Santa Barbara was born in Nicomedia, Asia Minor, and suffered martyrdom, December 4, A. D. 218, during the persecution of the Christians under the Emperor Maximum. She is said to have been decapitated by her father, a Roman officer serving under the Emperor. One hundred and sixty-seven years after Viscaino's explorations, Portala's expedition passed up the coast and through the valley where the city of Santa Barbara now stands. Through all these years the channel still retained the name given it by Padre de La Ascension, although so far as we know no ship's keel had cut its waters since Viscaino's time.

When the presidio was founded, April 21, 1782, the name of the fort, and of the mission that was to be, had already been determined. To Padre de La Ascension belongs the honor of naming the channel from which came the name of the presidio, the mission and the pueblo that grew up around these. When the county was formed naturally it took the name so long borne by the pueblo and the district over which it exercised jurisdiction.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Santa Barbara is one of the original twenty-seven counties into which the state, or rather

the territory, of California (for it had not yet been admitted as a state of the Union) was divided by an act of the legislature. Approved February 18, 1850.

Section 4 of that act created the county of Santa Barbara. The boundaries as given in the act are as follows: "Beginning on the sea coast at the mouth of the creek called Santa Maria, and running up the middle of said creek to its source; thence due northeast to the summit of the Coast Range, the farm of Santa Maria falling within Santa Barbara county; thence following the summit of the Coast Range to the northwest corner of Los Angeles county; thence along the northwest boundary of said county to the ocean and three English miles therein; and thence in a northerly direction parallel with the coast to a point due west of the mouth of Santa Maria creek; thence due east to the mouth of said creek, which was the place of beginning; including the islands of Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz and others in the same vicinity. The seat of justice shall be at Santa Barbara." By an act of the legislature of 1851-52 the boundaries of the county were more clearly defined and some slight changes made in the lines.

The legislature passed acts creating county organizations and providing for the election of county officers. The old system of municipal government that had been in force under Spanish and Mexican rule and under the American rule from the time of the conquest was swept out of existence. In place of ayuntamientos and courts of first, second and third instance, and of offices of alcaldes, prefects, sub-prefects, regidores and syndicos were substituted district courts, courts of sessions, county courts, justices of the peace, common councils, mayors, sheriffs, district attorneys, treasurers, assessors, recorders, surveyors, coroners and constables. To the natives who had been reared under the simple forms of early years the American system of government was complicated and confusing. An election for county officers was ordered held

throughout the state on the first Monday of April, 1850; and the machinery of county government was put into operation as speedily as possible. The transition from the old form to the new took place in Santa Barbara in August.

Henry A. Tefft was appointed judge of the second judicial district, which consisted of the counties of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. John M. Huddars acted as clerk of the court. At the April election Pablo de la Guerra, who had represented the Santa Barbara district in the constitutional convention, was chosen state senator and J. M. Covarrubias and Henry S. Carnes the first assemblymen.

Joaquin Carrillo was the first county judge and by virtue of his office presiding justice of the court of sessions. This court consisted of the county judge and two justices of the peace, who acted as associate justices. Besides its judicial duties it also fulfilled the functions of county government now performed by boards of supervisors. The first meeting of the court of sessions was held October 21, 1850, and its first recorded act was the ordering of a county seal. The design of the seal is described as follows: "Around the margin the words, county court of Santa Barbara county, with the following device in the center: A female figure holding in her right hand a balance and in her left a rod of justice; above, a figure of a rising sun; below, CAL. The associate justices at the first meeting of the court of sessions were Samuel Barney and William A. Streeter.

José A. Rodriguez, the first sheriff of the county, was killed in the fall of 1850 on the present site of the oil wells of Summerland while leading a party in pursuit of the murderers of the Reed family at San Miguel Mission. Rodriguez was recklessly brave. The murderers had been surrounded. The members of the sheriff's posse hesitated to close in on them. Rodriguez, to inspire his men with courage, rushed in upon the murderers and, seizing one of them, pulled him from his horse. In the scuffle the fellow shot and killed the sheriff. One of the desperadoes, endeavoring to escape, swam out to sea and was drowned. Three of them, Lynch, Raymond and Quin, were captured, taken to Santa Barbara and shot.

The first assessment of property was made by Lewis T. Burton, county assessor. The total value of all property in the county, real and personal, was placed at \$992,676. Cattle were assessed at \$8 per head, sheep at \$3 per head and land at twenty-five cents per acre. The assessment list of Don José de la Guerra y Noriega is a good illustration of how the lands of the county had been monopolized by a

few men. Noriega owned the Conejo rancho, which contained 53,880 acres; the Simi, containing 108,000 acres; Las Pasas, containing 26,640 acres; San Julian, 20,000; the Salsipuedes, 35,200 acres; a total of 243,120 acres; the assessed value of which was about \$60,000.

It took the new officers some time to become acquainted with the duties of the several offices. There was a disposition to mix American and Mexican law. In the county as in the city government there were frequent resignations, and the officers changed from one official position to another. County officers held city offices and vice versa, sometimes by appointment and sometimes by election. Joaquin Carrillo, in 1852, was county judge and mayor of Santa Barbara city at the same time. J. W. Burroughs breaks the record as champion officeholder. He was elected sheriff in 1857; appointed recorder September 3, 1851; justice of the peace September 16, 1857; acted as county clerk January 23, 1852, and was appointed treasurer April 14, 1852. January 29, 1851, he had been elected a member of the common council. He held six distinct offices within a little more than a year.

The frequent recurrence of the same family name in the lists of city and county officials might give rise to the charge of nepotism or a family political ring. The de la Guerras and the Carrillos were ruling families in Santa Barbara before the conquest and they continued to be for some time after. The first mayor of the city was a de la Guerra (Francisco). The first state senator was also a de la Guerra (Pablo). Don Pablo, although a bitter opponent to the Americans during the war, after the conquest became thoroughly Americanized. He held many offices. He was a member of the constitutional convention, state senator, acting lieutenant-governor, mayor of Santa Barbara, councilman, supervisor and district judge. At a meeting of the court of sessions December 6, 1852, the judges of the court were Joaquin Carrillo, county judge; Pedro Carrillo and José Carrillo, associate justices.

In early days politics had very little to do with the selection of county officers. Fitness and family (particularly family) were the chief qualifications. It was urged against Don Pablo de la Guerra when he was a candidate for district judge that in a great many cases which would come before him if elected he would be barred from sitting as judge because about half of the population of Santa Barbara county was related to him by blood or marriage. In 1852 District Judge Henry A. Tefft was drowned at Port San Luis while attempting to land from the steamer to hold court at San Luis Obispo. Joaquin Carrillo was elected district judge to

fill the vacancy. He held office by appointment and election fourteen years. He did not understand English and all the business of the court was conducted in the Spanish language. Although not a lawyer his decisions were seldom overruled by the higher courts. Charles Fernald was appointed county judge to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Joaquin Carrillo. The first county building, a jail, was completed December 1, 1853. In 1853 the county was divided into three townships of about equal area. Township No. 1, elections held at San Buenaventura; No. 2 at Santa Barbara, and No. 3 at Santa Ynez. By act of the legislature of 1852-3 a board of supervisors was created for each county. This relieved the court of sessions of the legislative part of its duties. The first board of supervisors of Santa Barbara consisted of Pablo de la Guerra, Fernando Pico and Ramon Malo.

Up to 1856 Santa Barbara was solidly Democratic in politics. The Whig party seems not to have gained a foothold. In local politics, family, as I have said before, was one of the chief requisites. So one-sided was the county politically that at the state election of 1855 the supervisors in canvassing the vote recorded only the Democratic. The opposition vote seems not to have risen to the dignity of scattering.

November 27, 1855, the supervisors purchased the house of John Kays for a court house, paying for it and the grounds \$6,000. The county was now equipped with a court house and jail. The prisoners, who were mostly Indians, were not doomed to solitary confinement. The jail was not capacious enough to hold them. They were given employment outside. We find among the proceedings of the board of supervisors in 1856 an order to the sheriff to sell the adobes made by the prisoners at the county jail at not less than \$2.50 per hundred.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

During the early '50s the coast counties were the scenes of many deeds of violence. The Argonauts who came to the state by the southern routes and the Sonorian migration traveled the coast road on their way to the mines. The cattle buyers coming south to the cow counties to buy stock came by this route. The long stretches of unsettled country in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties gave the banditti who infested the trail an opportunity to rob and murder with but little fear of detection.

The Solomon Pico band of outlaws was the first organized gang that terrorized the coast counties. Their victims were mostly cattle buyers. This gang was finally hunted down and

most of them died "with their boots on." Some of the remnants of this gang that escaped justice and others of the same kind were gathered up by Jack Powers, who became the recognized leader of a band of robbers and desperadoes. Powers came to the coast as a member of Stevenson's regiment. After his discharge from service he turned gambler and robber. Although it was known that he was implicated in a number of robberies and several murders, he escaped punishment. He was arrested in 1856 when the vigilance committee was disposing of his kind. Although he was released he felt safer to be beyond the jurisdiction of the committee. He went to Sonora, Mexico, where he stocked a ranch with stolen cattle. In a quarrel with one of his men he was shot and killed. His body when found was half eaten by hogs.

Fear of the vigilance committee drove out of San Francisco in 1856 a number of undesirable citizens. Among those who fled from the city was Ned McGowan, a notorious and disreputable politician, who, with several others of his kind, had been indicted by the grand jury of San Francisco county as accessory before the fact of the murder of James King of William. McGowan made his escape to Santa Barbara, where he was assisted and befriended by Jack Powers and some others whose sympathies were with the criminal element. The vigilantes chartered a vessel and sent thirty of their men, under the command of one of their captains, to capture him. McGowan's Santa Barbara friends, some of whom were wealthy and influential, kept him concealed until the vigilantes left. After the disbanding of the vigilance committee McGowan's friends in the legislature secured the passage of a bill giving him a change of venue from San Francisco to Napa county. He was tried and acquitted mainly on the evidence of one of the twenty-two doctors who attended King after he was shot. This physician testified that King was killed by the doctors and not by Casey.

Local vigilance committees, between 1855 and 1860, in Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Monterey and Santa Cruz to a considerable extent purified the moral atmosphere of these coast counties; but Santa Barbara, judging from a grand jury report made to the court of sessions in 1859, seems to have been immune from outbreaks of vigilantes. Says this report: "Thieves and villains of every grade have been from time to time upheld, respected, fostered and pampered by our influential citizens, and, if need be, aided and assisted in escaping from merited punishment due their crimes. * * * Offenses, thefts and villainies in defiance of the law, of every grade and character, from the

horse and cattle thief to the highway robber and midnight assassin, have dwelt, to our knowledge, for the last five years in our very midst."

THE DOWNFALL OF THE CATTLE KINGS.

For a decade and a half after the discovery of gold in California the owners of the great ranchos of Santa Barbara continued, as they had been in the past, the feudal lords of the land. Their herds were more profitable than gold mines and their army of retainers gave them unlimited political power, which they did not always use wisely or well.

The high price of cattle, the abundant rainfall of the years 1860-61-62 and the consequent luxuriant growth of grass led to an overstocking of the cattle ranges. When the terrible dry years of 1863 and 1864 came, the stockmen were in no condition to carry their numerous herds through the drought. "The county assessment roll of 1863 showed over 200,000 head of cattle in Santa Barbara county. This probably was 100,000 less than the true number. When grass started in the winter of 1864-65 less than 5,000 head were alive. The great herds were gone, and the shepherd kings were kings no more, for their ranchos were mortgaged beyond redemption, and in the next five years passed entirely out of their hands."*

The downfall of these feudal lords was, indeed, pathetic. For nearly a century their ancestors and they themselves had ruled the land. The transition of the country from the domination of Spain to that of Mexico had not affected their rule. The conquering Saxon had come, but his advent had only increased their wealth without lessening their power; at least such was the case in the coast counties. The famine years and their own improvidence had at last undone them. In the days of their affluence they had spent lavishly. If money was needed, it was easy to negotiate a loan on their broad acres. Rates of interest in early times were usurious, ruinous. Five, ten and even fifteen per cent a month were no uncommon rates. Present needs were pressing and pay day was mañana (tomorrow). The mortgage, with its cancerous interest, was made and the money spent. So when the "famine years" swept away the herds and flocks there was nothing to sell or mortgage to pay interest and the end came quickly. It was with the stoicism of fatalists that the great ranch owner viewed their ruin. They had besought the intercession of their patron saints for the needed rain. Their prayers had been unanswered. It was the will of God, why com-

plain? Thus do Faith and Fatalism often meet on a common plane.

During the next four or five years several of the great ranchos were subdivided, or segregated portions cut up into small tracts. When immigration began to drift into the coast counties in the early '70s many of these small tracts in Santa Barbara were bought by eastern immigrants and the transition from cattle-raising to grain-growing and fruit culture wrought a great change not only in the character of the products, but in the character of the population as well.

The write-up of the climate and agricultural possibilities of the coast counties by Nordhoff and others, the judicious advertising of the resources of the county by J. A. Johnson, editor of the *Santa Barbara Press* (a paper established in 1868), increased steamer communication, and the prospects of a railroad down the coast, all combined, attracted settlers from Northern California and the eastern states. The price of land advanced and in 1874 the city and the county experienced their first boom. The dry year of 1876-77 checked the rising wave of prosperity, and disastrously affected the sheep industry, which since the "famine years" had to a considerable extent taken the place of cattle-raising. Business revived in the early '80s, and the county made good progress. The completion to Santa Barbara in 1887 of the southern end of the Southern Pacific Coast Railroad, and the prospect of an early closing of the gap between the northern and southern ends of that road gave the city and county their second boom. Real estate values went up like a rocket. In 1886 the county assessment roll footed up \$8,585,485; in 1887 it went up to \$15,035,982, an increase of seventy-five per cent in one year. When railroad building ceased the reaction came. Land values dropped, but the county continued to grow, notwithstanding the long and discouraging delay of fourteen years in closing the gap in direct railroad communication between San Francisco and Santa Barbara. March 31, 1901, the first through trains from the north and the south passed over the completed coast line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The event was not heralded by any great demonstration, nor was it followed by a land boom, as in 1887, yet there can be no doubt but that it marks the beginning of a new era in the growth and development of the city and county of Santa Barbara.

LOMPOC.

In August, 1874, the Lompoc Valley Company, an incorporation, bought the ranchos Lompoc and Mission Vieja de La Purisima,

*Mason's History of Santa Barbara.

containing a total of 45,644.49 acres. A considerable portion of these lands was divided into 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80 acre tracts. One square mile about the center of the Lompoc valley and nine miles from the coast was reserved for a town site. The sale of the lands began November 9, 1874. It had been widely advertised and attracted a large crowd. The capital stock of the company was divided into 100 shares of \$5,000 each. While the sale was in progress shares rose to a premium of \$1,000. During the sale about \$700,000 worth of land and lots were disposed of. The average price of the farm land was \$60 per acre. Some of the corner lots in the town site sold as high as \$1,200.

Lompoc was founded as a temperance colony, and like all such colonies has had its battles with the liquor traffic. The first engagement was with a druggist, who was carrying on an illicit traffic in forbidden liquids. His place was invaded by a number of citizens and a Mrs. Pierce plied an ax on a 40-gallon cask of whiskey and flooded the store with the fiery liquid. The druggist drew a pistol and threatened to shoot the destroyers of his intoxicants, but, confronted by two hundred crusaders, he concluded that discretion was the better part of valor and put up his gun. Another engagement, which scored a "knock-out" for the opponents of the liquor traffic, took place on the evening of May 20, 1881. A bomb was thrown into the saloon of George Walker. Nobody was hurt, but the saloon and its contents were completely demolished. The *Lompoc Record*, commenting on the "earthquake" (as the people facetiously called it), said: "Any one looking for a location for a saloon had better not select a community founded on temperance principles where the land is sold on express conditions that no liquor shall be made or sold thereon, where public sentiment is so nearly unanimous against saloons and where 'earthquakes' are so prevalent and destructive." The seismic disturbances that shook up saloons in the early days of the colony have ceased. The crusaders have buried their little hatchets, but not in the heads of whiskey barrels. The report of the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce for 1901 says of Lompoc: "The liquor traffic is confined by license of \$75 per month each to two saloons."

Lompoc is an incorporated city of the sixth class. It has a grammar school building, costing \$15,000; a union high school that, with its furnishings, cost \$12,000; the Methodist North, Methodist South, Baptist, Christian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Episcopal have each its own church building. A bank, mercantile houses, hotels, restaurants, blacksmith shops, creamery, livery stable, warehouses, fruit pack-

ing houses, etc., make up the business establishments of the town. Two weekly newspapers are published in the town, the *Record* and the *Journal*. The *Lompoc Record* was established April 10, 1875, and is one of the oldest newspapers in the county.

GUADALUPE.

This town is ninety-five miles northwesterly from Santa Barbara on the Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1872 John Dunbar opened a store at this point and was appointed postmaster when the post-office was established here. This was the beginning of the town. In 1874 it had grown to be a village of 100 houses. In 1875 a newspaper, the *Guadalupe Telegraph*, was established. It has now a bank, a hotel and several mercantile establishments. A spur of the Southern Pacific Railroad runs to the Union Sugar Factory at Batteravia.

BATTERAVIA.

The Union Sugar Factory at Batteravia was built in 1898 at a cost of \$1,000,000. It employs during the sugar-making season 500 men and works up 500 tons per day. The lime used in the manufacture of sugar from beets is burned and prepared for use at the factory. Last season the factory used 8,000 tons of lime. The company has a store, shops and boarding-houses at Batteravia.

SANTA MARIA.

Santa Maria, situated near the center of the Santa Maria valley on the Pacific Coast Railroad, was founded in 1876. It is the business center of a rich agricultural district. A branch line of railroad, five miles long, extends to the sugar factory on Guadalupe Lake. The town has a grammar school employing five teachers and a union high school. It has a bank, three large mercantile establishments and several smaller ones. The community supports two weekly newspapers, the *Santa Maria Times*, founded in 1872, and the *Graphic*.

LOS OLIVAS, founded in 1880, is the present terminus of the Pacific Coast Railroad and is a shipping point of considerable importance.

LOS ALAMOS, founded in 1878, situated on the Pacific Coast Railway, midway between Santa Ynez and Santa Maria, has a population of about 300. It is the commercial outlet of an agricultural district of about 150,000 acres, most of which is grazing land.

SANTA YNEZ.

The village of Santa Ynez is situated in the midst of the Rancho Canada de Los Pinos or

College ranch. The College ranch or grant was given to the padres in 1843 to found a college, hence the name. The town of Santa Ynez has an excellent hotel, a grammar school, a high school, stores, shops, etc.; also a weekly newspaper, *The Santa Ynez Argus*. It is surrounded by a large area of farming and grazing lands.

GOLETA is a small village eight miles to the northwest of Santa Barbara. The country around to a considerable extent is devoted to walnut-growing and olive culture.

EL MONTECITO (the Little Forest) is properly a suburb of Santa Barbara. It is about four miles eastward of the city. The valley is nearly oval, and opens to the southwest on the sea. It contains an area of about nine square miles. It is divided into small tracts, and is a favorite place for the suburban residences of persons doing business in the city. The Santa Barbara Country Club's grounds are here. The cottages are built on a level bluff above the ocean. The club has its golf links, tennis courts, bath house, wharf for boating and other accessories for pleasure and amusement.

SUMMERLAND, six miles below Santa Barbara, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, is the principal petroleum district of Santa Barbara county. Oil was struck here in 1893. The oil belt is about a quarter of a mile wide and a mile long. Most of the wells are sunk in the ocean beyond low-water mark. Wharves are run out and the wells bored beside the wharves. Some of these wharves are 1,500 feet long. The output of the oil wells, of which there are about 300, is about 15,000 barrels a month. A railroad station, post-office, several business places, boarding houses and residences of oil operators constitute the village of Summerland.

CARPINTERIA VALLEY is about fifteen miles due east from Santa Barbara. It is sheltered by mountains on three sides and opens to the sea. Its area is about ten square miles, and its width between the mountains and the ocean varies from one to three miles. It is one of the oldest settled valleys in the county. It bears the name given it by the soldiers of Portolá's expedition in 1769. They found the Indians here manufacturing canoes, and they named the place Carpinteria (carpenter shop). The village is located near the center of the valley on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Three of the Channel islands are included in the area of Santa Barbara county, namely San Miguel, Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz. These islands are mainly devoted to sheep and cattle-raising.

SAN MIGUEL, the most westerly of the group,

is seven and one-half miles long, with an average width of two and one-half miles. The principal landing place is Cuyler's Harbor. At this landing Cabrillo, the discoverer of California, is buried. The island is now owned by the San Miguel Island Company.

SANTA ROSA ISLAND is nine and three-fourths miles long, with an average width of seven and one-half miles, and contains 53,000 acres. It was granted by the Mexican government to Don Carlos Carrillo after his failure to secure the governorship of California in 1837. He gave it in 1842, as a marriage portion, to his two daughters, who were married on the same day, one to J. C. Jones, United States consul to the Sandwich Islands, and the other to Capt. A. B. Thompson. It now belongs to the heirs of A. P. More.

SANTA CRUZ ISLAND is twenty-two and one-half miles long by five and one-half wide, and contains 52,760 acres. It lies almost opposite the city of Santa Barbara and twenty-five miles distant. The surface is uneven, the hills at one point rising to the height of 1,700 feet. The Mexican government at one time attempted to utilize the island for a penal colony. About a dozen convicts were landed on the island with live stock and provisions, with the expectation that they would become self-supporting. They remained on the island long enough to eat up the provisions and the live stock. Then they constructed a raft, crossed the channel to Santa Barbara and quartered themselves on the Mission fathers. They served out their sentences in irons. The island once had a large Indian population. It is a favorite hunting ground for Indian relic hunters. It is now owned by the Santa Cruz Island Company.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first public school opened in Santa Barbara was taught by a young sailor named José Manuel Toca. He taught from October, 1795, to June, 1797. José Medina, another sailor of the Spanish navy, succeeded him and trained the young ideas until December, 1798. Manuel de Vargas, a retired sergeant of the army, who, in 1794 taught at San José the pioneer public school of California, was teaching at Santa Barbara in 1799. How long he continued to wave the pedagogical birch, or, rather, ply the cat-o'-nine-tails, which was the schoolmaster's instrument of punishment then, is not known. With the departure of Governor Borica, the schools of California took a vacation. During the closing years of Spanish rule, it seems to have been mostly vacation in them.

The first school under Mexican rule in Santa Barbara that we have any report of was in 1829,

when a primary school of sixty-seven pupils was conducted at the presidio. Governor Echeandia was a friend to education, and made a vigorous effort to establish public schools. But "unable," says Bancroft, "to contend against the enmity of the friars, the indifference of the people and the poverty of the treasury, he accomplished no more than his predecessors. Reluctantly he abandoned the contest, and the cause of education declined." And it might be added, the cause of education continued in a state of decline during the remaining years of Mexican rule. The curriculum of the Spanish and Mexican schools was like the annals of the poor—"short and simple." To paraphrase Pete Jones' alliterative formula, it consisted of "lick-in' and *no larnin'.*" The principal numbers in the course were the doctrina Cristiana and Fray Ripalda's Catechism. These were learned by rote before the pupil was taught to read. If there was any time left him after he had committed to memory these essentials to his future spiritual welfare, he was given a little instruction in reading, writing and numbers for his earthly advantage.

The invalid soldiers, the schoolmasters of early days, were brutal tyrants, who ruled without justice and punished without mercy. Governor Micheltorena attempted to establish a public school system in the territory; but his scheme failed from the same causes which had neutralized the efforts of his predecessors. Under his administration in 1844, a primary school was opened in Santa Barbara, but was closed after a few months for want of funds. Pio Pico, the last governor under Mexican rule, undertook to establish public schools, but his efforts were fruitless. The old obstacles, an empty treasury, incompetent teachers and indifferent parents, confronted him and put an end to his educational schemes.

During the first two or three years of American rule in Santa Barbara, but little attention was paid to education. The old indifference remained. The discovery of gold had not greatly increased the population nor wrought any change in social conditions.

When the common council in April, 1850, took control of the municipal business of the newly created city, it inherited from the ayuntamiento a school taught by a Spanish schoolmaster, Victor Vega. The school was in part supported by public funds. The council sent a certain number of poor pupils, i. e., pupils who were unable to pay tuition, for whom they paid a certain stipulated sum. March 26, 1851, "the committee appointed to examine the school, reported, and the president was ordered to pay the schoolmaster, Victor Vega, \$64.50, and to

draw \$64 for every month." This is the first recorded school report of the city.

Evidently there was considerable truancy. At the meeting of the council, November 8, 1851, José M. Covarubias was appointed a committee to examine the school once a month and to report precisely the number and names of pupils who absent themselves and the time of their absence. Any pupil absent over a day lost his seat.

In November, 1852, three school commissioners were elected in each of the three townships of Santa Barbara county. Each township was a school district. After their election the control of the schools in Santa Barbara passed from the council to the schools commissioners of the district. In 1854 a tax of five cents on the \$100 was levied for the support of the public schools. Previous to this the school revenues had been derived from liquor licenses, fines, etc.

At the election in 1854 Joaquin Carrillo, district judge, was elected county school superintendent. He did not qualify, and A. F. Hinchman was appointed to fill the vacancy. The *Gazette* of December 20, 1855, says: "According to the school census there are 453 white children between the ages of four and eighteen years in Santa Barbara district, which is sixty miles long and forty wide. There is one school in it, in charge of a schoolmaster."

December 24, 1855, George D. Fisher, county school superintendent, reported a school taught in the first district (San Buenaventura) by John Rapelli, and one in the second (Santa Barbara), taught by Pablo Caracela. Both of these schools were taught in the Spanish language. American residents had no place to send their children except to a school kept by George Campbell at the Mission Santa Inez (third district), a distance of fifty miles from the bulk of the people.

February 4, 1856, two teachers were employed in the Santa Barbara city schools, Owen Connolly teaching the English school in "the house adjoining the billiard saloon," and Victor Mondran teaching the Spanish school in "the house of the late Pedro Diablar."

In 1857 it was decided "that instruction in the public schools shall be in the English language." The native Californians had opposed this, but the aggressive Anglo-Saxon won. It was the ringing out of the old, the ringing in of the new.

The schools had now passed the experimental stages, and had become an institution of the land. Although no school district in the county owned a school house, yet public education had been systemized. Teachers were required to pass an examination in the subjects taught in



SANTA BARBARA MISSION, FOUNDED IN 1786

the schools, and their compensation was no longer subject to whims of the parents.

Although public schools had been established and somewhat systemized, the people were slow to avail themselves of the educational facilities offered. In 1867, fifteen years after the public school system of California had been inaugurated, there were but three school districts and five teachers in Santa Barbara, which then included all of what is now Ventura county. Of the 1,332 census children, only 305, or 23 per cent of the whole, attended any school, public or private, during the year.

The next decade showed a great change in

educational conditions. Ventura county had been cut off from the parent county in 1873, but taking the territory as it stood in 1867, there were in it in 1877, 33 districts and 53 teachers. Of the 4,030 census children, 2,782 had been enrolled in the schools.

In 1890 there were 4,429 census children in Santa Barbara county, 3,439 of whom attended school. In 1900 there were 5,617 census children and 66 districts.

Santa Barbara, Lompoc, Santa Maria and Santa Ynez each have a high school. Santa Barbara recently voted \$60,000 bonds to build a new high school building.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE CITY OF SANTA BARBARA.

SANTA BARBARA was incorporated as a city by an act of the legislature approved April 9, 1850. The early municipal records were kept very carelessly. There is no record in the archives of the first city election. The first record of any official action taken for the organization of a city is the minutes of the meeting of the common council held August 26, 1850. A mayor and members of the council had been elected at some previous date, and the councilmen-elect met to organize. The minutes of their proceedings were kept on sheets of foolscap stitched together. Either record books could not be obtained then in Santa Barbara, or the members of the council did not consider their acts of municipal legislation worth preserving in any better form. The minutes of the first meeting are as follows: "In the city of Santa Barbara, on the 26th day of August, 1850, the persons elected to the common council assembled and proceeded to elect a president. Lewis T. Burton having received a majority of the votes, was declared elected. Luis Carrillo was then elected clerk.

Luis Carrillo (Rubica),
Tenio" (Clerk).

From the subsequent minutes we learn that Francisco de la Guerra was the first mayor, and "the persons elected to the common council" were Isaac J. Sparks, Anastasio Carrillo, Luis Carrillo, Lewis T. Burton and Antonio Rodriguez. Having elected a president and clerk, or secretary, the council took a vacation for nearly three months. Evidently municipal business was not pressing. The record of the next meeting reads: "November 21, 1850. At the

house Anastasio Carrillo, Common Council of Santa Barbara. Present, Isaac J. Sparks, Anastasio Carrillo and Luis Carrillo. Lewis T. Burton and Antonio Rodriguez sent in their resignations as members of the council, which were accepted. Isaac J. Sparks was elected president of the council. An election was ordered to be held on the second day of December next for two members of the council, a treasurer and a marshal; the election to be held in one of the corridors of the house of Lewis T. Burton. Nicolas A. Den was appointed inspector. Augustus F. Hinchman was chosen clerk of the common council.

(Signed) Luis Carrillo, Secretario."

At the special city election, held December 2, 1850, Samuel Barney and Edward S. Hoar were elected councilmen; Carlos Antonio Carrillo, treasurer, and Juan Ayala, marshal. At the next meeting of the council, a committee, consisting of Isaac J. Sparks, Antonio Maria de La Guerra and Nicolas Den was appointed to receive proposals for a survey of the city and report thereon to the council within six weeks. At the meeting of December 14, 1850, a demand was made on the members of the late ayuntamiento for all papers and documents belonging to the old pueblo of Santa Barbara and an accounting for all funds in their hands on April 9, 1850, the date of the city's incorporation.

At the meeting of January 8, 1851, the committee appointed at a previous meeting to ascertain what had become of the papers, documents and moneys in the hands of the officers of the late ayuntamiento reported that the moneys were in the hands of the late prefect, Joaquin

Carrillo. From subsequent minutes it seems they remained there. What became of the papers and documents of the ayuntamiento the records of the council do not show.

A contract was made by the council, January 29, 1851, with Salisbury Haley, "To make a complete survey of all that part of the city bounded on the southeast by the shore of the sea; on the northwest by a straight line running parallel to the general direction of said shore boundary directly through the southwest corner of the Mission Garden and from hill to hill on either side; on the southwest by a line running along the foot of the mesa; and on the northeast by a line beginning at the Salinitas and following the city boundary to the foot of the hills, then to the said northwest line; to divide said tract into squares of 150 yards by streets which shall be sixty feet wide, except two streets to be designated by the council, which shall be eighty feet wide; to make an accurate map of said city." For making the survey and map, Haley was to receive \$2,000, to be paid in installments of \$500 each. April 5, 1851, Haley presented to the council a map of his survey of the city and a demand for the first installment of \$500 on the contract.

October 23, 1852, Vitus Wrackenrueder was given a contract to survey the central part of the city and make a new map. His survey is now regarded as the official survey of the city. These surveys in some places ran streets through the houses and in others left the residences without street frontage. It was many years before all the streets were opened through the central or thickly inhabited portion of the city. Those whose land was taken for streets, were given equivalent tracts in the squares belonging to the city.

At the municipal election held in May, 1851, Joaquin Carrillo was elected mayor; he was also county judge. Raymundo Carrillo was chosen treasurer; Thomas Warner, marshal and assessor; Esteban Ortega, John Kays, Antonio Arellanas, José Lorenzano and R. W. Wallace, members of the council. Although the flag of the United States had been waving in California for four years and the constitution had arrived more recently to keep it company, yet the people of Santa Barbara had not become accustomed to the new order of things. At the meeting of the council, May 26, 1851, Samuel Barry, Esq., sent a communication to the council informing that body that he had been appointed United States revenue officer at the port of Santa Barbara. Whereupon the council by resolution agreed to grant him official recognition as an officer of the United States. Had the council considered him a *persona non grata*

and refused him recognition, it is hard to say what the consequence might have been—to Santa Barbara.

The early ordinances of the common council give us glimpses of conditions existing then that have long since become obsolete. The Indian question, fifty years ago, was one that worried the municipal officers of Santa Barbara, as it did those of all other cities and towns of Southern California. The ex-neophyte of the missions was a pariah. He was despised and abused by the whites. His one ambition was to get drunk, and there were always high caste whites, or those who considered themselves such, ready and willing to gratify poor Lo's ambition. To imprison an Indian and give him regular rations was no punishment. He enjoyed such punishment. In Los Angeles, Indian convicts were auctioned off every Monday morning to the highest bidder for the term of their sentence. In Santa Barbara, an ordinance passed June 4, 1851, reads: "When Indians for violations of city ordinances are committed to prison, the recorder shall hire them out for the term of their imprisonment."

One of the most singular decisions ever announced by a court of justice was given in a case of liquor selling to Indians. A certain festal day in the early '50s had been celebrated with a great deal of hilarity and imbibing of wine and aguardiente. The noble red man had vied with his white brothers in celebrating and in getting drunk. This was an offense to the white man, and as there was a heavy fine for selling liquor to Indians, some of the whites instigated the arrest of certain liquor dealers. Among the accused was a scion of one of the most influential families. He was charged with having sold liquor to a Yaqui Indian. The evidence was very clear that the liquor had been sold by the defendant to the Yaqui, but to convict a member of that family, the justice very well knew, would be his political undoing for all time. So in the trial the ethnological question was sprung as to whether a Yaqui was an Indian or a white man. The race question was argued at great length by the attorneys on both sides, and the judge, after summing up the evidence, decided that the prominent cheek bones, yellow skin, straight black hair and dark eyes of the Yaqui were the effects of climate and not of heredity, and inside the Yaqui was a white man. The saloon-keeper was declared not guilty and discharged.

The city government was administered economically in the early '50s, and taxes were light. According to Ordinance No. 30, adopted June 29, 1852, the mayor, acting as recorder or police judge, received \$2 for each conviction, which

amount he was required to pay into the city treasury. It does not appear that he was allowed to draw anything out of the treasury for salary. The city clerk received \$35 per month, the city marshal \$20, the city treasurer three per cent on all moneys paid in; the city tax collector six per cent on all collections and the city attorney \$10 per month.

The lighting of the city was accomplished in a very economical manner. An ordinance passed in 1852 required "every head of a family in that part of the city bounded north by Santa Barbara street, east by Ortega, south by Chapula and west by Figueroa, to cause a lantern containing a lighted lamp or candle to be suspended every dark or cloudy evening in front of his house from dark to ten o'clock; neglecting to do so he will be fined not less than 50 cents or more than \$1 for each offense."

Fifty years ago Santa Barbara was, to use an expressive slang phrase of to-day, a "wide open town." Saloon keeping was the most popular industry. Of fifty licenses granted between August, 1850, and February, 1851, thirty-two were for permission to retail liquors. Sunday was a gala day, and dissipation reached high tide then.

Before the conquest, the Californians were moderate drinkers. Although using wine freely, they seldom drank to excess. When they wished to indulge in a social glass, and some one stood treat for the crowd, they all drank not standing, but sitting on their horses. A squad of three or four, or half a dozen may be, would ride up to a pulperia and, without dismounting, one of the party would order the drinks. The mercader de vino (wine merchant) would bring out a cup or glass filled with wine or aguardiente; each one would take a sip and pass it to his neighbor. One cup served all the party; it was a sort of loving cup. It is said that once, when a crowd of American miners bestowed their patronage for the first time upon a native vinatero, and each called for a separate glass, the wineseller, who had but one glass in his shop, had to send out and borrow enough glasses from his neighbors to supply the demand. When each one of his patrons poured out a full glass of fiery aguardiente and gulped it down, the astonished saloonkeeper crossed himself and implored the saints to protect him from the American diabolos.

In 1855, a spasm of virtue seems to have seized the city council. It passed a Sunday closing ordinance: "All stores, shops, taverns and groceries shall close from 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock p. m. the following Sunday, except butcher, baker and apothecary shops," so read the ordinance. For a violation

of this municipal law the penalty was a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$50.

The early councils did business very carelessly. The office of councilman was not a lucrative one. The members took their pay in honors, and honors were not always easy. The office sought the man, but the man dodged it when he could. Resignations were frequent, and as vacancies were not promptly filled, the membership of the council was not often full. The council elected in May, 1853, held no meeting between May 5 and August 27 for want of a quorum. When a quorum was obtained, the disgusted clerk offered his resignation, and it was found that the mayor and two councilmen-elect had failed to qualify. An election was ordered to fill vacancies. Whether they were filled or what that council did afterwards does not appear. When a new council was elected in May, 1854, the minutes of the old council had not been engrossed. The new council ordered them written up, and blank pages were left in the record book for their entry, but the pages are still blank.

The members of the new council instituted an investigation to find out whether the old council could grant its members city lands at lower rates than the appraised value; and also to ascertain whether the land laws of the old ayuntamiento were still in force. What they found out is not written in the record.

CITY LANDS.

Shortly after the organization of the United States land commission in California, Santa Barbara presented her claim for eight and three-fourths leagues of pueblo lands. In May, 1854, the council allowed a bill of \$700 for prosecuting the city's claim. December 23, 1854, a public meeting was called to consider the advisability of prosecuting the city's claim to its pueblo lands in the United States courts. The land commission had rejected the city's claim to eight and three-fourths leagues. March 10, 1855, Hinchman & Hoar were given a fee of \$500 "for prosecuting the city's claims to her lands before the United States District Court." After a long drawn out contest in the courts, the city's claim was finally allowed in 1861 for four leagues, or 17,826 ¹⁷/₁₀₀ acres, extending from the Rancho Goleta to the Arroyo de La Carpinteria. It was surveyed by G. H. Thompson, May, 1867, and a patent signed by President U. S. Grant, May 25, 1872.

Under the Spanish and Mexican regimes, there was no survey made of the pueblo lands and no map or plat of the town. The ayuntamiento granted house lots on the application of any one desiring to build. The only survey

made was to measure so many varas from some previous grant. Streets in those days were not made, but, like Topsy, they "just grewed," and in growing many of them became twisted. It took years after the Haley survey was made to untwist some, or rather to adjust the houses to the new street lines. The street names given were mostly in Spanish. The mixed population of the early '50s so bungled the spelling of these that in 1854 the council appointed a committee "to correct the orthography of certain streets."

In the nomenclature of its streets, Santa Barbara has remembered many of the famous men of the Spanish and Mexican eras of California. Not only have famous men been remembered, but local historical incidents, too, have been commemorated. The historic event that gave Cañon Perdido street its name, gave names also to two other streets and a design for a city seal. Briefly told, the story runs about as follows: In the winter of 1847-48, the American brig Elisabeth was wrecked near Santa Barbara. Among the articles saved was a six-pounder brass cannon. It was brought ashore and lay on the beach for some time. One dark night in April, 1848, a little squad of Californians stole down to the beach, hauled it away and buried it in the sands on the banks of the Estero. What their object was in taking the gun no one knows, probably they did not know themselves. Several days passed before the gun was missed. Capt. Lippett of Company F, Stevenson's Regiment of New York Volunteers, was in command of the post. He was a nervous, excitable man. In the theft of the cannon, he thought he had discovered preparations for an uprising of the natives. He dispatched a courier post haste to Col. Mason, the military governor of the territory at Monterey, with a highly colored account of his discovery. Mason, placing reliance in Lippett's story and desiring to give the Californians a lesson that would teach them to let guns and revolutions alone, levied a military contribution of \$500 on the town, to be paid by a capitation tax of \$2 on every male over 20 years, the balance to be assessed on the real and personal property of the citizens, the money when collected to be turned over to the post quartermaster. The promulgation of the order in Santa Barbara raised a storm of indignation, and among those whose wail was the loudest were the American-born residents of the town, who had become Mexican citizens by naturalization. Col. Stevenson, commander of the southern military district, who had been ordered to collect the pueblo's ransom by tact, by the soothing strains of a brass band and the influence of Pablo de la Guerra, all exerted on the nation's birthday, July 4, succeeded in col-

lecting the money without any more dangerous outbreak than a few muttered curses on the hated gringos.

After peace was declared, Governor Mason ordered the money turned over to the prefect of the pueblo to be used in building a jail. When the city survey was made in 1850, three street names commemorated the incident, Cañon Perdido (Lost Cannon) street, Quinientos (Five Hundred) street, and Mason street. When the council, in 1850, chose a design for a city seal they selected the device of a cannon statant, encircled by the words "Vale Quinientos Pesos—Worth Five Hundred Dollars." The members of the city council made repeated demands on the ex-prefect for the five hundred dollars, but he refused to turn it into the city treasury, claiming that it was entrusted to him for a specific purpose, and until a jail was built no money would the city get. The city built a jail, but the ex-prefect still held on to the money. The council began legal proceedings to recover the money, but as the judge of the district and the ex-prefect were very closely related the case was transferred to San Francisco. In some unaccountable way the papers in the case were lost, and as no new suit was begun the city never recovered the money. The council chose a new design for its seal, and all the city has left for its \$500 is some street names.

One stormy night in 1858 the Estero cut a new channel through its banks. Some citizen next morning, viewing the effects of the flood, saw the muzzle of a cannon protruding from the cut in the bank. Unearthing the gun, it proved to be the lost cannon. It was hauled up State street to Cañon Perdido, where, mounted on an improvised carriage, it frowned on the passers by. Ten years had wrought great changes in the town and the people. The cannon episode was ancient history. Nobody cared to preserve the old gun as an historic relic, and as finders in this case were keepers, they sold it to a city merchant for \$80, and he disposed of it in San Francisco at a handsome profit to a junk dealer for old brass.

Santa Barbara in early days had her squatter troubles, in common with other parts of the state, covered by Spanish grants. The most noted of these was what is known as the Arroyo Burro affair. I give the following account of it taken mainly from Mason's History of Santa Barbara: John Vidal, an ex-member of Stevenson's Regiment of New York Volunteers, had for some time rented a piece of land from Dr. Den. When the lease expired, he laid claim to the land under the United States pre-emption laws. The court adjudged the land to Dr. Den,

and Sheriff Twist was ordered to evict Vidal. A number of gamblers, among whom was the notorious Jack Powers, rallied to the assistance of Vidal.

Vidal and his friends were reported to be fortified at his ranch house. Sheriff Twist summoned a *posse comitatus* of two hundred men, and secured a small cannon that stood on the Plaza to batter down the fortifications. The Twist party assembled at the Egirrea House, then used for a court house. Vidal and his companions came riding up as if to begin the fight. Some say their intentions were to effect a compromise. As Vidal rode up two of his men, "Little Mickey" and a Spaniard, lassoed the cannon and tried to drag it away. Twist fired upon them, and the firing became general. Vidal was shot and fell from his horse. The Spaniard of the cannon episode stabbed Twist with a knife. A running fight ensued, but without any further casualties. Vidal lingered fourteen days before death relieved him of his sufferings. Pablo de la Guerra went out to the fort next day and induced the Powers gang to submit to the legal authorities. The disputed tract was afterwards declared by the courts to be government land.

THE PIONEER NEWSPAPER.

The pioneer newspaper of Santa Barbara was the *Santa Barbara Gazette*. The first number was issued Thursday, May 24, 1855. It was a four-page, five-column weekly, size of page 12x18 inches. One page was printed in Spanish. W. B. Keep & Co. were the proprietors. The names of the members of the company were R. Hubbard, T. Dunlap, Jr., and W. B. Keep. Later on the firm was Hubbard & Keep. In their salutatory the publishers say: "After taking into consideration the fact that there are now in California more newspapers than in any three states in the Union, the doubt of future success of one more might naturally arise in the minds of some wisecracks of our county. A field is undoubtedly open for enterprise and energy in this portion of the state. The counties of Los Angeles and San Diego have, for some time, supported papers, and without boasting we believe that the county of Santa Barbara possesses many advantages over these."

The *Gazette* was vigorously edited. It made strenuous efforts to arouse the officials and the citizens of the sleepy old city to make improvements, but it was labor in vain. If it did not arouse them to put forth efforts, it did excite their wrath. In the issue of October 4, 1855, the editor draws this picture of existing conditions within the city: "There are deep, uncovered wells, pit-falls and man-traps in various

parts of the city, rendering it extremely hazardous to traverse the streets at night, not only for horses and teams but foot passengers as well. There are unsightly gorges and gullies through which the water flows into the street in winter. The slaughter houses reek with filth, and the horrid stench from them pollutes the atmosphere." In another issue the editor appeals to the citizens "to tear themselves away from the blandishments of keno, billiards and cards long enough to examine the route for a post road" over which the mail could be carried through the coast countries to and from San Francisco.

The *Gazette* in its issue of May 1, 1856, thus inveighs against the want of public spirit in the city officials and citizens: "It does not sound well to hear it said that since the incorporation of this city, more than six years ago, not a single improvement of general utility has been made, if the survey and maps be excepted. Not a street has been graded at the public expense, nor an artesian well nor a public edifice of any kind even projected, nor a wharf at the landing attempted or planned or even its cost estimated." These plain statements of facts were not relished by the old fogies of the town, and they resolved to crush the paper. Its principal revenue had been derived from the public printing. A bill was passed by the Legislature (at the instigation, it is said, of a scion of one of the ruling families whom the *Gazette* had castigated) authorizing county officials to publish legal notices by posting them on bulletin boards. The public patronage was not sufficient to support a newspaper. The plant was sold in 1858 to two Spaniards, who removed it to San Francisco, where the paper was printed in Spanish as the *Gaceta de Santa Barbara*. It lingered out an existence of several years, being edited and printed in San Francisco and published in Santa Barbara. Then it died.

Through the first decade of its existence as an American city, Santa Barbara grew in a leisurely way. It was in no haste to become a great city. Old customs prevailed. The Spanish language was the prevailing form of speech. Trade and travel came and went by sea as in the old hide drogher days. Twice a month a steamship landed the little budget of mail, sometimes water-soaked in passing through the surf from ship to shore. Passengers were carried ashore from the surf boats on the backs of sailors, for there was no wharf. If there was no tip offered the sailor there might be a dip proffered the passenger. The sailor was already soaked; if he toppled over with his burden when a breaker struck him a little more salt water did not disturb him. It was different

with his burden. Those acquainted with the bucking propensities of the sailors always tipped before they left the boat.

The feudal lords of the old régime still ruled. They had cattle on a thousand hills and an army of retainers. The retainers had votes and the cattle kings controlled their dependents' ballots. The second decade—the decade between 1860 and 1870—saw the beginning of the end of old time manners and customs. The story of the dethronement of the cattle kings more properly belongs to the history of the county at large than to that of the city.

THE NEW ERA.

The terrible dry years of 1863 and 1864, which destroyed cattle raising, the dominant industry of the county, disastrously affected the city. Destitution prevailed and everybody was discouraged. There was no advance, no building, no progress during the early '60s. It was not until immigration began to drift southward about 1867 that the city shook off its lethargy and aroused itself to action. The Santa Barbara wharf was constructed in the summer of 1868. This greatly facilitated commerce. Previous to this vessels anchored a mile or two from shore, and all freight to and from the ship was taken on surf boats. In early times the only road between Santa Barbara and San Buenaventura was along the beach around Punta Gorda and Rincon Point. In high tide it was often impossible, and it was rendered dangerous on account of masses of earth falling from the cliffs. A new road was constructed that avoided the dangers of Rincon Pass, and a stage line up the coast gave increased mail facilities and regular communication by land between Los Angeles and San Francisco without waiting for low tide. Increased steamship communication with San Francisco brought tourists and visitors, and the city began to fix up to receive its guests. June 2, 1870, a franchise was granted to Thomas R. Bard, S. B. Bunkerhoff, Charles Fernald and Jarrett T. Richards to lay gas pipes in the streets and light the city with gas. Several large hotels were erected, among them the famous Arlington. Property values advanced. Blocks that in 1870 sold for \$100 in 1874 changed hands at \$5,000.

The Santa Barbara College was founded in 1869 by a joint stock company, of which Elwood Cooper was a leading member. The college building was erected in 1871. The college suspended in 1878 for want of support. The rooms on the lower floor of the building, now the San Marcos, are occupied by the high school classes; the upper floors are used as an apartment house.

The cornerstone of the new court house was

laid October 5, 1872. The building was completed in 1873 at a cost of \$60,000.

The First National Bank of Santa Barbara was organized in 1873. In 1876 its building was completed and occupied. The Santa Barbara National Bank was organized July, 1875, as the Santa Barbara County Bank.

The Natural History Society was organized December, 1876, with a list of twenty-one members. For the first two years of its existence the society met in the Santa Barbara College building. It had but a small collection. In 1883 about 1,200 volumes of government publications that had been in charge of the Santa Barbara College were transferred to it. Funds were donated for furniture and bookcases. Its collections have had several lodging places, and are now kept in rooms on the ground floor of the San Marcos.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The first movement looking towards the founding of a public library for Santa Barbara originated with the Odd Fellows. That organization along in the later '70s had a considerable collection of books which were loaned out to readers. The time and trouble involved in loaning the books and looking after them was too great to be done gratuitously, and the association after a time discontinued loaning, and the books were stored away.

Under the state law of 1880 for establishing free libraries, the city council, February 16, 1882, adopted a resolution to establish a free library and reading room. At the next city election T. B. Dibblee, Jas. M. Short, O. N. Dimmick, W. E. Noble and S. B. P. Knox were elected library trustees. The Odd Fellows donated all the books in their collection, numbering 2,921 volumes. The first librarian appointed was Mrs. Mary Page. The city has erected a neat and commodious library building, so planned that it can be enlarged without change of design or inconvenience to the patrons of the library. The library now has about 14,000 volumes. Mrs. M. C. Reed is the present librarian, and Miss D. Chambers, assistant.

The decade between 1870 and 1880 marked the transformation of Santa Barbara from an adobe town to one built of brick and wood. The increase of population was not great. After the decadence of the cattle industry many of the natives left the country. The population of Santa Barbara in 1860 was 2,351; in 1870, 2,970, an increase of 26 per cent; in 1880, 3,469, an increase of 17 per cent. The decade between 1880 and 1890 witnessed its most rapid growth. Its population in 1880 as previously stated was 3,469; in 1890, 5,864, an increase of nearly 70

per cent. In the early '80s began a concerted movement among the counties of Southern California to advertise their resources in the Eastern states. "California on Wheels" was sent on its mission east. Railroad building, and particularly railroad projecting by real estate agents, was active. It is remarkable how easily railroads were built then—on paper. A beautifully illustrated pamphlet advertising the Santa Ynez valley issued at this time, states that among the many railroads building or soon to be built is the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe line from Santa Monica via San Buenaventura to the headwaters of the Santa Ynez river, making "the shortest, coolest and most superb scenic route from Los Angeles via the Salinas valley to San Francisco."

August 17, 1887, the first passenger train from Los Angeles arrived in Santa Barbara. The same afternoon came one from San Francisco via Saugus. The city turned out en masse to celebrate the event. There was a banquet in the evening and a grand ball. The boom in real estate was on in earnest and prices expanded, but the railroad before the end of August stopped building, and the real estate bubble collapsed. While the boom lasted, some large sales were made. The recorded transfers for seven months

aggregated over \$5,000,000. As many of the contracts were not recorded, the sales really reached about \$7,000,000. A number of substantial improvements were completed. State street was paved with bituminous rock for two miles at a cost of \$180,000. Other streets were graded and miles of sidewalk laid.

The first through trains on the Southern Pacific coast line from San Francisco and Los Angeles passed through Santa Barbara March 31, 1901. Among the recent improvements at Santa Barbara is the completion of St. Anthony's College, a Franciscan college for the preparation of young men who wish to enter priesthood. It is located on rising ground near the old mission. The corner stone was laid June 13, 1899. It was formally dedicated April 25, 1901. It is a stone building, three stories high, and cost about \$50,000. The school for a number of years had been conducted in a wing of the old mission. The president is Rev. Peter Wallischeck, O. F. M. February 27, 1896, a horrible tragedy occurred in the monastery of Santa Barbara. An insane domestic, employed in the building, shot and killed the Guardian Father Ferdinand Bergmeyer.

The new high school of Santa Barbara will cost, when completed, about \$60,000.

CHAPTER XXX.

VENTURA COUNTY.

BEFORE THE COUNTY WAS CREATED.

THE history of the territory now included in Ventura county up to the time of its segregation from Santa Barbara properly belongs in the sketch of that county. As but little space could be given it there, I give a brief review of some of the principal events occurring during the Mexican and early American periods. The mission buildings of San Buenaventura formed a nucleus from which the settlement of the district radiated. The country contiguous, after the secularization of the missions, was held in large ranchos by owners living in Santa Barbara or Los Angeles, and the district suffered from absenteeism.

At the time of the American conquest and for years afterwards the district was sparsely populated. In early days San Buenaventura was one of the stations or stopping places on the so-called Camino real (royal highway), that led from mission to mission up and down the coast.

It was an easy day's ride from San Fernando or from Los Angeles, as rides were made in those days. Although surrounded by a magnificent cattle country, there was but little shipping from its port in the hide droghing days. Dana, Robinson and others who were on the coast at that time make but meager mention of it. The cattle of its extensive ranchos transported their own hides and tallow to market, that is, they were driven to some point near Santa Barbara or San Pedro for slaughter.

The old mission figured in the Civil war of 1838, when Juan Bautista Alvarado and Don Carlos Carrillo were hostile rivals for the governorship of the territory. The battle of San Buenaventura was the Waterloo of Carrillo. It was not much of a battle, as battles were fought in the American Civil war from 1861 to 1865, but it was the most sanguinary conflict in the struggle between Northern and Southern California over which, Los Angeles or Monterey, should be the capital, and who, Alvarado or Carrillo, should be governor.

Casteñada, in command of Carrillo's army of the south, had fallen back from Santa Barbara on the approach of Castro with the army of the north and taken position in the mission church of San Buenaventura. Castro pursuing, with three pieces of artillery, reached San Buenaventura in the night and planted his cannon on the heights overlooking the mission. In the morning he summoned Casteñada to surrender. The summons was indignantly rejected, and the battle was on. For three days there was a rattle of musketry and a roar of artillery. Each supposed he was annihilating the forces of the other. On the third night the southern soldiers, weary of slaughter, attempted to steal out under the cover of darkness and make their way to their desolate homes. They did the stealing part admirably, but when they had crawled out they were promptly halted by the enemy lying in ambush; and as promptly surrendered. After the battle came the painful duty of burying the dead and caring for the wounded. There was but one dead and one wounded—a dead southerner and a wounded northerner, or possibly the reverse (authorities differ). The mission building had received several severe wounds. Castro's marksmen could hit a mission, but not a man. It is said that there are several of Castro's cannon balls still embedded in the adobe walls of the old mission. The battle of San Buenaventura was the Gettysburg of the Civil war between the arribanas (uppers) and the abajanos (lowers).

At the time of the American conquest there was not so far as known an American settler in San Buenaventura. Col. Stevenson, when he was commander of the military district of the South, in 1847-48, sent Isaac Callahan and W. O. Streeter to take charge of the mission property, which had been abandoned by the superintendent. After the organization of Santa Barbara county the San Buenaventura district constituted a township of that county. November, 1852, an election was called to elect three school commissioners for the township of San Buenaventura, but whether any were elected the records do not show. The boundaries, as defined in 1855, are as follows: "First township to extend from the division line of Los Angeles county to the Arroyo known as Arroyo del Rincon. The elections shall be held at the Mission San Buenaventura." The boundaries of the school district were the same as those of the township. The school trustees elected in November, 1855, were José A. Pacifico and Sanchez Rey Olivas.

In December, 1855, John Roselli was teaching a public school at the mission of San Buenaventura. The school was taught in the Spanish

language. This was probably the first common school taught in the district and the pioneer school of Ventura county.

In 1857 A. Schiappa Pietra, then a resident of Santa Barbara, started the first store in San Buenaventura. At that time there were but two places in the whole district where travelers could be entertained. One was a tent on the Sespe rancho and the other a hotel kept in the east wing of the mission. In 1858, the American residents were A. M. Conway, Griffin Robbins, W. T. Nash, W. D. Hobson, McLaughlin and Park.

In 1859 the first attempt was made to form a county out of the eastern portion of Santa Barbara. A petition containing 130 names was sent to the legislature praying for the formation of the county of San Buenaventura.

The *Los Angeles Star* of January 29, 1859, commenting on the project, says: "We might, however, have remained silent, had not the interests of Los Angeles county been brought into the question. Our informant stated to us that we are to be deprived of Fort Tejon township; and that according to the petition it was to be incorporated into the new county, giving to us the Rancho of Conejo or some other place almost entirely valueless in exchange. It is an old maxim not only taught by the fireside, but spread upon every statute book, that he who takes from another without his consent is guilty of robbery. And he who assists in such an act is equally guilty with the leaders. Has Los Angeles county been consulted in this matter? We are certain it has not. Has Tejon district been asked if it would accede to it? We find no one who can answer. San Buenaventura then would like to control not only the 130 persons who are said to have signed the petition, but also the board of supervisors of Santa Barbara county and the like body of Los Angeles county. Don Antonio de la Guerra, chairman of the board of supervisors of Santa Barbara, immediately on hearing of the movement, ordered the clerk of the county to send the representatives of the county in the legislature and the senator of the second district a comparative statement of the number of votes the would-be new county could cast; the pro rata amount of debt they would have to assume; and requesting these representatives to show to the legislative body the folly of the undertaking." The *Star* assures its readers that our delegation in the legislature will see to it that no "snap judgment" is taken by these plotters for a new county.

It is rather strange that this county division project did not carry in that legislature. The legislature of 1859 was a secession body. It passed a bill dividing the state and creating the state of

South California, subject to the approval of the people. At an election held in the fall of 1859 the proposition was voted upon by the counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino and Buena Vista. A majority of the voters favored division, but the state was not divided. It was a pro-slavery scheme designed to give the slaveholders of the south more representation in congress. The election of Lincoln, in 1860, put an end to the plot. Nothing came of that county division scheme, either.

In 1860, there were but nine American voters in the precinct of San Buenaventura. The first survey of a town site was made in 1862, by Waterman, Vassault & Co., who owned the ex-mission lands. The first attempt to incorporate the town was made in 1863. Messrs. Simpson, Beebe, Stow, Escandon and others met at the hotel kept by V. A. Simpson and drew up a petition to the legislature asking for incorporation. The legislature, probably considering it too small a matter to waste time on, did nothing with the petition.

The Noachian deluge of 1861-62 made an inland sea of the Santa Clara valley, but did very little damage. The cattle and horses escaped to the foothills and the loss of stock was light. During the famine years of 1863 and 1864 there was a heavy loss of cattle. The dry years, however, did not bring about a subdivision of the ranchos as in Los Angeles. The ranchos were restocked gradually and the old industry, cattle-raising, continued for a time.

The flood of 1867-68 was more severe than that of 1861. "On Christmas day, 1867, the water rose until it was three feet deep in Main street (San Buenaventura). The lower portions of the town were submerged and the inhabitants had to be removed to a place of safety. The warm rain falling on and melting the recently deposited snows of the mountains filled the rivers to overflowing and caused the flood. The land from the Santa Clara hotel to the river was flooded. Forty-seven women were rescued from the flooded houses and carried on the backs of horses or on the shoulders of men to places of safety."

In 1868 the current of immigration, which for years had steadily flowed into Central and Northern California, turned southward. The subdivision of the great ranchos of the south had begun and cheap farm lands were thrown on the market. Successive years of abundant rainfall had obliterated the traces of the "famine years." Prices of all products were good and men of small means in Central California, who had made money by grain-raising on rented lands, began to look around for homes of their

own. The completion of the first transcontinental railroad (the Union and Central Pacific) in May, 1869, brought many home-seekers to the coast and some of these drifted southward.

The coast stage line had been established in 1868 on a better basis, and, with increased service, running on regular time, attracted land travel. Heretofore travel up and down the coast had been almost entirely by steamer; and as the large passenger steamers did not stop at San Buenaventura, it had remained comparatively unknown. The stage passengers coming down from the mountains on their journey northward or, rising as it were out of the sea, on their southward trip, beheld stretched out before them the valley of the Santa Clara in all its loveliness and were delighted with the view and enthusiastic over the country's future prospects.

The following table of distances and stations gives the line of the old stage route between Los Angeles, San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara in 1868:

From Los Angeles to Cahuenga Pass	
House	9¾ miles.
To New Station.....	5¾ "
To Mountain House (Larry's).....	15¾ "
To Simi Ranch.....	8¾ "
To Las Posas.....	12 "
To Santa Clara River.....	10 "
To San Buenaventura.....	8¾ "
To Rincon	12 "
To Santa Barbara.....	15 "
Total.....	98½ "

The stage, which carried the daily mail, left Los Angeles at 6 a. m. and arrived at 8 p. m. The through time from San Francisco to Los Angeles by stage was 66 hours. The following extract taken from Josephine Clifford's "Tropical California," a series of articles descriptive of the coast counties from San Luis Obispo southward, published in the Overland Monthly several years before Nordhoff's famous letters appeared, gives a pleasing description of the stage ride and of San Buenaventura as she saw it in 1870:

"The regrets I expressed on leaving Santa Barbara came from my heart; it is a lovely spot, and even when I went from it I could not but lean out of the window to catch departing glimpses of it as it faded more and more from sight. The stage road winds along by the sea; the sun was shining, golden, as it seems ever to shine on these serene, blue ripples of water, and there was something so quieting in the soft plashing of the waves against the shore that I laid my head back and, with open eyes, dreamed—dreamed till I fell asleep, and was waked up again by the sound of water rushing imme-

diately under the coach. I looked out in bewilderment; it was true, the horses were drawing the coach through the foaming, flashing waves. The other passengers expressed no concern; so I, too, remained quiet, and soon found that this was the pleasantest way of traveling along the coast.

"Twenty-five miles below Santa Barbara lies San Buenaventura, another old mission, around which quite a flourishing place has sprung up. The flimsy, garish frame houses have crowded themselves in where the olive, the palm, and the fig-tree once grew in unbroken lines; but now only patches of ground, covered with giant pear trees and huge old olives, are visible back of the fast-growing town. Passing through in the broad, positive light of noonday, I could look on these things philosophically and with equanimity; but on my way back from Los Angeles some time later, in the chill hours of the waning night, the sight of the place made me feel sad, almost bitter. Night had not yet lifted her mantle from the earth as the stage rolled heavily toward San Buenaventura, and the roar of the ocean fell on my ear with hollow sound. Soon I distinguished the bell towers of the Mission Church, and the tinkling of the bells, just touched, had a feeble, complaining tone; now we turn into the one long street of San Buenaventura, and in the darkening halls, the clerk of the hotel shows me into a cheerless room, upstairs. I walk to the window—to the rising light—and there, in the yard below are those peerless, graceful palm trees I saw waving and bending in the dim distance. How pitiful to see these neglected daughters of the torrid zone lifting their royal shafts among the stove pipes and empty dry goods boxes of a country store back yard. I stretched out my hands lovingly, and they nodded their proud heads, and flung their arms to the morning breeze, pointing to where those clusters of dark olives stood. But it grows lighter, the stage is at the door, and bears us rapidly away. In the far east breaks the cold gray morning—"those Americans" are coming!"

And "those Americans" continued to come; the "garish frame houses" crowded out the adobe structures. The age of wood supplanted the age of unbaked clay, and in turn was crowded back from the business streets by brick and stone. The "clusters of dark olives" have been thinned by the woodman's ax and but two of the palms nod their proud heads in the morning breeze. And still "those Americans are coming," not by stage, but by steam.

Mrs. Clifford's description of a night ride over the mountains between San Buenaventura and Los Angeles illustrates some of the perils, and

inconveniences of travel a third of a century ago: "We had been ascending the mountain for some time, when, during a breathing spell given the horses, the sharp, decided rattle that seems peculiar to just these stages, sounded back to us from somewhere above, as though it were the echo of our own wheels. The driver listened a moment, and then broke out with an abrupt oath, for which he didn't even apologize. 'D—that fellow! But I'll make him take the outside,' he muttered. 'What's the matter?' I asked apprehensively; 'anything wrong?' 'Oh no!' with a look over to my side of the road where the light of the lanterns fell on the trees that grew up out of the mountain side below us, and were trying to touch the wheels of our coach with their top branches—"nothing at all. Only he's got to take that side of the road and take his chances of going over. He'd no business coming on me here."

"The rattling had come nearer all this time and now a light flashed up a little in front of us and directly a fiery, steaming monster seemed rushing down to destroy us. The air had grown chilly and the horses in the approaching stage seemed to have cantered down the mountain at quite a lively gait; for the white steam was issuing from their nostrils and rising in clouds from their bodies. The six gallant horses, reined up short and stamping nervously to be let loose for the onward run, were a noble sight; and the heavy coach with its two glowing eyes was grandly swaying in its springs. Our own horses were blowing little impatient puffs from distended nostrils, and our coach drawn safely up on the rocky hillside. Both drivers stopped to exchange the compliments of the day—or, rather, the night—our driver speaking in crusty tones, and, pointing down to where the road fell off steep and precipitous below him, warned the other driver 'not to run ahead of his time again.'

"There was nothing remarkable about the supper we took that night except the bats that kept coming in at the front door in a perfectly free-and-easy manner, swarming about our heads till they thought they knew us, and then settling in their favorite nooks and corners. Noticing my untiring endeavors to prevent them from inspecting my head and face too closely, the station keeper observed that people were 'most always afraid of them things when they first come,' but that they 'needn't fright of them; they wouldn't hurt nobody.' The rest of the night was passed inside the stage, though of sleep there was no thought, such jolting and jumping over rocks and boulders; I ache all over to think of it even now! Just before day-break we entered the City of the Angels." * * *

San Buenaventura became ambitious to be classed as a seaport. In January, 1871, a franchise was secured to build a wharf; work was begun upon it in March; and in February, 1872, it was so near completion that steamers were able to discharge their cargoes directly on it. The next advance was the establishing of a newspaper. April 22, 1871, appeared the first number of the *Ventura Signal*. The editor and proprietor, J. H. Bradley, was a wide-awake, progressive newspaper man. He directed his efforts towards building up the prospective county. He was an earnest and intelligent advocate of county division and labored to organize and unify public sentiment in favor of that measure.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW COUNTY.

After the failure of the attempt to divide Santa Barbara county in 1859, the scheme fell into a state of "innocuous desuetude." It was not given up; only held in abeyance. The people were biding their time. There were abundant reasons why the people of the eastern portion of Santa Barbara should have a county of their own when they could afford the expense. It was a long distance to the county seat, and the journey had to be made over roads that were next to impassable in the winter time. The western and more populous part of the county monopolized the offices; and the most harrowing grievance that the average American office-seeker can suffer is to have his claims to political preferment ignored by his party. Then, too, Santa Barbara city, which really dominated the politics of the county, had a large purchasable element among its voters, which, under the leadership and controlled by crafty politicians, decided the political destiny of aspirants for office on a coin basis. The advocates of a new county pointed to the many and grievous wrongs against the right of suffrage committed by the political bosses of Santa Barbara and urged a separation from their contaminating influence. Examples were many.

It is said that at one time when political feeling ran high a whole tribe of Indians were voted. At another closely contested election the passenger list of a Panama steamer was copied and a precinct of 20 voters rolled up 160 votes. The "hole in the wall" election fraud of 1852 was one of the many scandals that shook confidence in the verdict of the ballot box. At that election the voter passed his ballot through a hole in the wall. The election officers, who were all of one political faith, disposed of the ballots as seemed good to them. The electors of the other side had the privilege of voting early and often. If their votes were not counted

at least they had the satisfaction of casting a goodly number. The registry law of 1866 checked some of the more flagrant abuses, but bribery, coercion and the open buying of votes went on for several years afterwards.

Immigration had brought into the eastern end of Santa Barbara county a population almost entirely American, and the desire to cut loose from the western end with its peculiar election methods increased as population increased. In 1869, ten years after the failure of the first, a second effort to form a new county was made. Hon. A. G. Escandon was elected to the assembly largely on a county division issue, but Santa Barbara bitterly opposed the scheme when it came before the legislature and the bill for the creation of a new county failed to pass.

In the legislature of 1871-72, the measure again came to the front. Hon. W. D. Hobson, who represented the county divisionists in the legislature, was successful in carrying the measure. The bill creating the county of Ventura was approved March 22, 1872. The boundaries of the county are as follows: "Commencing on the coast of the Pacific ocean at the mouth of Rincon creek; thence following up the center of said creek to its source; thence due north to the boundary line of Santa Barbara county; thence in an easterly direction along the boundary line of Santa Barbara county to the northeast corner of the same; thence southerly along the line between the said Santa Barbara county and Los Angeles county to the Pacific ocean and three miles therein; thence in a northwesterly direction to a point due south and three miles distant from the mouth of Rincon creek; thence north to the point of beginning; and including the islands of Anacapa and San Nicolas."

The bill provided for the appointment of five commissioners to effect a county organization. Early in January the governor appointed Thomas R. Bard, S. Bristol, W. D. F. Richards, A. G. Escandon and C. W. Thacker.

A special election was called for February 25, 1873, to elect county and township officers. The total vote cast was 608 and the following were declared elected:

J. Marion Brooks, District Attorney.
F. Mollada, County Clerk.
Frank Peterson, Sheriff.
John Z. Barnett, County Assessor.
E. A. Edwards, County Treasurer.
C. J. De Merritte, County Surveyor.
F. S. S. Buckman, County Superintendent of Schools.
Dr. C. L. Bard, Coroner.

The supervisors were James Daly of the first district, a hold-over from Santa Barbara; J. A. Conaway of the second, and C. W. Thacker of

the third district. All the officers except the coroner were Democrats. The coroner had no opposition or he, too, would have been overwhelmed by the Democratic tidal wave. Pablo de la Guerra was the district judge of the second district—San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura. Milton Wasson was county judge. Frank Molleda, county clerk, died a few weeks after his election and S. M. W. Easley was appointed to fill the vacancy. The officers having all qualified and filed their bonds, the county of Ventura opened for business March 14, 1873.

The offices of the county officials except that of the treasurer were located in a rented building on the corner of Main and Palm streets in what was known as Spear's Hall. San Buenaventura owned a jail and this was used jointly by the town and county until the county jail was built. A plat for a court house square in the old mission orchard was deeded to the county by Bishop Amat; and in 1873 bonds were issued to the amount of \$6,000 by the county; the town donating \$4,000 for the purpose of building a court house and jail. The

project of building a court house in San Buenaventura aroused the opposition of other towns ambitious to be the county seat (particularly Saticoy and Hueneme), and a court house war was on with all its bitterness. The court house nevertheless was built among the century-old olives in the mission garden; and, although the mutterings of the discontented towns were heard for years afterwards, it availed them nothing. It is not probable that any one of the aspirants of early days will ever become the seat of county government. The main building of the court house was completed in 1874; a wing was added in 1878, and in 1884 four rooms were added to the west end.

During the years of 1872 and 1873 business was active in San Buenaventura and throughout the county. New buildings were going up, property changing hands, and the old town after its sleep of a century awoke from its lotus dream of ease to find itself metamorphosed from a sleepy, half-Indian, half-Mexican hamlet to a bustling, wide-awake, progressive American town.

CHAPTER XXXI.

VENTURA COUNTY—Continued.

ANNALS OF VENTURA TOWN AND COUNTY.

EARLY in 1872 San Buenaventura district issued school bonds to the amount of \$10,000 to build a new school house. The bonds were sold and the corner-stone of the building laid September 16, 1872. The number of school census children in the county in 1872 was 809, of which 323 were in the town of Ventura.

The first murder in the new county was committed March 3, 1873. In a dispute over land boundaries George Hargen shot and killed George Martin, on the Colonia rancho. Hargen, after the murder, attempted to escape by flight. He was followed by some of his neighbors, overtaken, arrested and taken back to the scene of the murder. He was confined in a small house and closely guarded. An inquest was held on the body of Martin and the verdict was that he had been murdered by Hargen without provocation. Martin was a peaceable man and a good citizen, Hargen a quarrelsome and dangerous fellow. After the inquest, Hargen was taken to a lone tree on the ranch and hanged. He showed no penitence for his deed, but expressed himself glad that he had killed Martin. No effort was ever made to arrest the vigilantes.

It was generally conceded that Hargen had received his just deserts.

The year of 1874 was one of abundant rainfall; crops were good, prices of grain and stock high, immigrants were coming and the city and county were riding on the wave of prosperity. The first boom was on. The town had grown rapidly. Its population was about 1,000.

The Ventura Library Association was incorporated November 23, 1874. The incorporators were Milton Wasson, James Daly, C. G. Finney, L. F. Eastin, G. S. Gilbert, Jr.; C. H. Baily, J. J. Sheridan, T. B. Steplton and L. C. Granges. All members paid \$5 a year to the support of the library; those not members were allowed the privilege of drawing books on the payment of twenty-five cents per month. A room was secured, and with the proceeds of a fair and festival was fitted up with shelves and furniture. Six hundred volumes were bought and the library opened. It was kept open until 1878, when, becoming involved in debt, it was closed. The library trustees, Messrs. James Daly, M. H. Gay, C. H. Baily, L. F. Eastin and J. J. Sheridan, made a proposition to the board of town trustees to transfer the assets of the association to the town, provided the town trustees would pay the library indebtedness and agree to levy a tax

for the support of the library in accordance with the state law providing for a library fund in incorporated cities and towns. The town board accepted the proposition and took charge of the library August 21, 1878. J. F. Newby was appointed librarian and held the office until February, 1888. The town owns its own library building, which is a part of the city hall. New books are added as means will allow. The library is in charge of Miss Florence Vandever, who is a very efficient and competent librarian.

In 1875 the town and the county had grown populous enough to support another newspaper. J. H. Bradley had done good work with the *Signal*, the pioneer newspaper founded in 1871. He made it a model country newspaper. His health failed and in 1873 he disposed of his interest in it to E. Shepherd and J. J. Sheridan. They kept up the early reputation of the paper. The first number of the *Daily Ventura Free Press* was issued November 14, 1875. It was published by O. P. Hoddy. The subscription price of the daily was \$8; weekly, \$3. In his salutatory, the editor says: "In conducting the *Free Press* we shall endeavor to the best of our ability to be a champion and friend of the people." The daily was a four-page, eight-column blanket sheet. The editor was often driven to desperation to fill his local columns with news items. The town was small, the people were intent on their own business and it was the same wearying round of sameness day after day. At the end of an uneventful week the editor utters this wail: "If ever in the publication of a local paper we were driven to desperation in search of items we are this week. Not even a dog fight has occurred to relieve the monotony. We have felt almost justified in placing a man on the watch for wild geese or sending a reporter to the clam beds."

February 19, 1876, H. G. McLean became proprietor of the daily and weekly *Free Press*. With the advent of a rival paper a newspaper war broke out. There was no scarcity of items after that. There was perhaps no more news, but there was more noise. People never quarrel silently. Expletives, hot with wrath or icy with irony, were hurled back and forth from sanctum to sanctum. During the famous More murder trial the rival papers assailed each other viciously, the *Signal* scathingly condemning the murder and the *Free Press* excusing it.

The Monumentals, a fire company, was organized in 1875; B. F. Williams, president; L. F. Eastin, secretary, and R. G. Surdam, foreman.

The Gas Company was organized the same year; J. M. Miller, president; L. F. Eastin, secretary.

February 25, 1876, the steamer "Kalorama," 491 tons' burden, belonging to the Coast Steamship Company, was lost. While lying at Wolfson's wharf, on account of the rough sea, she chafed against the wharf and was ordered to move out to the floating buoy. On the way thither her screw fouled with the mooring rope and left the vessel at the mercy of the wind, which drove her ashore. As she lay on the beach her heavy machinery broke loose in her hull. The loose machinery and the beating of the waves broke her to pieces. The loss was estimated at \$77,500.

In 1877 occurred the murder of T. Wallace More. The excitement, prejudices and political issues even, that arose out of the varying circumstances connected with the trial of the conspirators made this one of the most celebrated cases in the criminal annals of California. Thomas Wallace More, by purchase from the old Californian families, had acquired large land holdings in the Santa Clara valley. He and his three brothers at one time owned a tract thirty-two miles long, bordering on the Santa Clara river. Among his purchases was the Sespe rancho, originally granted to Don Carlos Carrillo in 1829. More bought this grant in 1874, paying in full for six leagues the amount of land the grant was supposed to contain. The United States Land Commission had confirmed the grant in 1853 for this amount. The United States, as adverse claimant, appealed the case to the United States district court. When the plat was brought into court it was found that the number of leagues had been changed from two to six at some time during the existence of the grant. More, to prevent the whole grant from being rejected, consented to take two leagues; the remaining four leagues being government land, was open to settlement and about forty squatters located on it. Frequent disputes arose between More and the squatters. The ill feeling between them was intensified by More attempting to buy the four leagues from the government under an act passed subsequent to the rejection.

On the night of the 23d of March, 1877, More was sleeping at the ranch house on his grant. About midnight the barn was discovered on fire and he and his hired man rushed out to save the contents of the building. More was shot down as he came into the light by some masked men, and while lying on the ground begging for his life was riddled with bullets. Suspicion fell upon the squatters. To avert it they held a meeting and some of the murderers were loudest in their condemnation of it, and passed resolutions denouncing it and offering their assistance in ferreting out the murderers.

Austin Brom, one of the Sespe settlers, having quarreled with Curlee, one of the conspirators, revealed to the administrator of the More estate the names of those who had conspired to kill More. As a result of these revelations and some other evidence obtained by the authorities, F. A. Sprague, J. S. Churchill, J. F. Curlee, Jesse M. Jones, Ivory D. Lord, Charles McCart, H. Cook and J. A. Swanson were arrested. N. H. Hickerson, chairman of the meeting at which the resolutions were passed, being on his death bed, also made some revelations. After the arrest Jesse M. Jones turned state's evidence. On trial Sprague and Curlee were found guilty. Sprague was sentenced to be hanged and Curlee to imprisonment for life. On the trial of Lord the jury disagreed. When the trial of the next conspirator was begun, Jones, a weak and unscrupulous fellow, having evidently been induced to do so by purchase or persuasion, retracted his former evidence and admitted that he had perjured himself. As it was impossible to convict without his testimony, the others were discharged. Sprague's sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Stoneman, when governor, pardoned him. Curlee obtained a new trial, and the jury disagreeing, his case was finally dismissed. Jones' financial circumstances were greatly improved by his connection with the plot.

The year 1877 was one of disasters to Ventura both by sea and land. Two vessels were wrecked in the bay that year. The brig *Crimea*, 223 tons' burden, loaded with lumber, while made fast to the wharf, parted her cable and was driven ashore by the heavy northwesterly gale prevailing at the time. The loss was estimated at \$9,200.

December 1, 1877, the brig *Lucy Ann*, 200 tons' burden, parted her mooring during a violent northwester and was broken to pieces. One life was lost. The vessel was valued at \$6,500.

The year 1877 was one of the dreaded dry years. After the almost total destruction of cattle-raising in the "famine years" of 1863 and 1864 the sheep industry came to the front in Southern California. The high price of wool in the years immediately following the close of the Civil war, the rapidity with which sheep multiplied and the small cost of their maintenance made the business of wool-growing very profitable. As the agricultural lands of the valleys were utilized for grain-growing the ranges were curtailed and the sheep were crowded back on the mesas and foothills. When drought came the feed on these was soon exhausted and sheep were dying by thousands. On the island of Santa Cruz alone 25,000 starved to death. On the main land whole droves perished. Some

of the owners drove their sheep to Arizona and Southern Utah and thus saved a remnant of their flocks. Others depending on a late rainfall delayed their departure until too late, and attempting to cross the deserts with their starving bands lost them all. The dry year put a temporary check to the prosperity the county had been enjoying for several years.

In 1879 the assessed value of the property of the county was \$3,399,000. The land under cultivation was estimated by the county assessor at 75,000 acres. Of this amount about one-half was sown in barley; corn came next and wheat third, the three cereals monopolizing about 60,000 acres of the cultivated lands; while the bean, now one of the great agricultural staples, only occupied 1,800 acres, and the sugar beet was then unknown among the products of the county.

The great flood of 1884 swept down through the Soledad cañon and carried the Southern Pacific Railroad track out of the cañon down the Santa Clara river to the sea. Out beyond the mouth of the river for several days during the flood a great raft made up of bridge timbers, ties and telegraph poles, the wreckage of the railroad, was tossed back and forth by the river current and the breakers. When the flood subsided this flotsam was cast on the beach or carried out to sea. The Santa Clara river spread out over the valley and for a time rivaled the Father of Waters during a spring rise. The flood did but very little damage in Ventura county.

In 1886 the construction of the coast line of the Southern Pacific Railroad was begun at Saugus, a station on the main road from Los Angeles to San Francisco. Work was pushed rapidly down the Santa Clara valley, and early in 1887 the road was completed to San Buenaventura. The reaction from the debilitating effects of bank failures on the coast, dry years and the low prices of grain did not begin till about 1882; from that on there was a steady advance in the price of real estate. With the advent of the railroad in 1887 it went up with a bound. The real estate agent became very much in evidence. What the town or the county lacked in actual conditions his vivid imagination supplied. On every side was evidence of growth and progress. The magnificent Hotel Rose was built at a cost of \$120,000. To prevent business from drifting up town too rapidly a syndicate of down-town property holders built the Anacapa Hotel. Streets were graded, sidewalks laid, a theater built and the town assumed metropolitan airs.

The railroad reached Santa Barbara in August, 1887, and there stopped. The halt would

not be long. The gap between the northern and southern ends would soon be closed, so the real estate boomers said. Besides, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe had surveyed a route from Santa Monica to San Buenaventura, then up the river of the same name, crossing the divide to the Santa Ynez, down its valley and by way of the Salinas valley and San José to San Francisco. Rivalry between the two roads would force them to hurry up the work. San Buenaventura on two main lines would become a great railroad center. But the Santa Fe did not materialize; the Southern Pacific remained stationary and the gap was wide open. Hope deferred made the heart of the real estate agent sick. The boom subsided and San Buenaventura awoke from a dream to the reality that she was not a great railroad center.

In 1890 the Federal census gave the town a population of 3,869, a very healthy growth for the decade. The population of the county was 10,071. The total number of school census children between five and seventeen was 2,703, of whom 1,962 attended school.

September 1, 1890, the town was lighted by electricity.

The Ventura County Pioneer Society was organized September 19, 1891. Dr. C. L. Bard was made president and L. F. Eastin secretary. The vice-presidents were John Barry, J. Hobart, K. P. Grant, Thomas A. Rice and J. A. Conaway. James Daly was chosen treasurer and A. J. Snodgrass marshal. All male residents of the county, June 2, 1873, were made eligible to membership. Sixty-two members signed the rolls the first evening.

F. S. S. Buckman, the first superintendent of schools of Ventura county, was assassinated in San Francisco by a man named Daly. He shot Buckman in the back, mistaking him for his (Buckman's) brother, with whom he had a quarrel. Daly was tried, found guilty and sentenced to the state's prison for life.

December 29, 1891, José de la Rosa, the first printer to set type in California, died in the town of Ventura. He brought a printing press and font of type to Monterey in 1834, and printed the first book ever issued in California. He was born in the pueblo of Los Angeles, Old Mexico, and lacked but eight days of being 103 years old. At the time of his death he was the oldest printer in the world. On the press he brought was printed the first newspaper published in California, *The Californian*, published by Semple & Colton, August 15, 1846.

The railroad to Nordhoff was completed in 1892.

July 9, 1895, an election was held to vote upon the proposition of bonds to the amount of

\$106,500 to purchase the property of the Santa Ana Water Company. The bond issue was carried by a vote of about seven to one in favor. On the question of issuing bonds in the sum of \$23,500 to purchase the arc light system of the Ventura Land and Power Company, submitted the same day, the vote stood six to one in favor. The proposition to purchase the water system was afterwards rejected by the town trustees on account of defective title so it was claimed.

The number of census children in the county in 1895 was 3,592. Two high schools had been established, Ventura and Santa Paula. The assessed valuation of the county in 1895 was \$8,236,147. It was estimated that the county in 1895 produced 2,600 carloads of beans valued at \$1,100,000.

The year 1898 marked the beginning of a new industry and the introduction of a new agricultural product into the county. The Pacific Beet Sugar Company erected a sugar factory and refinery at Oxnard and inaugurated the cultivation of the sugar beet. Oxnard was founded in January, 1898. The population of Ventura county, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 14,367, an increase of 4,298 in ten years, or about thirty per cent; that of San Buenaventura 2,470; of Santa Paula, 1,047; of Oxnard, 1,000.

OTHER TOWNS.

HUENEME.

Hueneme or Wynema, as the name was formerly spelled, is an Indian word, meaning a resting place, or place of security, and was so named by the Indians because in this bay or harbor they found a resting place from adverse winds. The town was founded in June, 1870, by W. E. Barnard, G. S. Gilbert and H. P. Flint. It was the first town really founded in the district, which later formed Ventura county. San Buenaventura, the oldest town of the district, grew up around the mission without founding. Hueneme is twelve miles south of the county seat and is situated on a coast projection of the Colonia rancho. The Hueneme Lighter Company established a shipping port here in June, 1870, and received shipments of lumber. During the first year 60,000 sacks of grain were loaded on vessels by means of lighters. Thomas R. Bard and R. G. Surdam obtained a franchise to construct a wharf at this point. Work was pushed rapidly on the structure, and in August, 1871, the wharf, 900 feet long and extending out to where the water was 18 feet deep, was completed. (In 1897 the wharf was extended to

1,600 feet, with an average depth of water at its end of 30 feet.)

Upon the completion of its wharf, Hueneme became one of the most important shipping points on the southern coast. It was the outlet by sea of the rich corn, barley and bean district south of the Santa Clara river; and of the wheat and fruit-growing valleys of the Las Posas, Simi and Conejo. Hueneme is a town of warehouses. It now has seven of these, with a capacity of 500,000 sacks. It has a bank with a capital of \$50,000, three churches and supports a weekly newspaper.

NORDHOFF.

Nordhoff, named for the celebrated writer, Charles Nordhoff, is located in the center of the Ojai valley, fifteen miles north of San Buenaventura. It has an elevation of 900 feet above the sea level. The town was founded in 1874. R. G. Surdam purchased sixty acres, which he subdivided into town lots. The town contains several churches, a good school and a public library. It supports a weekly newspaper, the *Ojai*, established in 1890. The Ojai valley is a famous citrus fruit belt. Nordhoff is connected with San Buenaventura by railroad.

SANTA PAULA.

Santa Paula, sixteen miles easterly from San Buenaventura, on the coast line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was founded in 1873 by Blanchard and Bradley. It is located at the junction of the Santa Paula creek with the Santa Clara river and takes its name from the creek. The first hotel opened in the town was Dodson's. Wiley Brothers opened the first mercantile establishment. One business place that antedated the founding of the town was Major Gordon's saloon, "The Cross Roads." One September day in 1873, Tiburcio Vasquez and his gang of robbers and cutthroats visited the major's liquid dispensary and spent money for drinks most lavishly. Their high toned liberality and disregard for money made a deep impression on the major; and after their departure he was loud in their praise. "The most polished gentlemen, sir, I ever met in California." The major very nearly had a fit when an officer of the law who was on their trail told the major who his "polished gentlemen" were.

In 1875 Santa Paula contained two hotels, two stores, two saloons, a postoffice and a flouring mill half a mile above the business center. The discovery of petroleum that year in Santa Paula cañon greatly accelerated its growth. It experienced another boom in 1887, when the railroad was built through the town. Since 1875 Santa Paula has been the headquarters of the

oil industry of Ventura county. The larger oil companies have offices here and a pipe line from the wells conveys the oil to Ventura. Besides the support the town receives from the oil industry it is the center of a rich fruit growing district. Both citrus and deciduous fruits are produced here. Santa Paula is a city of churches. It supports more different denominations than any other town of its size in the state. The Universalists, Presbyterians, Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Holiness and Christians have church buildings, and there are several other religious organizations who have not yet erected buildings. The town has an excellent high school. Two weekly newspapers—the *Chronicle*, founded in 1886, and the *Sentinel*—keep the people posted on the news of the day.

OXNARD.

Oxnard, named for Henry T. Oxnard, President of the American Beet Sugar Company, is the youngest town in the county, but in rapidity of growth it has distanced all competitors. January, 1898, it consisted of one lone house—a structure of rough upright boards. In March, two months later, there were seven buildings. In June, 1901, it boasted of an elegant house, a bank, a \$22,000 school house, a \$16,000 Masonic Hall, a number of mercantile establishments, among them one carrying a \$100,000 stock, a daily newspaper (the only one in the county), a number of fine residences, a sugar factory (the largest with one exception in the world), three church buildings, one of the prettiest designed plazas in Southern California and a population of 2,000. Its school census, taken May, 1901, gave its school population 523, the largest of any town in the county except that of San Buenaventura which numbered 720.

The following, compiled from the *Oxnard Courier*, gives a brief description of the sugar factory: "The construction of the Oxnard Beet Sugar Factory was begun early in 1898. The main building is an immense structure. It is 121 feet in width by 401 in length and 90 feet high. The sugar house, where the finished product is stored, extends from the west end of the building 220 feet, and is 65 feet in width. The boiler house is 100x300 feet. Crude oil is used for fuel and three iron tanks placed 700 feet away from the main building have a storage capacity of 33,000 barrels each. The twin steel smoke stacks are twelve feet each in diameter at the base, and rise to a height of 155 feet. They constitute a landmark that can be seen miles away. There are two vertical lime kilns, one 95 feet high and the other 85 feet, supplying 180 tons of lime a day, which is used

in clarifying and purifying the beet juice in the process of sugar making. The building, machinery, etc., cost \$2,000,000. Oxnard and the factory are connected by rail with the main line of the Southern Pacific by a branch road to Montalvo, distant five miles. The *Oxnard Daily Courier*, founded May 8, 1901, published by Charles A. Whitmore and edited by J. A. Whitmore, is the only daily paper now published in Ventura county. The *Weekly Courier* was established in 1898.

EL RIO.

El Rio was formerly known as New Jerusalem. It was founded by Simon Cohn in 1875. As about all the business of the town was in the hands of Hebrews, it took the name of the holy city of the Jews, with a prefix. It has considerable business. There is no synagogue in it, but it has a large Catholic church and parsonage. The Methodists had a church building there, but it has recently been removed to Oxnard. El Rio is on the stage road between Montalvo and Oxnard, and about half way between San Buenaventura and Hueneme.

MONTALVO, five miles by railroad easterly from San Buenaventura, is a small town with one of the Southern Pacific Milling Company's great warehouses in it. It is in the center of the apricot region. The Oxnard branch unites with the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad here. It was laid out in 1887, when the railroad was built.

SATICOY, on the railroad nine miles east from the county seat, was formerly known as the Springs. It is the principal town of the Santa Paula y Saticoy rancho. Saticoy and West Saticoy, two different settlements, are practically one for business. West Saticoy contains three churches and a school building that cost \$10,500.

FILLMORE began its existence at the advent of the railroad in 1887. From it is shipped the famous brown building stone. It is surrounded by oil derricks.

BARDSDALE is on the old Sespe grant, and was named for Thomas R. Bard, who sold 1,500 acres to R. G. Surdam. The latter laid out the town in 1887.

CAMULOS RANCHO, made famous by Helen Hunt Jackson in her story of Ramona, is in the extreme eastern end of the county near the railroad. Visitors have been debarred admittance to the ranch house, as it was in danger of being carried away piecemeal for relics.

Other post towns are Simi, thirty-four miles from the county seat; Springville, fifteen miles away; Piru City, thirty miles; Newberry Park, a mountain town, and Timberville, also in the mountains.

THE OIL INDUSTRY.

Next to Ventura's magnificent agricultural resources comes its wealth in petroleum. It is the pioneer county in oil production. The first attempt to utilize the oil from the seepages which abound in various parts of the county was made by George S. Gilbert in 1861. He put up a small refinery on the Ojai rancho and a similar one in the Santa Paula cañon, and made a fair quality of illuminating and lubricating oil. The experiment did not pay; the cost of production exceeded the profits.

In 1864, a company, composed of Leland Stanford, A. P. Stanford, W. T. Coleman and Levi Parsons, commenced operations in Wheeler cañon, Cache cañon, and at several other points. They hoped to find light oil similar to that of Pennsylvania. With the imperfect machinery for boring then in use, they could not sink deep wells. Their development work was done by running tunnels into the ridges where the seepages showed the presence of oil. One tunnel in Wheeler cañon yielded fifteen barrels of oil a day, but as it was a heavy black oil they had no use for it. So the tunnel was abandoned and work ceased.

In the same year, 1864, the California Petroleum Company, with a capital of \$10,000,000, was organized in Pennsylvania by Col. Thomas A. Scott, the great railroad magnate of that day. The company purchased the Ojai, Colonia, Calleguas, Simi, Las Posas and Guadaluasca ranchos. Machinery, tools, piping and everything needed in well boring were purchased in the east and shipped to California by water. Thomas R. Bard, now United States Senator of California, was sent to superintend the business of the company. Some of the machinery was lost while landing it at Hueneme. In June, 1865, the first well was begun in Ventura cañon, seven miles from San Buenaventura, near a large pit of tar. It was not a success. Another was bored, but was also a failure. After considerable experimenting a gusher was struck, but it soon ceased to gush. Several tunnels were run into the hills. Some of these gave a fair yield of black oil, but that was not what the Pennsylvanians were looking for. After four years of experimenting without success, the company retired from the oil business, having sunk over \$200,000 in prospecting.

About the time the Pennsylvania Company abandoned the field, Messrs. Adams and Thayer began prospecting. They had purchased land in what is now Adams cañon with the intention of going into stock raising. From the oil indications they imagined that oil stock might be the more profitable stock to raise. They devel-

oped several small wells. In 1876 they sunk a well and obtained a fine quality of light oil, just what prospectors for a decade or more had been seeking. Later in the year the Pacific Coast Oil Company made an important strike in oil of the same quality. The oil business began now to assume importance. In 1883, Lyman Stewart, an experienced Pennsylvania oil man, came to California and shortly afterwards W. L. Hardison came from the same state. They formed the Hardison-Stewart Company. This company and the Torrey cañon and the Sespe companies were later merged into the Union Oil Company of California. One of the wells sunk by the Hardison-Stewart Company is 2,800 feet deep. Another in the same cañon, bored in 1888, has produced 122,000 barrels in a single year, worth at that time \$4 per barrel. Well No. 16 of the Union Oil Company was a genuine gusher. It was estimated that 10,000 barrels of oil ran to waste before it could be capped. Oil development has steadily progressed in Ventura for a quarter of a century with no sign of decline. The principal oil districts are Santa Paula cañon, Adams cañon, Torrey cañon, Sespe, Little Sespe, and Piru.

The strikes of the later '70s developed the first oil boom of Southern California. Wherever a seepage showed, a claim was located, then a company was formed and stock sold. As the boom progressed, sharpers sunk holes and poured oil into them to entrap the confiding into purchasing claims or stocks. The second oil boom of Southern California, that of 1900, is too recent and too well remembered by those who were duped into purchasing wild-cat stock to need recording here. History repeats itself sometimes, and so do oil booms.

THEODOSIA B. SHEPHERD SEED AND PLANT CO.

On the block east of the Rose Hotel are the floral gardens established in 1886 by Mrs. Theodosia B. Shepherd. From small beginnings the enterprise has grown to a large business. From the gardens and seed farms near by are annually shipped to eastern dealers thousands of bulbs, besides seeds and plants in great quantities. By hybridization and fertilization Mrs. Shepherd has produced a number of new and beautiful flowers, among which may be named a new *eschscholtzia*—the Golden West. Mrs. Shepherd's greatest work has been with begonias, of which she has 300 varieties, many of these produced by crossings.

THE ISLANDS OF VENTURA COUNTY.

Ventura county includes within its area two islands: Anacapa, eighteen miles from the

coast, and San Nicolas, distant eighty miles. Anacapa is seven miles long and one wide. It is uninhabited. There is no water upon it. On the higher portions there is some vegetation, upon which a band of sheep subsists, obtaining water out of their feed. Father Gaballeria, in his History of Santa Barbara, writing of the Channel Islands, says: "One of them, formerly called the uninhabited island, was named Anacapa, meaning deceptive vision. This name the Indians had always applied to it. The Indians were wont to ply between the coast and the island with their canoes, and Anacapa island presents a complete deception to the navigator. At times the island seems quite near, when in reality it is a long distance away; and again it appears from afar a panorama brilliant with rich vegetation, while in fact it does not possess sufficient water to supply life's needs. The natives styled it for this reason Anacapa—false appearance, deceptive, illusory."

In the *Santa Barbara Gazette* of November, 1856, I find this account of the massacre of the Indians on San Nicolas Island by the Aleuts of Russian America: "In 1811 a ship owned by Broodman & Pope, of Boston, commanded by Capt. Whettemore, trading on this coast, took from the port of Sitka, Russian America, about thirty Kodiak Indians to the islands of the Santa Barbara Channel for the purpose of killing sea otter, which were very numerous on these islands. Capt. Whettemore, after landing the Kodiaks on the island and placing in their hands firearms and the necessary implements of the chase, sailed away to the coast of Lower California and South America. In the absence of the ship a dispute arose between the natives and the newcomers on account of the seizure of the females by the Kodiaks. The Kodiaks, possessing more activity, endurance and knowledge of war and having superior weapons, slaughtered the native males, old and young, without mercy.

"On the island of San Nicolas not a male, old or young, was spared. At the end of a year Capt. Whettemore returned, took the Kodiaks on board and carried them back to Sitka. From that period little is known of this island till 1836, when Capt. Isaac Williams, collector of the port of San Pedro, visited the island in a small vessel and took on board all the Indians remaining, except one woman who was left in the manner stated by Capt. Russell in the California Magazine. The Indians of the islands were of the type of the coast Indians, and were no doubt a part of them."

Retribution overtook Whettemore. His ship was captured the following year (1812) near the Sandwich Islands by the British ship of war

"Phoebe," and he was taken to England a prisoner of war.

The following is Capt. Russell's "Narrative of a Woman Who Was Eighteen Years Alone Upon the Island of San Nicolas, Coast of California," referred to in the above extract from the *Santa Barbara Gazette*. It was published in Hutching's California Magazine, November, 1856, and probably is the earliest and one of the most reliable accounts of the lone woman of San Nicolas Island. I omit the introduction which does not directly apply to the subject, and leave out the sentimental padding that the author stuffed into the story.

"One evening while seated beside our quiet camp fire, placidly smoking our pipes, Mr. Nidever related to me the following remarkable history: Twenty years ago the whole of the Indian tribes inhabiting this group of islands were engaged in a fierce and exterminating war with each other, and to such an extent was this deadly hostility waged that already the population had very much diminished and would in all probability before many years become entirely extinct. To prevent this, and at the same time to ameliorate the condition of the Indians, the fathers of the mission of Santa Barbara conceived the idea of removing them to the main land. For this purpose they visited the islands in company with a few partially civilized Indians and explained to them the advantages of removing to the mission. They finally consented to go on promise of protection from their enemies being given by the fathers.

Accordingly a small vessel was sent to the different islands and the various tribes were taken, one by one, to the mission of Santa Barbara. But while the last of the Indians were embarking at the island of San Nicolas and all were supposed to be on board, a child was missing, and its mother, after frantically looking for it on the ship and adjacent rocks, rushed off to the interior of the island to seek for it. A storm was threatening, and the captain, after delaying as long as he dared, put to sea. The storm broke in all its fury, and the vessel, after narrowly escaping shipwreck, landed its living cargo at Santa Barbara. Before the vessel could return for the woman, it was wrecked and entirely lost, and as no other could be obtained at that time, the poor woman had to remain upon the island, where she lived alone for eighteen years. After the discovery of gold it was rumored that San Nicolas was inhabited. Sea otter hunters had frequently found human footprints on it. As the footprints were all alike it was concluded that there was but one person living on it, and many attempts were made to find out who this strange being was. Mr. Nid-

ever, of Santa Barbara, a pioneer who came to California twenty-five years ago, took up the search. He had been a Rocky Mountain trapper, and was as expert as an Indian in following a trail. Visiting the island he discovered the tracks and followed them until he saw among the rocks of the island near the mouth of a cave a singular object on its knees skinning a seal. Upon approaching he found it to be a woman clad in a dress of feathers. When she saw him she jumped up, and with excessive joy ran towards him and seemed almost beside herself with delight at the sight once more of a human being. In her hand she held a rude knife-blade that she had made from a piece of old iron, probably obtained from the fragment of some wreck, and which she valued beyond anything in her possession. She was unable to make herself understood, except by signs. She willingly accompanied her rescuer to Santa Barbara. Father Gonzales of the mission tried to find some of the Indians who had been taken from the island eighteen years before, but none were discovered, and none of the Santa Barbara Indians understood her language.

"It appears from her narrative that after leaving the vessel in search of her child she wandered about for several hours, and when she found it the wild dogs which infest the island, even to the present day (1856), had killed and nearly devoured it. When she returned to the landing the vessel was gone with all her friends and kindred.

"From day to day she lived in hope, beguiling the weary hours in providing her wants. With snares made of her hair she caught birds, and with their skins, properly prepared, she made her clothing; her needles were neatly made of bone and cactus thorns; her thread was of sinews from the seal. In these and many other articles found in her possession she exhibited much of the native ingenuity she possessed. Whether she still remembered her own language or not will forever remain a mystery. She was very gentle and kind, especially to children, and nothing seemed to please her more than to be near them.

"The sympathy felt for her welfare caused the people to supply her, bountifully, with everything she needed, and very imprudently allowed her to eat almost anything she chose, and the result was that in about six months after her escape from her lonely exile she sickened and died, having undoubtedly been killed by kindness."

In the February number (1857) of Hutching's California Magazine the editor, in an article on The Indian Woman of San Nicolas, states that George Nidever, the gentleman who discovered

the woman, had presented Capt. C. J. W. Russell on his recent visit to Santa Barbara with a water-bottle made of grass, a stone mortar, necklace and other things made by the woman during her long and solitary residence on the island. He further states: "There is upon this island a good-sized cave in which she took up

her abode, and on the walls of which she had kept a rude record of all the vessels that had passed the island, and of all the most remarkable occurrences in her lonely history, such as seeing large quantities of seals, hailing of vessels in the distance, etc."

CHAPTER XXXII.

ORANGE COUNTY.

BY an act of the legislature approved March 11, 1889, the territory now forming Orange county was cut off from the southeastern portion of Los Angeles county. The movement to form a new county out of that portion was begun twenty years before it was accomplished. The late Major Max Strobel of Anaheim was the originator of the scheme. In the fall of 1869 he drew up a bill, creating the county of Anaheim and making the town of Anaheim the county-seat. The dividing line between the old and the new county began at a point in the Pacific ocean, three nautical miles southwestward from the mouth of the old San Gabriel river, thence running northeasterly, following the channel of that river to an intersection with the San Bernardino base line; thence east on that line to the division line between Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties.

Strobel had enlisted in his scheme the active co-operation of some of the wealthiest pioneers of the county. William Workman of the Puente, Temple, Rubottom, Fryer, Don Juan Foster, Ben Dryfus, A. Langenberger, and others, favored his project. Armed with numerous signed petitions and abundantly supplied with coin, Strobel appeared in Sacramento at the opening of the legislative session of 1869-70. Early in the session his bill passed the assembly with but little opposition. The hopes of the divisionist rose high, the new county was assured. Anaheim became a political Mecca for office-seeking pilgrims. Statesmen of Los Nietos and place hunters from San Juan counselled with the patriots of Anaheim, and parcelled out the prospective county offices among them.

Then came a long delay. Opposition to the scheme had shown itself in the senate. The people of Los Angeles city had awakened to the fact that they were about to be left with a large area of mountains and deserts, and but very little else.

The new county took in all of the fertile valleys of the Los Nietos, the San José and the Santa Ana. The delay lengthened. Strobel was

hopeful, but the opposition was working most vigorously. Gold would win, and gold he must have or all would be lost. The envious and uncharitable queried as to what had become of all the coin Strobel had taken with him, and intimated that he had been fighting the tiger in the jungles of Sacramento and that the tiger had the best of it. But the faithful gathered together their hard earned shekels, and the proceeds of many a gallon of wine, the price of many a bronco and many a bullock were sent to Strobel that he might convince the honest legislators of the richness and resources of the new county.

Another long delay and anxiety that was cruel to the waiting statesmen on the banks of the Santa Ana. Then one day in the ides of March the lumbering old stage coach, with its tri-weekly mail, rolled into the embryo capital of the new county. The would-be officeholders gathered at the postoffice, eager for the latest news from Sacramento. It came in a letter from Strobel. The bill had been defeated in the senate, but he was working for a reconsideration and would be sure of success if more money were sent. To Strobel's last appeal even the most faithful were dumb.

Major Max Strobel, the originator of the division scheme and its most earnest advocate in its early stages, deserves more than a passing notice. A soldier of fortune and a Machiavel in politics, he was always on the losing side. He was a man of versatile genius and varied resources, a lawyer, an editor, a civil engineer, an accomplished linguist and a man of education. He was a German by birth, and reputed to be of aristocratic lineage. A compatriot of Carl Schurtz and Sigel in the German revolution of '48, on the failure of that movement, with Sigel, his intimate friend, he fled to this country. He drifted down to Nicaragua, and for a time filibustered with Walker. He finally located in Anaheim, where he bought a vineyard and engaged in wine making. But the life of a vineyardist was too narrow and contracted for his

genius; he was constantly branching out into new projects. He was one of the pioneer petroleum prospectors of the state. In 1867 he sunk a great hole in Brea cañon, where, if he did not strike oil, he did strike the bottom of the purses of those whom he enlisted in his scheme. Even in this project his ill luck followed him. In the immediate vicinity of where he bored for oil thirty-four years ago, oil gushers abound to-day and fortunes have been made in oil.

After his failure to divide the county he started a newspaper in Anaheim. It was to be the organ of county division. It succeeded in dividing the divisionists into two factions, the Strobel and the anti-Strobel, who waged a wordy war against each other through the columns of their respective organs, the *Advocate* and the *Gazette*. Strobel's organ, *The People's Advocate*, died from some cause, probably insufficient nutrition, and was buried in the grave of journalistic failures. Strobel's last venture was the sale of Santa Catalina Island to European capitalists.

Supplied with funds by the owners and rich mineral specimens from the island, he sailed to England and located in London. He succeeded in convincing a syndicate of English capitalists of the mineral wealth and other resources of the island, and negotiated its sale for a million dollars. A contract was drawn up and an hour set on the next day when the parties were to sign and the money to be paid. When the hour arrived for closing the transaction Strobel did not appear. Search was made for him. He was found in his room dead, dead on the very eve of success, for the sale of the island would have made him rich. Negotiations for the island were broken off by the death of Strobel. Nearly twenty years after his death it was sold for one-quarter of what he was to receive.

Strobel might be said to be the father of Orange county. He was the progenitor of the scheme that resulted in its creation, although he died years before it was born. After the death of Strobel, the management of the county division scheme was placed in the hands of a committee. The name was changed from the county of Anaheim to the county of Orange, the committee arguing that immigrants would be attracted by the name, forgetful of the fact that there were only about fifty other places named Orange in the United States. The northeastern boundaries of the prospective county were contracted so as to leave out the San José valley, the people of that valley electing to remain in the old county. A bill creating the county of Orange was introduced into the legislative session of 1872, but it never reached a vote.

In 1873 the division question drifted into politics. A county division convention was held in Anaheim, and a man by the name of Bush from Santa Ana was nominated for the assembly. The policy of the divisionists was to force one or the other of the political parties to place Bush on its ticket to secure the division vote. In their conventions neither the Democratic nor the Republican party took any notice of Bush's candidacy. Ignored by both parties, he made an independent campaign, received a few votes and then passed out of the political arena forever.

In the legislature of 1874, Wiseman, nicknamed the "Broadaxe" from the vigorous way he hewed the Queen's English, appeared as the champion of county division. Neither his pathetic appeals for the oppressed people of the prospective county of Orange nor his superlative denunciations of their oppressors, the county officials of Los Angeles, convinced the lawmakers at Sacramento that the people were suffering for the want of a new county.

Another change was made in boundaries and name. The northern line of the prospective county drifted southward to the new San Gabriel river. In 1878 a bill to create the county of Santa Ana and making Anaheim the seat of its government was drafted. The name was a concession to Santa Ana, a concession, however, that failed to conciliate. The town of Santa Ana, that had no existence when Strobel promulgated the division scheme in 1869, had now grown to be a formidable rival of Anaheim. It was ambitious to become a county seat itself, and vigorously combated the division projects of its rival. Local jealousies and the opposition of Los Angeles defeated the measure in the legislature.

In 1881 another division effort was made. Anaheim patched up a truce with her rival, Santa Ana. The vineyard city was to have the seat of government for two years, then it was to be a free-for-all scramble among all the towns and the one that could corral the most votes was henceforth to be the capital of the county of Santa Ana. Bills were introduced in both the senate and the assembly, but died on the files, smothered by "slickens" (mining debris), the absorbing question of that session.

The question of county division fell into a state of "innocuous desuetude." The rivals, Anaheim and Santa Ana, were preparing for the final struggle. It came in 1889. Col. E. E. Edwards, a resident of Santa Ana, was elected one of the members of the assembly from Los Angeles county. He introduced a bill to create the county of Orange and leaving the location of the county seat to a vote of the people of the

new county. The northern boundary line had again drifted southward. Coyote creek had become the Rubicon, and it was only four miles north of Anaheim. Santa Ana in the change of boundaries had outgeneraled her rival and virtually decided the county seat question against her opponent. For twenty years Anaheim had contended for county division. Now she opposed it, but in vain. The bill passed and was approved by the governor. In the county seat question Santa Ana won over all of her rivals. The county of Orange set up in business for itself, August 1, 1889, and so ended the longest contest over the formation of a new county of any in the history of the state.

An election for county officers was held July 17, 1889, and the following named officials were chosen: Superior judge, J. W. Towner; sheriff and tax collector, R. T. Harris; district attorney, E. E. Edwards; county clerk, R. O. Wickham; auditor and recorder, G. E. Foster; treasurer, W. B. Wall; county assessor, Fred C. Smythe; county superintendent of schools, J. P. Greeley; county surveyor, S. O. Wood; coroner and public administrator, I. D. Mills; supervisors, William H. Spurgeon, S. Armor, S. A. Littlefield, Jacob Ross and A. Guy Smith.

Orange county is bounded north by Los Angeles county, east by Riverside, south by San Diego and west by the Pacific ocean. It has an area of 675 square miles, or 432,000 acres. All the area of Orange county, with the exception of a few hundred acres of mountain land, was covered by Spanish land grants. The old time ranchos south of the Santa Ana river except the Santiago de Santa Ana belonged to the Mission San Juan Capistrano; those north were attached to the Mission San Gabriel. After the secularization of the mission, these ranchos, when they became depleted of cattle and horses, were granted by the governor on recommendation of the ayuntamiento of Los Angeles to applicants who could comply with the law, that is, make certain improvements and stock the rancho with cattle.

SPANISH RANCHOS IN ORANGE COUNTY.

The following named comprises the ranchos within the limits of Orange county: Mission Vieja or La Paz, Trabuco, Boca de La Playa, El Sobrante, Niguel, Canada de los Alisos, Lomas de Santiago, San Joaquin, Santiago de Santa Ana, La Bolsa Chico, Las Bolsas, half of the Los Alamitos, part of the Los Coyotes, San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana, Cajon de Santa Ana, part of La Brea and a part of La Habra.

The Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, on which the cities of Santa Ana, Orange, Tustin and several smaller towns are located, is one of the

oldest grants in California. Col. J. J. Warner, writing in 1876, says, "During the first quarter of the present century, the Santiago de Santa Ana rancho was universally known among the people inhabiting the country, as one of the oldest ranchos, and there are many good reasons for the belief that its founding was contemporary with that of San Rafael." (The San Rafael rancho lying on the left bank of the Los Angeles river and extending to the Arroyo Seco was granted by Governor Pedro Fages, October 20, 1784, to José Maria Verdugo.)

"There is no room to doubt the statement that a grant of the Santiago de Santa Ana tract to José Antonio Yorba was made in 1810 by Gov. José Joaquin de Arrillaga, but in a partition suit in the district court for this county, a few years ago, for the partition of that tract of land among the heirs and claimants, testimony was introduced which showed that the original occupant of that tract was N. Grijalva, who, as also his wife, died leaving only two children, both daughters; that one of these daughters married José Antonio Yorba and the other Juan Pablo Peralta, and it is far more probable that the former of these two latter persons obtained a new or confirmed grant from Arrillaga in 1810 than that Grijalva should have established himself upon the tract without having obtained a grant from the governor. In this partition suit the court recognized the claim of the Peraltas as descendants of the original proprietor of the land."

The boundaries of the Santiago de Santa Ana as defined in the grant made in 1810, were the summit of the mountains on the northeast, the Santa Ana river on the west, the ocean on the south, and a line running from what is now Newport bay to a certain Red Hill for the southwest boundary. The rancho contained 62,000 acres. During the great flood of 1825, the Santa Ana river left its old channel at a point about three miles easterly of where Orange now stands and cut a new channel for itself some distance southeasterly from its former one. Between the two channels there was about 13,000 acres. The rancho was surveyed by a United States deputy surveyor, and the new channel was taken as its western boundary, although all the old residents claimed that the old channel was the true western boundary. The rancho Las Bolsas was floated over the land between the channels.

THE SQUATTER WAR.

In the early '70s, a number of settlers squatted on this land, claiming that it was government land. The land was covered with a heavy growth of willows and the squatters made a

living by cutting and selling the timber for fire wood.

The squatters soon found that they could not hold the tract as government land, for since the river was the dividing line between Las Bolsas and the Santiago, the land must be in one or the other ranchos. Their next move was to buy the claims of the Yorba heirs to all lands outside of that portion of the Santiago de Santa Ana that had been partitioned among the heirs. The legal contest between the squatters and the Los Angeles and San Bernardino Land Company, the owners of the Bolsas grant, was waged in all the courts up to the supreme court of the United States. In that court Judge Stephen J. Field decided that since a United States patent had been issued to the Bolsas first it held over the Santiago, which, although the older grant, had been patented later than the other. He required of the settlers a bond of \$75,000 before he would grant an appeal. This ended the squatter war. They could not put up the bond. The settlers were evicted by the United States marshal and the land company, after a decade of litigation, obtained possession of the disputed territory, but the timber was gone. The squatters really had the best of it.

SCHOOLS.

Orange county has most excellent public schools. Their efficiency is largely due to the untiring labors of Prof. J. P. Greeley, who has held the office of county school superintendent since the organization of the county. Through the efforts of Prof. Greeley the county possesses a larger teachers' library than any other county in the state. There are 2,300 volumes in the library. According to the first school census taken after the organization of the county (that of 1890) there were 4,011 children between the ages of five and seventeen. There were at that time in the county thirty-nine school districts and seventy-four teachers. The school census of 1900 gives 5,887 between the ages of five and seventeen. When the county was organized there was not a high school within its limits; now there are three.

The high school of Santa Ana was organized September, 1891. A fine new building, costing about \$30,000, was completed in 1900. Ten teachers are employed in the school. The total enrollment of pupils last year (1900-01) was 243.

Anaheim high school was organized in 1898. It employs four teachers and has an attendance of sixty-six pupils. Bonds have been issued for the erection of a high school building costing \$12,500. The corner stone of the new high school was laid July 4, 1901.

Fullerton high school is made up of a union of six districts. It employs four teachers and has an enrollment of sixty-two pupils. A two-story high school building was completed and occupied in 1898.

The educational affairs of the city of Santa Ana are managed by a board of education consisting of five members. There are six primary and grammar school buildings. Thirty teachers are employed in these schools. Prof. J. C. Templeton is the city superintendent and also the principal of the high school.

The pioneer school of the section now comprising Orange county was the Upper Santa Ana, now Yorba. The first school opened in it was taught by T. J. Scully in 1857. Hon. William M. McFadden, school superintendent of Los Angeles county from 1870 to 1874, taught in the district a number of years. About fifteen years ago the name of the district was changed to Yorba, the city of Santa Ana taking the former name of the pioneer district.

Since the county set up in business for itself it has built a handsome court house costing over \$100,000. The affairs of the county have been well managed. There has been a steady growth in production and a healthy increase in population. The census of 1890 gave the population of the county at 13,589. In 1900 it had increased to 19,696, a gain of over thirty-three per cent. Although one of the smallest counties in the state, it ranks among the highest in fruit production. Over 1,500 car loads of citrus fruits are shipped out of the county annually, bringing a return of nearly half a million dollars. The dried fruits amount to about 2,000 tons.

The Orange County Park in the Santiago cañon is one of the finest natural parks in the state. The park is the gift of James Irvine and contains 160 acres, wooded with magnificent oaks and sycamores.

HISTORY OF THE CELERY INDUSTRY.

Thirty-one years ago, when the author first visited the now famous peat lands of the Westminster and Bolsas country, these lands were known as ciénagas, and were regarded as worthless. These ciénagas were tracts of swampy lands containing usually ponds of water in the middle skirted around with a rank growth of willows, tules and nettles. During the rainy season the entire area of the ciénaga was overflowed. In the fall and winter these marshy lands were the resorts of millions of wild geese; they were also the haunts of wild ducks and other water fowl, and were the favorite hunting grounds of the sportsmen of that day. The early settlers counted the ciénagas as so much waste land, or rather as worse than waste, for

the drier portions of these swamps were the lurking places of wild cats, coyotes, coons and other prowlers which preyed upon the settler's pigs and poultry.

Later on the larger of these swamps became the feeding places of wild hogs that subsisted upon the tule roots and wild celery growing there. About twenty years ago some of the smaller of these marshes were drained, cleared of their brush and vegetable growth and planted to corn. The yield was so prolific that these lands rose rapidly in value. The settlers organized drainage districts and constructed canals to carry off the water, and these swamps were reclaimed. They became the most valuable corn and potato lands in the county. The abundant growth of wild celery upon which the wild hogs had fed and fattened before the reclamation of the ciénagas indirectly led to the experiment of growing tame celery upon them for the eastern markets.

The following sketch of the origin and growth of the celery industry of Orange county is compiled from the *Santa Ana Blade's* Celery edition of February 7, 1901: "The first experiment in celery culture on the peat lands was made in 1891 on a tract of land south of Westminster known locally as the Snow & Adams place, on which several thousand dollars was expended, but without satisfactory results. E. A. Curtis, D. E. Smeltzer and others were the prime movers in making the experiment the outcome of which was such a flat failure that all but Mr. Curtis gave up the idea. Mr. Curtis' pet scheme came to fruition sooner than was anticipated, for about this time he entered the employ of the Earl Fruit Company, and with the consent of the firm resolved to again give celery culture a trial.

"The proposition had many drawbacks, not least of which was the scarcity of help to cultivate the crop and the entire lack of experience in the laborers available. In this extremity, Mr. Curtis bethought himself of the Los Angeles Chinese market gardeners and their knowledge of celery growing, and at once entered into negotiations with a leading Chinaman to undertake the work of growing eighty acres of celery on contract, the Earl Fruit Company to furnish everything, including implements, needed in the cultivation of the crop, also money advanced for rental of the land and the supplying of water where needed by digging wells; so that \$5,000 was advanced before a stock of celery was ready for shipment. The result was fairly successful, notwithstanding the untoward experience of the Chinese laborers at the hands of white men, who worried and harassed the Celestials both in season and out of season, carrying their unrea-

soning resentment to the extent of burning the buildings erected by the Earl Fruit Company, carrying off the implements used in cultivation and terrorizing the Chinamen employed to the imminent risk of driving them away entirely and thus sacrificing the crop for want of help to attend it.

"All this risk and expense fell directly on the Earl Fruit Company, for returns for their investment could only come when the crop was ready for market, and it may easily be imagined that E. A. Curtis, as a prime mover in the venture, occupied a most unenviable position. But Mr. Curtis kept right on and overcame every obstacle that presented itself, and to E. A. Curtis, as manager for the Earl Fruit Company, is due the credit of demonstrating the superior advantages of Orange county for the successful growing of celery and the introduction and establishment of an industry that has permanently added hundreds of thousands of dollars to the resources of the county.

"The crop from the land thus experimented with was shipped to New York and Kansas City and consisted of about fifty cars, a considerable shipment at that time, as prior to then a car load of California celery was an unheard of quantity. There was, of course, not much profit made for that season after everything was paid, for the items of expense were many and included all the loss and damage suffered while the crop was maturing and a bill of \$1,100 paid an officer of the law for protection afforded the Chinese laborers while at work during the season. But it paid a margin of profit and proved beyond dispute that under favorable conditions celery culture might be undertaken with prospects of success, and this fact once established the rest was easy."

Celery growing has developed into one of the leading industries of Orange county. It is estimated that the area planted this season to celery will exceed 2,500 acres. About 1,000 cars were required to move last year's crop. The celery cars carry 150 crates, or about 1,200 dozen bunches.

The area of celery culture has extended from the peat lands where it was begun, over a considerable portion of the "Willows," a tract of land lying between the old and the new beds of the Santa Ana river, the scene of the squatter contest of twenty-five years ago.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has a branch line running from Newport Beach, the terminus of the Santa Ana and Newport road, to Smeltzer (eleven miles), near the northern extremity of the peat lands. The station and shipping points on this road are Celery, La Bolsa, Wintersburg, and Smeltzer.

THE OIL INDUSTRY.

Prospecting for petroleum in what is now the Fullerton oil district began more than a third of a century ago. In 1867 Major Max Strobel of Anaheim sunk a well in Brea cañon. About the same time a prospect well was sunk on the Olinda rancho, but in neither place was oil found in paying quantities. With the imperfect machinery in use at that time it was impossible to sink to any great depth. Indications were plentiful and every expert who prospected the cañons and foothills of the district was convinced that rich oil deposits existed in that locality. Brea cañon contained large deposits of crude asphaltum, and twenty-five years ago the Los Angeles Gas Company was shipping two car loads a week of brea for the manufacture of gas, it being cheaper than coal at that time. In 1897 the Santa Fe Railroad Company made

a rich strike, and since then oil development has gone on steadily.

The oil district extends from Brea cañon to the head of the Soquel cañon. In depth the wells range from 800 to 1,600 feet. The output of oil in November, 1900, reached 35,000 barrels. The Santa Fe Railroad Company is an extensive operator; at the beginning of the present year it had twenty-six wells yielding 10,000 barrels per month. The price of land in the oil district advanced with boom-like rapidity. The Olinda rancho, containing 4,480 acres, was sold early in 1898, before oil was struck on it, for \$15,000. The purchaser, after consulting some of his friends over his bargain, forfeited his deposit. Two years later the rancho was sold to a syndicate of capitalists for \$500,000. The oil of the Fullerton district is of superior quality. Its gravity ranges from 30° to 32°.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

ORANGE COUNTY—Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

ANAHEIM.

NEXT after the Mormon settlement of San Bernardino, Anaheim is the oldest successful colony experiment in the state. The scheme of purchasing with their combined capital a large tract of land, dividing it into small farms and planting it with vines for wine making, was originated by several Germans residing in San Francisco. Early in 1857 they began an examination of different localities for their proposed colony site. In the *Los Angeles Star* of September 19, 1857, I find these items regarding the project: "It is with much pleasure we make the announcement that the company who have for some time been seeking a location for an extensive vineyard have at last succeeded in obtaining land suitable to their purpose. The project is the most important ever contemplated in the southern country, and as it is to be carried out by energetic, practical men, there can of course be no doubt of its full success, especially as the stock required is already paid up.

"The Los Angeles Vineyard Company is composed of fifty share holders, who we believe are principally Germans, the majority residing in San Francisco. Each share is rated at \$750. They have purchased a tract of land on the Santa Ana river, about twenty-five miles from

the city, consisting of 1,200 acres, which is to be laid off in lots of twenty acres each. Streets are to be made throughout the grounds so that each lot shall open on a good highway. * * * The land has been purchased from Don Pacifico Ontivera, with certain privileges from Don Bernardino Yorba, from whose residence these grounds are situated about five miles. Mr. George Hansen, a very competent gentleman, has been appointed superintendent of the company. This we understand will be the largest vineyard in the world, there being none in Europe of such extent.

"The company is under the direction of a board of trustees in San Francisco—president, Otmar Caler; vice-president, G. Charles Kohler; treasurer, Cyrus Beythien; secretary, John Fischer. In Los Angeles the affairs are carried out under the direction of an auditing committee, composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. John Frohling, R. Emerson and Jay zinsky; sub-treasurer, Felix Bachman." The *San Francisco Alta* of January 15, 1858, has this notice: "The stockholders of the Los Angeles Vineyard Society held a meeting on the evening of January 13, at Leutgen's Hotel, Montgomery street. They resolved to give the name of Anaheim to their vineyard in the Santa Ana valley in Los Angeles county." This effectually disposes of that pleasant fiction often repeated

of late years, namely, that the colony was named for the first child born in it—Anna Fischer. At the time it was named there were no families living there. Its name is a combination of the German word *heim* (home) and the Spanish form of the proper name Ana—a home by the (Santa) Ana river.

The improvement of the tract purchased was begun in the winter of 1857-58 and pushed forward vigorously by the superintendent, George Hansen. The *Los Angeles Star* of January 30, 1858, contains this notice of the labor in progress on the colony site: "As may be expected, Anaheim is a busy place. All is life, industry and activity." * * * "In the operations at present in progress there, are employed seven men, fourteen horses and seven plows in making ditches; one man, one wagon and two horses procuring provisions and firewood; fourteen men, fourteen wagons and fifty-six horses in hauling fence poles; one wagon and ten horses in bringing cuttings; thirty-three men making ditches and fences; there are two overseers, besides cooks, etc.—making in all eighty-eight men, ten women, eighty-four horses, seven plows and seventeen wagons. The daily expenses are \$216."

"The land owned by the company is a tract of one and a half miles long by one and a quarter miles broad. It is surrounded by a fence five and a half miles long, composed of 40,000 willow poles, each of which is eight feet long, being six feet above the ground. They are planted one and a half feet apart, and are strengthened by three horizontal poles, and defended by a ditch four feet deep six feet wide at the top, sloping to a breadth of one foot at the bottom."

These willow poles took root and made a living wall around the colony. Across the streets were gates, which when closed shut out all invaders. This live fence was necessary to keep out the tens of thousands of cattle that roamed over the plains for miles on all sides of the little vineyard colony. The superintendent, George Hansen, constructed for the company a main *zanja* seven and a half miles long to bring water from the Santa Ana river to and through the colony tract and about three hundred and fifty miles of lateral ditches for distributing the water to the different tracts. On each twenty-acre lot, eight acres of vines were planted the first year. These were cultivated and cared for by the company. At the end of two years the vines first planted had come into bearing, and all assessments having been paid a division of the lands was made. Each shareholder had paid into the general fund \$1,200. Each lot had a value placed on it according to situation, improvements, etc., the values ranging from \$600 to \$1,400. The

division was made by lot. As each stockholder had paid in the same amount, viz.: \$1,200, the man who drew a \$1,400 lot paid over \$200 to the equalization fund, and the man who drew a \$600 lot received \$600 cash. In addition to his vineyard lot, each shareholder received a lot in the town plot. After the distribution, a number of the colonists came down from San Francisco, built houses on their lots and entered on the career of vineyardist and wine makers. Each proprietor assumed control of his vineyard lot December 15, 1859, and thereupon the company management ceased.

Among the original settlers there was but one man who understood the art of wine making. The colonists were mostly mechanics. "There were several carpenters, a gunsmith, an engraver, three watchmakers, four blacksmiths, a brewer, a teacher, a shoemaker, a miller, several merchants, a bookbinder, a poet, four or five musicians, a hatter, several teamsters and a hotelkeeper."*

They went to work with that patient industry characteristic of the Teuton. They had to learn the art of wine making mostly by experimenting. The colony was thirty miles from Los Angeles, the nearest point to obtain supplies. From there they had to haul lumber for building and all other necessities, until they established a landing on the ocean twelve miles from the town.

It was a hard struggle for several years, but their perseverance and industry won. The property that cost them an average of about \$1,080 originally, at the end of ten years was worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The colonist during that time had supported their families and paid for their improvement from the products of their lands.

Unlike the Spanish *pobladores* (colonists), who always built a church first and left the building of a school house to those who came after them, the Anaheim colonists built the school house first and left the church building to those who came later.

In the town plot of forty acres, which occupied the center of the colony, a lot had been reserved for a school house. On this a commodious building of adobe had been erected to serve the double purpose of a school house and assembly hall, but during the great flood of 1861-62 the waters of the Santa Ana river overflowed the colony site and damaged the foundations of the school house, rendering the building unsafe. A school was maintained in the Water Company's building on Center street until 1869, when a new building was erected.

The original colony tract contained 1,165

*Nordhoff.

acres (it was part of the rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana), and was purchased from Juan Pacifico Ontiveras for \$2 per acre. In 1860 the Anaheim Water Company became the possessor of the ditches and water rights originally belonging to the Anaheim Vineyard Company. The stock of this company was an appurtenance of the land and could not be diverted from it. This company originally incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock. In 1879 its stock was increased to \$90,000, and the ditches extended to cover what was known as the Anaheim extension.

The Cajon Irrigation Company's ditch was completed in November, 1878, at a cost of \$50,000. It tapped the Santa Ana river at Bed Rock cañon, and was, at the time of its completion, fifteen miles long. It has since been extended. In 1879 the Anaheim Water Company bought a half interest in this ditch. All the water interests on the north side of the Santa Ana river have been consolidated into the Anaheim Union Water Company. Anaheim was incorporated as a city February 10, 1870, but a city government was too great a burthen for the people to carry. The legislature of 1872, on petition of the tax-burthened inhabitants, disincorporated it. It was incorporated as a town by act of the legislature March 18, 1878. Thompson & West's History of Los Angeles county, published in 1880, says of the schools of Anaheim: "The town of Anaheim boasts of the handsomest school building and the largest school in the county outside of Los Angeles city."

For several years the school buildings had been inadequate for the school population. In 1877 Prof. J. M. Guinn, who had been principal of the Anaheim school for eight years, drafted a bill authorizing the district to issue bonds to the amount of \$10,000. He was instrumental in securing its passage by the legislature. It became a law March 12, 1878. The bonds were sold at par and the school building, costing over \$10,000, was built out of the proceeds. This was one of the first, if not the first, instance in the state of incorporating and bonding a school district to secure funds to build a school house—a method that since has become quite common and has given to California the best district school houses of any state in the Union. Anaheim school district was extended to take in what was formerly Fairview district and a four-room school house erected in West Anaheim.

NEWSPAPERS.

The pioneer newspaper of Anaheim and also of Orange county is the *Anaheim Gazette*. The first number was issued October 29, 1870.

It was established by George W. Barter, who

obtained a subsidy from a number of public-spirited citizens to found a newspaper in Anaheim. He bought the plant of the defunct *Wilmington Journal*. The old press that he obtained had come around the "Horn," and in 1851 had been used in printing the *Los Angeles Star*, the pioneer paper of Southern California. Barter, after a short and inglorious career, sold the paper to Charles A. Gardner in 1871. Gardner sold it to Melrose and Knox in 1872. Knox retired in 1876. Fred. W. Atheran was connected with the paper for a time in 1876-77, after which Richard Melrose became sole proprietor and continued so until it was sold to its present proprietor, Henry Kuchel. The *Orange County Plain Dealer* was established at Fullerton, March, 1898, and afterwards removed to Anaheim. It is an eight-column, four-page weekly; size of page, 20x25 inches. Its present editor and publisher is J. E. Valjean.

For a quarter of a century Anaheim was the greatest wine-producing district in California. About 1885 a mysterious disease attacked the vines. Within five years from its first appearance two million vines that made up the vineyards of Anaheim and vicinity were dead. After the destruction of the grapevines, the vineyard lots were planted with orange trees and English walnuts. These have come into bearing and have transformed the appearance of the old vineyard colony. The living wall of willows that once surrounded it and the four gates on the four sides that shut out the great armies of cattle that once roamed over the plains beyond disappeared long ago. There is little in the present appearance of Anaheim to remind the old-timer of the "Campo Aleman" (German Camp), as the native Californians named it forty-five years ago.

CHURCHES.

The pioneer church of Anaheim is the Presbyterian. It was organized by Rev. L. P. Webber (the founder of the Westminster colony) in 1869.

The church building was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$3,500. The Episcopal Church of Anaheim was organized April 27, 1875. The church building was completed in the fall of 1876, at a total cost of \$3,600. The Roman Catholic Society was organized in 1876. A church, costing about \$1,000, was built in 1879. These are the pioneer churches. In addition to these, the Methodist Episcopal North and the Christian denominations have church buildings.

FRATERNITIES.

Anaheim Lodge No. 207, F. & A. M., was organized in October, 1870. The lodge built a hall

in 1874, at a cost of \$4,000. Anaheim Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized January 23, 1872. Odd Fellows' Hall was erected in 1875. Orpheus Lodge No. 237, I. O. O. F., was organized November 5, 1875. Orion Encampment No. 54, I. O. O. F., was organized January 4, 1876. Anaheim Lodge No. 85, A. O. U. W., was organized March 5, 1879. It surrendered its charter in 1893, but was reorganized under the same name and number in June, 1900. The various fraternal organizations are well represented in Anaheim.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In January, 1875, the Southern Pacific Railroad completed a branch to Anaheim. For nearly two years that town was the terminus; then the road was extended to Santa Ana, where it ended. In 1887 the San Diego line of the Southern California or Santa Fe system was built through the city. The same year a number of vineyards in the eastern part of the town were divided into building lots. The Hotel del Campo, a \$40,000 tourist caravansary, was built, but it did not pay and came very near bankrupting its progenitors. The city has steadily progressed through all vicissitudes. It has a bank (the Citizens'), a number of stores, several manufacturing establishments, and is the center of a large trade. Its growth has always been solid and substantial.

CITY OF SANTA ANA.

Santa Ana, the capital of Orange county, was founded in October, 1869, by William H. Spurgeon. He purchased the allotment of Zenobia Yorba de Rowland, one of the heirs to the rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. The tract purchased contained seventy-six acres. This, with the exception of ten acres reserved for a public square, Mr. Spurgeon platted in town lots and placed on the market for sale. He built a store room, 18x36 feet, on the northeast corner of Fourth and West streets, of rough redwood boards battened. This was the first building erected in the town. In this building he opened a general merchandise store. At first the only patronage he received from the citizens of the town was his own, for the reason that he constituted the town's entire population. But he did not long remain "monarch of all he surveyed." Others joined him, and in December there was a population enough to organize a school district. The district was named Spring. In January a public school was opened; Miss Annie Casad was the first teacher. The school house was a rough board structure, with long, backless benches for seats, and no desks or blackboards. It stood on Sycamore street, near Third.

Santa Ana was about two miles south of the old stage road that led from Los Angeles to San Diego. This road was the so-called Camino Real or Royal Highway that had been traveled for a century. There were no bridges across the Santa Ana river at that time. In winter when the waters were high, on account of the quicksands fording the river was a hazardous undertaking. The Rodriguez crossing, just north of Orange, on the old stage road, was the only safe crossing in times of high water. Mr. Spurgeon built a road at his own expense from the stage road to his town and subsidized the stage company to diverge its route through Santa Ana. He secured a post-office for the town and was appointed postmaster. His salary was the munificent sum of \$1 a month. He held the office until 1879, when the yearly compensation had increased to \$800. Then several public-spirited citizens were not only willing, but anxious to relieve him of his burden. At first the town grew slowly. Much of the country around it was held in large tracts and was sparsely settled. In 1877 the Anaheim branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad was completed to Santa Ana. This gave the town an impetus that sent it way ahead of its competitors, Orange and Tustin. It became the business center of a large area of country.

The first newspaper established in the town was the *Santa Ana News*, founded by Nap. Donovan May 15, 1876. It was not a paying venture, and after running it about a year he sold it to Spurgeon, Fruit and James McFadden, who experimented with it for a time and then discontinued its publication.

PIONEER CHURCHES.

The first church organized at Santa Ana was the Methodist Episcopal South. The organization was effected at a meeting held in the residence of W. H. Tichenal in December, 1869. Services were held in a private residence at first, and later on in the school house. A church building was erected in 1876. The Methodist Episcopal Church North was organized in 1874. The Baptist Church was organized in March, 1871. Its building was completed and dedicated in September, 1878. The United Presbyterian Church was organized June 22, 1876. Its edifice was completed August, 1877. These are the pioneer church organizations, all of which were organized over a quarter of a century ago. Now almost every religious denomination is represented in the city.

FRATERNITIES.

The following named are the pioneer fraternal organizations: Santa Ana Lodge, F. & A.

M., was organized October 1, 1875. Santa Ana Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F., was organized October 30, 1875. Santa Ana Lodge, No. 151, I. O. G. T., was organized January 19, 1878. Santa Ana Lodge, No. 82, A. O. U. W., was organized February 27, 1879. Sedgwick Post, No. 17, G. A. R., was organized December, 1879. The following named orders and societies, in addition to those named above, have organizations in the city: Sedgwick Woman's Relief Corps; K. O. T. M. Tent No. 8; Santa Ana Commandery, No. 36, K. T.; Santa Ana W. C. T. U.; Hermosa Chapter, O. E. S.; Santa Ana Council, Fraternal Aid Association; Santa Ana Lodge, K. of P.; Shiloh Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R.; Santa Ana Camp, Woodmen of the World; Court Santa Ana, Foresters of America; L. O. T. M., Ekell Society; Uniform Rank, K. of P.; Court Silverado, I. O. F.; Sycamore Lodge, Rebekahs.

BANKS.

The pioneer bank of Santa Ana is the Commercial, incorporated in April, 1882. It transacts a general banking business.

The First National Bank was organized May, 1886. It has a paid-up capital of \$150,000. It pays interest on deposits, as well as doing a general banking business.

Orange County Bank of Savings was organized in 1889. It pays interest on deposits.

THE PRESS.

Santa Ana is well supplied with newspapers. The pioneer paper of Santa Ana, as has been previously stated, was the *Santa Ana Weekly News*, established May 15, 1876, by Nap. Donovan. It was short-lived. The next paper was the *Santa Ana Herald*, established in October, 1877, by Nap. Donovan. In 1880 it was sold to Jacob Ross. November 13, 1881, A. Waite became the publisher. He continued in charge to 1886. As the *Orange County Herald*, weekly and semi-weekly, it is now published by Hon. Linn Shaw.

The *Pacific Weekly Blade* was founded in 1886 by W. F. X. Parker and J. Waterhouse. Later Waterhouse purchased Parker's interest in the paper and founded the *Daily Blade* in 1887. In 1889 the paper passed into the hands of a syndicate, composed of Victor Montgomery, W. H. Spurgeon, J. M. Lacy and C. W. Humphreys. The syndicate conducted the paper until May, 1895, when the present management, McPhee & Co., purchased the property. The daily is an evening paper.

The *Santa Ana Weekly Bulletin* was founded June 16, 1899, by D. M. Baker and J. W. Rouse. It is now published by D. M. Baker and F. A.

Chamberlin. It is Democratic in politics. The semi-weekly *Standard* is published by Belmont Perry.

KEARNEY'S WATERLOO.

The town of Santa Ana attained considerable prominence during the anti-Chinese campaign of the so-called workingmen's party as the place where the sand lot agitator, Dennis Kearney, met his Waterloo. Kearney was making a tour of the southern counties, delivering vituperative harangues against the government and abusing every man of prominence who did not truckle to his domination. He had a large following in Southern California, the leaders of which were for the most part disgruntled politicians out of a job, but who hoped to ride into power on the sand lot agitation. Kearney, feeling secure in the number of his followers, turned his abusive tongue loose on certain persons in the different communities he visited who had incurred the enmity of his adherents there, without regard to whether the information given him was true or false. Reaching Santa Ana on his journey southward, he delivered one of his characteristic harangues. In it he made a number of false charges against the McFadden Brothers, who a year or so before had built a steamer and ran it from Newport to San Francisco in opposition to the Old Line Steamship Company, but had finally been compelled to sell it to their opponents at a considerable loss.

As Kearney was about to take the stage for San Diego at the old Layman Hotel, that then stood on the present site of the Brunswick, he was confronted by Mr. Rule, an employe of the McFaddens, with a demand for the name of the person who had given him the lying information about the steamship transaction. Kearney turned livid with fear and blubbered out something about not giving away his friends. Rule made another and more imperative demand for the name. Kearney began to back off from his opponent, fumbling at his pistol pocket in an effort to draw his gun. Rule struck him a blow that sent him reeling across the sidewalk against the hotel. Recovering himself he ran through the barroom into the dining room and across a vacant lot into a drug store, pursued by Rule. In the drug store Rule floored him, and, holding him down, punctuated each demand for the name of the informer by a punch in Kearney's countenance. One of the slandered men rescued Kearney from his uncomfortable position. Rule's attack on the sand lot agitator was made without the knowledge of his employers, who would have prevented it had they known any such action was contemplated. Kearney departed for San Diego, a sadder and a wiser

man. He had learned to his sorrow the arant cowardice of the men who had been urging him on in his tirades of slander; not one of whom when he was taking his punishment at Santa Ana had dared to interfere in his behalf. He had counseled hemp and mobbing for plutocrats and capitalists, but when a little mob-law had been applied to himself he whimpered. He had said from the sand lot platform: "I hope I will be assassinated, for the success of this movement depends on that;" but when offered an opportunity to play martyr for the cause, he had fled the chance with all the agility that fear lent his heels. From that day on his star waned. When, with pistol in hand, he had taken to his heels and fled from an unarmed opponent he had shown himself to be a cowardly blatherskite. Rule had unmasked him. His followers began to desert him. The politicians who had hoped to ride into power on the back of this ex-drayman, when his following began to desert him, scrambled out of his party with as much speed as they had tumbled into it. Rule a few years later was drowned in Newport bay.

ORANGE.

The territory of Orange originally bore the name of Richland. In 1870 A. B. Chapman and Andrew Glassell bought the allotments of several of the Yorba heirs in the Santiago de Santa Ana rancho, comprising several thousand acres. This tract was subdivided into ten, twenty and forty acre lots. Eighty acres were divided into town lots.

A ditch from the Santa Ana river was constructed to the tract in the winter of 1871-72. Several vineyards of muscat grapes were planted in the spring of 1872, and a few orange trees. Early in 1873 a post-office was established and named Orange. The agitation for the formation of a new county to be named Orange was quite active about this time. The town of Orange had hopes of becoming the seat of government of the new county. The former name of the district, Richland, fell into disuse and Orange took its place both for the town and school district. A school house was built in 1873. In 1874 the first church was built. It belonged to the Methodist denomination, but was also used by others. A hotel was erected, but as the patronage was not sufficient to support it, it was used as a sanitarium. Three stores, the hotel and a saloon constituted the business houses of the town in 1875. In the winter of 1878-79 a new ditch was constructed at a cost of \$60,000. This gave an abundant water supply and the settlement flourished.

The ravages of the yellow scale in the early '80s retarded citrus tree culture, and the vine dis-

ease materially injured the raisin industry. The energy and perseverance of the people overcame all obstacles and the district has become a large producer of oranges and lemons. Orange supports six churches, each owning its own house of worship. The denominations represented are the Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian, Lutheran, Baptist and Episcopalian. The town supports a free library, containing about 3,000 volumes. Connected with the library is a reading room. Orange supports two weekly newspapers, the *Orange Post*, established in 1885 by William Ward, and, passing through several hands, it was bought in 1892 by its present editor and proprietor, Mrs. Alice L. Armor. The *Orange News* was founded in February, 1886, by its present publisher, James Fullerton.

Orange is an incorporated city of the sixth class. It is located at the junction of the kite-shaped track and the surf line of the Southern California or Santa Fé Railroad. It is also connected with Santa Ana by a motor line.

TUSTIN.

In 1867 Columbus Tustin and N. O. Stafford bought of Bacon & Johnson a tract of land containing 5,000 acres. This they divided equally between them. Mr. Tustin, on his portion, subdivided about 100 acres into town lots and named the place Tustin City. On the town site, at his own expense, in 1872, he built a school house. The same year a post-office was established in the town or city. In 1887 the Tustin branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad was built to the town, which ever since has remained the terminus of that road. The town has a bank, hotel, store and other business facilities. It has an excellent school, employing six teachers. The Presbyterians and Adventists have church buildings.

FULLERTON.

Fullerton while one of the youngest towns of the county is one of the most thriving. It is a child of the boom and was founded in 1887. It is located on the Santa Fé Railroad, twenty-three miles southeast from Los Angeles and ten miles northerly from the county seat. It is surrounded by an excellent fruit country and does a heavy shipping business in English walnuts, oranges and lemons. The oil from a number of wells in the oil district is piped to Fullerton for shipment. The town has several hotels, a number of mercantile establishments, a bank and a newspaper, the *Fullerton Tribune*, established in 1898. The union high school building, a brick structure, costing about \$10,000, was completed and dedicated in 1898. The town is not incorporated. At a recent election the question of incorporating was decided in the negative.

WESTMINSTER COLONY.

In the autumn of 1871 Rev. L. P. Webber secured from the Los Angeles and San Bernardino Land Company a tract of 8,000 acres lying between Anaheim and the ocean on which to locate a colony. It was intended to be a temperance colony. The settlers pledged themselves not to grow grapes for the production of wine and brandy. The founder endeavored, as far as he was able, to secure settlers of his own church and the colony was known as a Presbyterian settlement. The first church erected in the colony was Presbyterian. A tract of 160 acres in the center of the colony lands was subdivided into town lots. A hotel, a school house, three churches, a blacksmith shop, two store buildings, a doctor's office and drug store were built on the town site; then, the town stopped growing and has remained stationary ever since. Of late years dairying has become the principal industry and two creameries are located near the town. Near Westminster are the famous peat lands, where trainloads of celery are grown and shipped to the eastern states.

GARDEN GROVE.

The town of Garden Grove was founded in 1877 by Dr. A. G. Cook and Converse Howe. A post-office was established the same year. A large business house was built and a store opened in it. The building was burned down in 1880. The town has a fine school house and employs five teachers. It has a hotel, a Methodist church, a Holiness church and a Latter-day Saint's organization. There are a number of walnut groves in its immediate vicinity. It is surrounded by an excellent agricultural country.

LOS ALAMITOS.

A large sugar factory was located on the Alamitos rancho in 1897. Around this has grown up a town. It is located on a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, extending from the Santa Ana line at Lorra, near Anaheim, to Ala-

mitos, nine miles. The beet sugar factory distributes about a half a million dollars yearly among the farmers in this district. There is a school building, a church and boarding houses for the employes of the factory.

BUENA PARK.

The town of Buena Park was laid out in 1887. It is located on the Southern Pacific Railroad, thirteen miles northerly of Santa Ana. It has a condensed milk factory, established in 1889. This factory distributes monthly about \$15,000 for milk and labor. The town has a hotel, two general merchandise stores, a school of two departments, and a Congregational church.

NEWPORT BEACH.

Newport Beach is the chief seaport of Orange county. It is ten miles southwest of Santa Ana and is reached by the Santa Ana & Newport Railroad. The town contains a school house, a Methodist church, a post-office and a mercantile establishment. It has a wharf where freight and passengers are landed. It is a favorite seaside resort for the people of Santa Ana.

CAPISTRANO.

The first settlement in Orange county was made at what was formerly known as San Juan Capistrano. The mission of that name was founded in 1776. After the secularization of the missions an Indian pueblo was established here, but it was not a success. A Mexican population built up a town at the ruins of the old Mission buildings. Capistrano is probably the most thoroughly native Californian of any town in the state. The Mission church, destroyed by an earthquake, was the largest and most imposing building ever built by the Mission fathers. Its ruins attract many visitors. Capistrano has a hotel, several stores, a school house and a number of saloons. Church service is still held in a room of the old Mission buildings. Capistrano is on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad, sixty miles from Los Angeles and about the same distance from San Diego.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

RIVERSIDE county, the youngest of the counties of Southern California, was formed of segregated portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. San Bernardino parted with 590 square miles of her territory, which included the rich valleys and foothills of the southwest section. In this area are the cities and towns of Riverside, Corona, Beaumont and Banning. The early history of the portion segregated is properly a part of the history of San Bernardino, but to make a continuous narrative I give a brief outline of the first settlement of that county.

The earliest settlement within the bounds of what is now San Bernardino county was made at what is known as Old San Bernardino, or, as it is sometimes called, the Old Mission of San Bernardino. In the year 1820 an adobe building forty varas wide by eighty long, with walls three feet thick and thatched with tules, was erected on a sloping mesa of the upper Santa Ana valley. It was not built for a mission church, as is generally supposed. It was built as a store house for the large crops of wheat raised by the Mission Indians of the valley, and a part of it was used as the residence of the mayordomo or overseer of the neophytes. The rancho on which it was located belonged to the Mission San Gabriel and was named by the padres San Bernardino. From the rancho the county derived its name.

After the secularization of the Missions in 1835, the rancho was used by Don Antonio Maria Lugo as a cattle range. One of his sons resided in the old building erected by the padres. In 1842 Governor Alvarado granted to José Maria Lugo, José del Carmen Lugo (sons of Don Antonio Maria Lugo) and Diego Sepulveda the Rancho de San Bernardino, containing nine square leagues, or about forty thousand acres. Upon this tract is located the city of San Bernardino. The Lugos built houses for themselves and for their vaqueros and thus became the first settlers.

The Jurupa, another of the Mission ranchos, was granted to Juan Bandini in 1838 by Governor Alvarado. Bandini stocked the rancho

with horses and cattle. The mountain Indians and the renegade neophytes, who had joined their gentile brethren, were expert horse and cattle thieves. They made frequent raids upon the stock of the rancheros of the valley and rendered both their lives and their property unsafe. To resist the encroachments of the Indians, the ranch owners encouraged immigration. The first colony to settle in the valley consisted of twenty families of New Mexico. They located on the upper part of the Jurupa. Their town, known as Agua Mansa (still water), was built on the low bank of the Santa Ana river. It was entirely destroyed by the great flood of 1862. At the close of the Mexican era (1847) the settlements in the San Bernardino valley consisted of a few scattered ranch houses, with their accompaniments of corrals and jaceles or huts of the Indian laborers.

After the discovery of gold in 1848 the immigrants who reached Salt Lake City too late to cross the Sierra Nevadas on account of the deep snow in the mountain passes had to choose between wintering with the Saints or reaching California by some Southern route. Early in 1849, an advance guard of Mormons had found a route to Southern California that was not blocked by snow in the winter. This route led southwesterly from Salt Lake along the foot of the Wasatch Mountains, then through the Utah valley to the southern end of Utah Lake, where it struck the old Spanish trail from Los Angeles to Santa Fe. This trail entered the San Bernardino valley by the Cajon Pass.

A train of 500 wagons came by this route to California in the winter of 1849-50. Jefferson Hunt, a former captain of the Mormon Battalion, was the guide. In the winter of 1850-51 a large number of immigrants came by that route, and for many years the belated gold-seekers reached the land of promise by the Mormon trail, as it was called.

Brigham Young, recognizing the necessity of some more accessible outlet to the ocean for the inland empire that he hoped to found than over the high Sierras or eastward to the Missouri across the long stretch of arid plains, early in the spring of 1851 sent out a colony to form a Mormon stake of Zion somewhere near

the mouth of the Cajon Pass. The first detachment of this Mormon colony, consisting of 150 families, reached the San Bernardino valley early in May, 1851. While the leaders were looking for a location the immigrants remained encamped at the southwest entrance to the Pass.

In June about 300 wagons arrived from Salt Lake. A portion of these were Mormons and the remainder belated gentiles from the "states." During the summer about 900 Mormons arrived in the San Bernardino valley. In September the leaders of the band, Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich, bought the San Bernardino rancho, consisting of eight square leagues, from the Lugos. The stipulated price was \$77,500. It was bought on credit, the Mormons depending on their future grain crops for the purchase money. The colonists set about improving the land, and the same year of their arrival they had 3,000 acres sown in grain. In the spring of 1852 the Indians became troublesome and the Mormons built a fort on part of what is now the site of San Bernardino City. The Indians were subdued and the Mormons located on their individual tracts. The rancho was subdivided into five, ten, twenty, forty and eighty acre lots. These lots were sold on reasonable terms to persons desiring to settle. The colony became quite prosperous. In 1856 the colonists produced 30,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000 bushels of barley and 7,000 of corn. They owned, according to the assessor's report of that year, 14,470 cattle and 1,558 horses. The population on the ranch was estimated at 3,000. In the town of San Bernardino there were ten business houses.

In 1857 trouble came upon the colony. For ten years Brigham Young had acted as governor of the state of Deseret, as the Mormons called their settlements in the Salt Lake valley. He and his followers had given the United States government a great deal of trouble. President Buchanan shortly after taking office appointed Amos Cummings governor of Utah to supersede Young and sent a force of 2,500 soldiers to aid Cummings in enforcing the laws. Brigham and the Twelve Apostles rebelled and prepared for war. He issued a mandate ordering all the Mormons in the distant Stakes of Zion to return to Salt Lake. The faithful at San Bernardino obeyed. They disposed of their property for whatever they could get for it and departed. Some remained. These were called "independents" and were regarded by the faithful as renegades. Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich, the purchasers of the rancho and the leaders of the colonists, with a train of thirty wagons, took their departure for Salt Lake April 25, 1857. This was the first train to go. During the sum-

mer and fall about 1,200 Mormons left San Bernardino for Salt Lake.

In December, 1857, about 25,000 acres of the rancho which had not been subdivided and placed on sale was transferred by Lyman, Rich, Hanks & Co. to Messrs. Conn, Tucker, Allen & Coopwood. Although many of the Mormons remained and some of those who obeyed the "prophets'" call returned later, San Bernardino thereafter ceased to be a Stake of Zion and ceased to be distinctively a Mormon colony.

Up to 1870 the increase in the population of the county was slow. It was isolated and far from market. Most of the land was held in large tracts and was devoted to the raising of cattle and sheep.

The early '70s was the colony-forming era of Southern California history. This form of colonization wrought a great change in the class of immigrants coming and in the kind of productions grown. It was the transition period from cattle and sheep to grain and fruit. San Bernardino county profited greatly by the change, but of this more anon when we come to treat of Riverside.

FORMATION OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Having given a brief outline of the history of one of the counties from which the most populous portion of the new colony was segregated, I take up the formation of Riverside county. The first attempt to form the county of Riverside was made in the legislature of 1891. Three ambitious towns in Southern California were at the same time seized with a desire to become county seats, and bills were introduced in the legislature of 1891 to form the three new counties from territory taken from the three old counties, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego.

Pomona county was to have been formed from the eastern portion of Los Angeles county and a slice taken from the western side of San Bernardino. Riverside county sliced a triangle off the southwestern part of San Bernardino and appropriated a rectangle of San Diego's northwestern area; while San Jacinto county cut deep into San Diego's eastern area. Bills creating these counties were introduced in the legislature. Then there was a triangular contest between the inchoate counties, each fighting its rivals. The old counties, San Bernardino and San Diego, bitterly opposed the schemes of the divisionists. One San Bernardino editor denounced the division plan as "geographical sacrilege," and another charged the divisionists with attempting *mayhem* on the Saints (Diego and Bernardino). The Riverside bill passed the senate with only eleven opposing votes and the

hopes of its progenitors soared high. The county offices were divided up and a seat selected for the new county. Then came an agonizing delay. The assembly had become involved in one of those interminable scandals that crop out during the sessions of our legislature. Before the "waste basket scandal" could be hushed up the session ended and the Riverside bill died on the files.

In the legislature of 1893 the Riverside scheme came to the front early in the session; the other two division projects were held in abeyance or at least were not pushed with vigor, and did not reach a vote. The act to create the county of Riverside was approved March 11, 1893. Riverside county was formed from the southwestern part of San Bernardino county and the northern part of San Diego. From San Bernardino it took 560 square miles and from San Diego 6,418, thus giving the new county an area of 7,008 square miles. It is bounded on the west by Orange county and on the east by the Colorado river. In its contour Riverside county is widely diversified. In it rises one of the highest peaks (Mount San Jacinto) in Southern California and the deepest depressions below the sea level are found within its limits.

It possesses every variety of climate. In the wooded cañons of Mount San Jacinto the snow never melts; in the depression of the Colorado desert the heat exceeds that of the torrid zone; while on its western mesas, where the breezes waft the fragrance of the rose and the orange blossom, perpetual spring rules the year.

Its productions are as varied as its climate. Its mountains produce lumber; its deserts yield salt, and its western plains are the greatest orange-growing districts in the world. It produces deciduous fruits as well as the semi-tropic. Peaches, apples, apricots, prunes, pears and cherries thrive and yield abundantly. In the lowlands along the Santa Ana river alfalfa makes dairying a profitable industry. Gold, silver, coal, coal asbestos are found within its borders.

ERA OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

The terrible drought of 1863 and 1864, which virtually put an end to cattle-raising as the distinctive industry of Southern California, brought about the subdivision of many of the large grants that had been held for stock ranges. The decline of the cattle industry compelled the agriculturists of the south to cast about for some other use to which their lands could be turned. The later '60s and the early '70s might be called the era of agricultural experiments in California. Olden-time tillers of the soil will recall perhaps with a sigh the silk-culture craze, the Ramie-plant fad, the raisin-grape experi-

ment and other experiences with tree and plant and vine that were to make the honest farmer happy and prosperous, but which ended in dreary failure and often in great pecuniary loss.

To one of these fads—the silk-culture craze—Riverside owes its location, and for this reason the sericulture mania deserves more than a passing notice. To encourage silk culture in California the legislature in 1866 passed an act authorizing the payment of a bounty of \$250 for every plantation of 5,000 mulberry trees two years old. This greatly stimulated the planting of mulberry trees if it did not greatly increase the production of silk.

In 1869 it was estimated that in the central or southern portions of the state there were ten millions of mulberry trees in various stages of growth. Demands for the bounty poured in upon the commissioners in such a volume that the state treasury was threatened with bankruptcy. At the head of the silk industry in the state was Louis Prevost, an educated French gentleman, who was thoroughly conversant with the business in all its details. He saw a great future for it, and firmly believed that the Golden State would outrival his native country, France, in the production of silk. He had established at Los Angeles an extensive nursery of mulberry trees and a large cocoonery for the rearing of silk worms. His enthusiasm had induced a number of the leading men of the south to enter into an association for the purpose of planting extensive forests of mulberry trees for the nourishment of silk worms; and for the establishment of a colony of silk weavers. The directors of the association cast about for a suitable location to plant a colony.

I take this notice of the visit of the president and a director of the association to San Bernardino from the letter of a correspondent of the *Los Angeles Star* June 15, 1869: "Messrs. Prevost and Garey have been here looking out for land with a view to establish a colony for the culture and manufacture of silk. The colony is to consist of one hundred families, sixty of whom are ready to settle as soon as the location is decided upon. Both of these gentlemen are highly pleased with our soil, climate, etc., and consider it far better adapted to the culture of the mulberry than any other of the southern counties." The directors of the California Silk Center Association of Los Angeles (by which name the organization was known), through its superintendent, purchased 4,000 acres of the Rubidoux rancho, which was a part of the Jurupa rancho, granted to Juan Bandini in 1838, and 1,460 acres of government land on the Hartshorn tract, which adjoined the Rubidoux rancho to the eastward. They also arranged to

purchase from the Los Angeles & San Bernardino Land Company 3,169 acres of that portion of the Jurupa rancho opposite the Rubidoux rancho on the east side of the Santa Ana river.

Prevost, the president of the association, died August 16, 1869, before the land deal was completed. The winter of 1869-70 was one of short rainfall and but little was done towards planting trees on the colony grounds, and no effort was made to colonize the tract. The death of Prevost had deprived the association of its main-spring and its works stopped. Besides the silk culture craze had begun to decline. The immense profits of \$1,000 to \$1,200 per acre that had been made in the beginning by selling silk worm eggs to those who had been seized by the craze later had fallen off several figures from over-production; and to give a finishing blow to the fad the state canceled the bounty. The Silk Center Association having fallen into hard lines, offered its lands for sale on most advantageous terms, and it soon found a buyer.

THE COLONY ASSOCIATION.

"On the 17th day of March, 1870, at Knoxville, Tenn., J. W. North issued and sent to numerous persons in the Northern states a circular, entitled, 'A Colony for California.' In that circular was briefly stated what was expected as to the establishment and carrying on of the proposed colony which had not at that time any definite form or special proposed location."

In this circular Judge North said: "We do not expect to buy as much land for the same amount of money in Southern California as we could obtain in remote parts of Colorado or Wyoming; but we expect it will be worth more in proportion to cost than any other land we could purchase in the United States. We expect to have schools, churches, lyceum, public library, reading room, etc., at a very early date, and we invite such people to join our colony as will esteem it a privilege to build them."*

In the summer of 1870 Judge J. W. North, in company with several other gentlemen who had become interested in the proposed colony, visited Southern California to secure a location for their prospective colony. After examining a number of tracts of land offered, they, on the 14th of September, 1870, purchased from the stockholder of the Silk Center Association all the real estate, water rights and franchises of that corporation. The purchasers had organized under the name of The Southern California Colony Association. The members of the association were Judge John W. North, Dr. James P.

Greves, Dr. Sanford Eastman, E. G. Brown, Dr. K. D. Shugart, A. J. Twogood, D. C. Twogood, John Broadhurst, James A. Stewart and William J. Linville. Judge J. W. North was made president and general manager of the association. The land was bought at \$3.50 per acre. It was mesa or tableland that had never been cultivated, and so dry that one old timer said he had seen "the coyotes carrying canteens when they crossed it." It was not even good sheep pasture, and it is said that Rubidoux at one time had it struck from the assessment roll because it was not worth paying taxes on.

During the fall of 1870 a portion of the lands was surveyed and platted. A town was laid out and named Jurupa, from the name of the rancho, but this was soon changed to Riverside. The river, the Santa Ana, did not flow by the side of the town, but the colonists hoped that a considerable portion of its waters would eventually be made to do so.

The first families to arrive in the colony reached it late in September, 1870. Their dwellings were constructed of rough upright redwood or pine boards, battened, the families camping out while the buildings were in the process of construction. As there were neither paint nor plaster used and the chimney was a hole in the roof out of which the stove pipe projected, it did not take long to erect a dwelling. The nearest railroad was Los Angeles, sixty-five miles away, and from there most of their supplies and building material had to be hauled on wagons.

It was easy enough to survey their land and plat a town site, but to bring that land under cultivation and to produce from it something to support themselves was a more serious problem. Land was cheap enough and plentiful, but water was dear and distant. It required engineering skill and a large outlay of capital to bring the two together. Without water for irrigation their lands were worthless and the colony a failure.

The colonists set to work vigorously in the winter of 1870-71 to construct an irrigating canal from a point on the Santa Ana river to the colony lands. Early in the summer of 1871 the canal, at a cost of about \$50,000, was completed to the town site. A few enthusiasts in citrus culture, before the canal was dug, bought seedling orange trees in Los Angeles at \$2 apiece, and after hauling them across the arid plains sixty-five miles, planted them in the dry mesa and irrigated them with water hauled from Spring brook in barrels. The rapid growth of these trees, even under adverse circumstances, disproved the sneer of the old-timers that orange trees would not grow in the sterile soil of the mesas, and greatly encouraged the colonists.

*Riverside—The Fulfillment of a Prophecy. By John G. North.

The raisin grape was at that time coming into notice, and many of the early settlers planted their grounds in vineyards. Others experimented with the deciduous fruits, and a few had an abiding faith in the orange. Orange trees had to be raised from the seed, and the eight or nine years required to bring a seedling orange to bearing looked like a long time to wait for returns.

After a series of experiments, some of them costly, the colonists finally evolved the "finest" product for their soil and market, and that was the Bahia orange, or, as it is now called, the Washington navel orange. In December, 1873, L. C. Tibbets, a Riverside colonist, received by mail from a friend at Washington, D. C., two small orange trees which had been imported from the City of Bahia, in Brazil, by the agricultural department. This variety is seedless and of fine flavor. It became immensely popular. Buds were taken from the parent trees and inserted in the stocks of the seedling orange trees and the variety was propagated by budding from tree to tree as rapidly as buds could be obtained. The descendants from these two trees number well up to a million. One of these old trees has been recently presented to the city by its present owner, O. Newberry.

ARLINGTON.

In 1875 Samuel C. Evans, a wealthy banker of Fort Wayne, Ind., came to Riverside. He purchased a half interest in 10,000 acres of land known as the Hartshorn tract (now known as Arlington), lying to the southward of the original colony tract. Capt. W. T. Sayward of San Francisco was the owner of the other half. These gentlemen began the construction of a canal for the irrigation of their lands. They were denied the right of way across the lands of the Southern California Colony Association. Mr. Evans quietly secured a controlling interest in the stock of the Colony Association and then dictated his own terms. In 1875 he assisted in organizing the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company, and in 1876 he became its president. This company absorbed the Southern California Colony Association, its unsold land, water rights and canals. The two water systems were consolidated under one management, the canals were extended and thousands of acres of fertile land brought under irrigation.

Up to 1875 Riverside had grown slowly, but with the accession of a larger territory, with an increased water supply, new settlers coming and more money in circulation, it took on a new and healthier growth. The world-famous Magnolia avenue was begun at this time. From a pamphlet published by Capt. W. T. Sayward in 1875,

descriptive of the new lands just thrown on the market, I take this description of what Magnolia avenue was intended to be by one of its progenitors: "A grand avenue has been surveyed and laid out from Temescal creek nearly to San Bernardino in a straight line eighteen miles long and 132 feet wide, running through the lands of the Santa Ana, New England and Riverside colonies. This avenue is to be lined the entire distance with fruit, shade and ornamental trees on each side and one row in the center; and when completed will make the most beautiful drive and be the best ornamented road in the world."

The amount of land contained in the colonies named above is, according to the pamphlet, as follows: "Riverside colony, 8,000 acres; New England, 10,000 acres; Santa Ana, 7,000 acres. All these colonies are united in one irrigating system." The city of Riverside has long since swallowed up all these colonies and has taken in about 10,000 acres besides. The present area of the city is about fifty-six square miles. It was incorporated in 1883.

In 1875 the population of the Riverside settlements was estimated at 1,000. The town then had within its limits one church edifice, a school house, a hotel, two restaurants, a carriage and wagon factory, three general merchandise stores, a drug store, a livery stable and two saloons. Another saloon was added to the number early in 1876. Although not large, it seems then to have been a "wide open town," judging from the number of saloons in it. The saloons were closed so long ago that many of the present inhabitants are perhaps not aware they ever had any in the town.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first railroad meeting in Riverside of which I have any record was one held in the school house February 23, 1876. The Southern Pacific was building eastward. San Bernardino confidentially expected to be on the main line, and Riverside had hopes that it might be. The railroad passed between them and laid out a town of its own, Colton. San Bernardino set up a wall and petitioned the legislature to pass an act bonding the county so that it could build a road of its own to tide water at Anaheim landing. Riverside cautioned the legislature against the schemes of its neighbor in the following amusing resolution: "Resolved, That the people of Riverside respectfully request the honorable senate and house of representatives of California not to be too much moved by the touching appeal of the town of San Bernardino: Riverside could lament just as hard if it were disposed to."

The first Circus Fair held in Riverside opened

February 12, 1879. It was conducted under the auspices of the Southern California Horticultural Society. The exhibit was mainly seedling oranges, Mediterranean Sweets, St. Michaels and Konahs, with a few specimens of the navel orange. The *Riverside Press* thus exultingly describes one of the most attractive features of the fair: "D. C. Twogood's exhibit was four boxes of seedling oranges packed. These four boxes, open and full of fine fruit, made a broad glare which fairly illuminated that end of the hall." The oranges were exhibited on plates, and the plates were not heaped. Cicily and China lemons formed a part of the exhibit. A Konah orange six inches in diameter was one of the wonders of the fair. A census or enumeration taken in 1879 of the citrus fruit trees in Riverside, Sunnyside and Arlington gave the following numbers of each: orange trees, 160,861; lemon, 23,950; limes, 28,642. In addition to the citrus trees there were 221,465 vines and about 50,000 deciduous fruit trees. A very good showing for a colony only eight years old.

OTHER FIRST EVENTS.

The first building erected in the Riverside settlement was the office of the Southern Cali-

fornia Colony Association, September, 1870. It was built on land now occupied by the Santa Fé depot.

The first child born in the settlement was a daughter of John Broadhurst, born December 26, 1870. The first in the town of Riverside was a daughter of A. R. Smith, born March 31, 1871.

The first sermon preached in the town was delivered by Rev. A. Higbie, a Methodist minister. He was also the surveyor of the colony tract.

The first resident clergyman was Rev. J. W. Atherton, a Congregational minister. The first church erected in the town was a Congregational.

The first school house was built in 1871. It was a frame building costing \$1,200.

The first mercantile establishment was opened by E. Ames in the winter of 1870-71. The first brick building, a store room 25x75, was erected by Buet Brothers in 1875.

The first newspaper published was the *Riverside Weekly News*. The first number appeared November 27, 1875.

The public library was established in 1879.

The first shipment of oranges was made in the winter of 1879-80.

CHAPTER XXXV.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY—Continued.

RIVERSIDE WATER SYSTEMS.

THE citrus groves of the Riverside valley cover about 20,000 acres. Four large water systems supply water for irrigating the territory covered by these groves, viz.: The Riverside Water Company, the Gage canal, the Jurupa canal and the Riverside Highland Water Company.

THE RIVERSIDE WATER COMPANY is composed of the land owners under the system. It supplies the older orchards in the valley. Two shares of stock are appurtenant to an acre. The company obtains its water supply from the Santa Ana river, and from Warm Springs and wells in the San Bernardino artesian belt. This system has forty miles of main canal (half of which are cemented) and about 150 miles of laterals. This company also owns and operates a piped water system, by means of which it distributes throughout the city about 150 inches of pure artesian water under heavy pressure. The pressure is sufficient to afford fire protection without fire engines.

This water is delivered through eighteen miles of mains and twenty-six miles of smaller pipes.

THE GAGE CANAL.

Very few of the many irrigating schemes that have been promoted in recent years for the development of water and the reclamation of arid lands have been so successful as that commonly known as the Gage canal. From small beginnings this enterprise has developed into magnificent proportions. In its gradual development it well illustrates the truth of the old couplet:

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow,
Great streams from little fountains flow."

Mathew Gage, a jeweler by occupation, came to Riverside in March, 1881. He was comparatively a poor man. Shortly after his arrival he took up under the desert land act a section of land. This land was situated on the plain above the canals and eastward of the Riverside settlement. There was apparently no way of getting

water upon it except from the clouds. Around it were thousands of acres fertile and productive if water could be brought upon them, but barren without it. To perfect the title to his section of desert land he must bring water upon it from some source. His first move was to buy some old water rights in the Santa Ana river. Next he secured a large tract of land bordering on that river and lying about two miles southeast of San Bernardino City. On this land he began sinking wells. In 1882 he began work on his great canal. Wiseacres who "knew it all" ridiculed the scheme of the tenderfoot, and prophesied its failure. Narrow-minded people who could not comprehend the magnitude of the undertaking and who feared some injury to their petty interests opposed it. But Gage labored on undaunted, conquering every obstacle and surmounting every difficulty. On the 10th of November, 1886, he had twelve miles of the canal completed and was delivering water therefrom. In the year 1888 he extended the canal a distance of ten miles in a southwesterly direction, skirting the foothills and bringing under irrigation the lands now known as Arlington Heights. The main canal is twenty-three miles long, it is twelve feet wide on the bottom and four feet deep at the head; and reduces to five feet wide and four feet deep at the terminus. It is cemented throughout with Portland cement, which prevents any loss from absorption. The Gage water system covers about 7,500 acres. Its total cost, including the land up to the present time, is about \$2,000,000. The system and the lands under it have been transferred by its progenitor to the Riverside Trust Company, Limited, a corporation of English capitalists. This company controls the lands of Arlington Heights, and has spent a large amount of money in grading and planting trees along Victoria avenue. This street rivals the famous Magnolia avenue. Its elevation and graceful curves afford magnificent views of the Riverside valley. It is proposed to connect it with Magnolia avenue near Arlington station, thus making a continuous drive of twenty miles.

The JURUPA CANAL is used in common by four or five different corporations. It carries about 850 inches and supplies the orchards of West Riverside and the land along the Santa Ana river. The water rights of this system are the oldest on the river, and come down from the original granting of the Jurupa rancho.

The RIVERSIDE-HIGHLAND WATER COMPANY obtains its supply of water from 175 acres of water-bearing land in the Lyttle creek basin. It has developed about 500 inches, which is pumped into its pipes by electricity. To econo-

mize the cost of pumping, a tunnel was run some 3,000 feet, reaching the wells forty feet below the surface. The water is conveyed to the orchards in a 24-inch steel pipe twelve miles long. This water supply covers about 2,300 acres lying above the Gage canal in the Highgrove section.

POPULATION AND WEALTH.

The population of Riverside county, according to the federal census of 1900, was 17,897; the population of the city in 1890 was 4,683; in 1901, 7,973, a gain of 70 per cent in ten years. The total assessed value of the county property in 1901 was nearly \$17,000,000. City assessment, \$5,919,630. The orange shipment from Riverside City for the season of 1900-01 was 5,327 car loads; of oranges and lemons combined, 5,517 cars.

THE PRESS.

The pioneer newspaper of the colony was the *Riverside Weekly News*. The first number was issued November 27, 1875. It was founded by Jesse Buck and R. A. Davis. It was a five-column paper; size, 12x15 inches. April 29, 1876, Buck retired with this brief valedictory: "The bell rings, the curtain drops, Buck is out." R. A. Davis, Jr., continued the publication until it was merged into the *Riverside Press* two years later.

The *Riverside Press*, a seven-column weekly paper, was founded by James H. Roe, June 29, 1878. L. M. Holt assumed the management of it, January 10, 1880. He enlarged it to eight columns and changed the name to the *Press and Horticulturist*. The *Daily Press* was established in 1886. It is still published as an evening daily. The *Valley Echo* was established in 1882 by James H. Roe and R. J. Pierson. December 6, 1888, the *Echo* was consolidated with the *Daily Press* and the *Weekly Press and Horticulturist*, E. W. Holmes becoming a partner, the firm being Holmes, Roe & Pierson. The *Weekly Reflex*, established in 1895, was consolidated with the *Press and Horticulturist*, October 1, 1896.

The *Daily Enterprise*, the oldest daily of Riverside, was established in 1885. The *Daily Globe*, established in 1896, was consolidated with the *Enterprise*, October 30, 1897. A bi-weekly edition of the *Enterprise* is also published. The *Enterprise* has absorbed the following named weekly papers; the *Weekly Searchlight*, May 7, 1896; the *Weekly Perris Valley Record*, March 5, 1896; *Moreno Indicator*, November 7, 1896.

The *Daily Enterprise* is a morning paper, eight pages, six columns to the page. Monroe & Barton are the publishers and proprietors.

CORONA.

Corona, formerly South Riverside, is fifteen miles southwest of Riverside on the San Diego branch of the Santa Fé railroad. It was founded in 1887 by the South Riverside Land and Water Company of which ex-Governor Samuel Merrill of Iowa was president. The town site was platted in the form of a circle one mile in diameter. The town is encircled by a boulevard 100 feet wide, lined on each side by shade trees. The town grew rapidly at first. Six months after its founding there were in it ninety buildings completed, some of them brick blocks—one a \$40,000 hotel. Then it came to a standstill. Recently it has taken on a new growth. Its water supply is obtained from wells in the Temescal cañon. Recently the Corona Irrigation Company purchased 160 acres of land near Perris in the San Jacinto artesian belt, and has a large force of men employed constructing a cemented ditch to bring the water to the head of the present pipe line, a distance of twenty-nine miles. When completed, the entire line will be about forty miles long, and it is estimated that it will increase the present supply about 800 inches. The town or city is incorporated. The corporation boundaries, like those of Riverside, take in a large number of orange groves. The owners of the groves do not object to city taxes as the municipal ordinances afford them better protection against insect pests.

Corona supports an excellent high school. The school building, which also includes the class rooms of the grammar and primary departments, cost \$20,000. The city has within it six church organizations owning buildings, a weekly newspaper (*The Corona Courier*), six mercantile establishments and a public library of 600 volumes. Its population, according to the last federal census (June, 1900) was 1,434. In the foothills back of the town is a large pipe factory, the Pacific Clay Manufacturing Company, where is made the vitrified pipe so extensively used in the irrigating pipe lines. The company also manufactures pottery, fire brick and tiling. Corona has several sobriquets. It is known as Circle City and Crown City, and the district as the Queen colony.

TEMECULA, the most southern town in the county, is the terminus of the San Jacinto, Elsinore and Temécula branch of the Santa Fé railroad system, fifty-one miles southeasterly of Riverside. The town was formerly a station on the California Southern Railroad (now the Santa Fe), built in 1881, and connecting San Bernardino and San Diego. The great flood of 1892 destroyed the railroad in the Temécula cañon, and it has not been rebuilt. Since then Temécula

has been the southern terminus of the Santa Fe system in the valley between the Santa Ana and San Jacinto mountains. It is the business center of a large and productive area of fertile land. It is largely devoted to grain raising. The Temécula grant was in the olden time the wheat field of the Mission San Luis Rey, to which it belonged.

MURRIETTA, on the Temécula branch of the Santa Fe railroad, was laid out in 1886. The Murrietta portion (about 14,000 acres) of the Temécula rancho was purchased by the Temécula Land and Water Company, subdivided and placed on the market in small tracts in the autumn of 1884. Grain and hay are the principal products shipped from Murrietta. There are two churches in the town, but no saloons.

ELSINORE, known as the "Lake City," is twenty-eight miles south of Riverside. The town is located between the hills and the shore of the lake or laguna. This laguna, which gives name to the rancho, is about five miles long by two wide. Its waters are slightly alkaline. In 1884 Graham, Collier & Heald bought the Laguna rancho, subdivided it and placed it on the market in small tracts. The town is famous for its hot springs. Within its limits there are over one hundred of these springs. The waters of these are efficacious in curing bronchial ailments, asthma, dyspepsia, rheumatism and derangements of the liver and kidneys. In the neighborhood of Elsinore is the most extensive coal mine in Southern California. The output of this mine is largely used in operating the factories for manufacturing vitrified salt glazed sewer pipe. There is also near Elsinore one of the largest deposits of potter's clay in the state. The town is well supplied with schools and churches, and supports a good weekly newspaper, the *Elsinore Press*.

PERRIS, sixteen miles southeast of Riverside, is located at the junction of the San Jacinto and Temécula branches of the Santa Fé railroad. The town was laid out in 1882. In 1883 the Southern California railroad was completed to this point. The San Jacinto branch road was completed in 1888. Perris has an elevation of about 1,300 feet above the sea level. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural region. The failure of the Bear valley irrigation scheme was a serious drawback to Perris valley, but the discovery that the plain around it is a great artesian belt has more than recompensed for the loss of the Bear valley water rights. Near Perris is a government Indian school, where 150 boys and girls are being educated and trained in the industrial arts.

WINCHESTER is a small town on the San Jacinto branch of the Santa Fe railroad, nine miles

westerly from San Jacinto. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural country, and is within the artesian belt.

LAKEVIEW is connected with the Santa Fe railroad system by a short branch road, of which the town is the terminus. It is twenty miles southeast of Riverside. It derives its name from its proximity to San Jacinto lake, or sink of the San Jacinto river. The Lakeview Town Company, a Chicago association, controls about 10,000 acres of rich fertile mesa varying in elevation from 1,400 to 1,800 feet. The tract is irrigated from artesian wells.

HEMET is located on the foot hills of the San Jacinto mountains at an elevation of 1,600 feet. Its population in 1900 was 905. It has a magnificent water supply, the source of which is Lake Hemet, an artificial lake made by building a dam across the lower end of the Hemet valley at an elevation of 4,200 feet. The dam is constructed of granite, and is 100 feet thick at the bottom and 30 feet at the top, and 122 feet high. The dam flows the water back nearly three miles. This water supply covers about 7,000 acres. Hemet has a fine hotel costing \$35,000. It has the only flouring mill in Riverside county. Hemet is the starting point for Strawberry. Stages run to the valley during the summer.

SAN JACINTO CITY is the terminus of the San Jacinto branch of the Santa Fe railroad. It is the oldest town in the county. The nucleus of the San Jacinto settlement dates back into the Mexican era. The rancho San Jacinto Viejo was granted to one of the Estudillos in the early '40s, and included some 36,000 acres of the choicest land in the valley. The lines of the grant were so run as to take in most of the San Jacinto river. This gave the rancho control of about all the pasture lands of the valley.

A syndicate of capitalists in the early '80s purchased 18,000 acres of this rancho, and laid out the town of San Jacinto. The town was incorporated April 9, 1888. The corporate limits take in six sections of land. It is substantially built, most of the buildings being of brick. It was severely shaken by the earthquake of December 25, 1899, but no lives were lost in the city. San Jacinto is an important shipping point, having about 200,000 acres of choice fruit and grain lands tributary to it.

STRAWBERRY VALLEY, an elevated plateau in the San Jacinto mountains, twenty-two miles from San Jacinto, has for many years been a popular summer resort. It has an elevation above the sea level of 5,200 feet. The valley is timbered with pine and oak, and has three streams of running water and several springs. There were formerly two hotels in the valley,

the old hotel at Strawberry and a small one at Idylwild.

In the fall of 1899 a syndicate of Los Angeles physicians, of which Dr. F. T. Bicknell is president, bought the 120 acres on which the old hotel was located; and next they secured the Idylwild tract containing 160 acres. They have since purchased adjoining tracts, making in all 1,090 acres of mountain land. This corporation, known as the California Health Resort Company, is constructing a large central building of sixty rooms for a sanatorium. Besides the main building there will be a number of cottages of from three to five rooms each, the occupants of which will take their meals in the dining hall of the main building. In addition to these improvements the association has laid off the village of Idylwild, where cottages will be built for rent. The creeks and springs afford a plentiful supply of pure mountain water.

BEAUMONT was formerly known as San Gorgonia. It is a station on the Southern Pacific railroad, and is located on the divide or summit of the San Gorgonia Pass, at an elevation of 2,500 feet above the sea level. The town was laid out in 1887, and had for a time quite a rapid growth. It has at present two mercantile establishments, one church (Presbyterian), a school-house of three departments and a hotel. It is surrounded by a grain-growing district.

BANNING, on the Yuma branch of the Southern Pacific railroad, was laid out in 1882. A syndicate of Nevada capitalists purchased a tract of land, a small plat of which was divided into town lots and the remainder subdivided into farm lots. A cement ditch eight miles long was constructed up into Moore's cañon, and an abundant supply of water secured for the colony tract. Banning is most picturesquely located. In its immediate vicinity are Mount San Bernardino, Mount San Jacinto and Grayback, the three highest peaks in Southern California, and stretching out to the eastward lies the Colorado desert. The Banning district produces large quantities of excellent peaches.

THE CONCHILLA VALLEY.

That trite old metaphor, "the desert shall be made to blossom as the rose" has been literally verified in a desert section of Riverside county. While the roses blooming in the desert may not be very numerous, there are acres of melon blossoms. Fifty miles eastward from Riverside City lies the Conchilla (Little Shell) valley, a part of the Colorado desert. This valley extends forty miles from northwest to southeast, and is from five to fifteen miles in width. On three sides it is inclosed by mountain chains, and on the fourth it merges into an unbroken plain that

stretches to the Colorado river. Its bottom is from 120 to 250 feet below the sea level. Several years since the Southern Pacific managers procured water at some of their desert stations, but the sinking of these wells was quite expensive. Early in the year 1900 the hydraulic process of well boring was introduced into the valley and proved quite successful. Bountiful supplies of fresh water were struck at depths varying from 350 to 600 feet.

As soon as it was known that an abundance of artesian water for irrigation could be obtained at a moderate cost there was a rush for claims. Actual settlement did not begin until September and October, 1900, and but few of the settlers had their wells bored and their land cleared for cultivation before February, 1901. The crop that seemed to assure the quickest returns and the most profit was melons. By the middle of June the farmers had harvested their grain crops and were shipping cantaloupes and watermelons to Chicago at the rate of a car load a day. There are now about fifty flowing wells in the valley, which will eventually form a fruitful oasis in the desert. The heat and the entire absence of fogs ripen fruits and melons from six weeks to two months earlier than any other part of the United States. As an example of the value at which land is held, an offer of \$8,000, was refused for the relinquishment of a homestead claim of 160 acres, of which only fifty acres has been brought under cultivation.

SOME TWENTIETH CENTURY EVENTS.

Among the leading events that have agitated Riverside City and county the present year (1901) may be named the building of a city high school at a cost of \$30,000, the purchase of the Chalmers block at a cost of \$20,000 for a court house and county jail site, the donation of \$20,000 by the millionaire philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, to the city of Riverside for the erection of a free library building, the letting of a contract by the board of supervisors for the construction of a \$35,000 county jail, and the laying of the corner stone of the Sherman Institute, an Indian school. The question of building a new jail called forth considerable discussion. Some invidious comparisons were made in regard to the policy of building a \$30,000 high school for the accommodation of 300 high school pupils and the building of a \$35,000 jail for the reception of a dozen or so hobos. The supervisors nevertheless decided to build the jail.

THE SHERMAN INSTITUTE.

Nearly fifty years ago Hon. B. D. Wilson, in an able report on the condition of the Southern

California Indians, their needs, their treatment by the whites, the laws enacted for their government, and the cruelties to which they were subjected, sums up the Indian's status thus: "All punishment—no reform;" and such has been his fate under the rule of Spain, of Mexico and of the United States.

Though long delayed, for the remnants of the Southern California Indians happier days are coming. These wards of the nation are to be cared for and given a chance to reform. Enlightened statesmanship has taken away the governmental support formerly given to sectarian Indian schools, and has established instead secular institutions for his intellectual and industrial training.

Nearly ten years ago the superintendent of Indians affairs under President Harrison recommended the establishing at some point on the Pacific slope a government school for the industrial training of Indian youth, similar to the great school at Carlisle, Pa. During President McKinley's first term commissioners were sent to look over the field. They recommended the location of a school at some point south of Tehachepi. The fifty-fifth congress appropriated \$75,000 for the purchase of land and erection of buildings. The commissioners authorized to select a site recommended that offered by Riverside, and congress ratified its purchase. This site consists of forty acres on Magnolia avenue, near Arlington. The present congress voted an additional appropriation for the erection of buildings and other improvements. The plans for twelve brick buildings, suitable for school rooms, dormitories, offices, laundry, mess hall, etc., were drawn by a government architect in accordance with suggestions made by Capt. A. C. Tonner, assistant superintendent of Indian affairs. A contract for the construction of these buildings was let to Lynn & Lewis of Redlands for \$150,000, the buildings to be completed by March 1, 1902.

July 18, 1901, was a gala day for Riverside. It was the day designated for the laying of the cornerstone of the Sherman Institute, an institution that is to be made the great Indian school of the west. Every portion of Southern California was represented and there were representative men from the northern and central parts of the state. United States Senator Perkins presided and Hon. Will. A. Harris of Los Angeles delivered the oration of the day. A guitar and mandolin club of twenty girls from the Indian school at Perris and a brass band composed of twenty-six boys from the same school furnished the instrumental music for the occasion. Quartets of Indian boys and girls of the Perris school also ren-

dered vocal selections that were highly appreciated.

The school is named for Hon. James S. Sherman, congressman from the twenty-fifth congressional district of New York and chairman of the committee on Indian affairs of the present house of representatives. He has been active in securing the appropriation and in furthering the interests of the school.

It is estimated that there are about 600 In-

dian children in the various Indian reservations of Southern California without school facilities. If these are left to grow up on the reservations they will follow in the footsteps of their fathers. The only hope of "reform" for the Indians of Southern California is in the removal of the young from the evil environments of the reservations and an industrial training in schools such as the Sherman Institute is intended to be.



BIOGRAPHICAL



PREFACE.

The high standing of Southern California is due not alone to its ideal climate and the rare beauty of its scenery. Other regions, boasting an environment as attractive, have nevertheless remained unknown to the great world of commerce and of thought. When we study the progress made by the various cities and counties of Southern California, especially during the two last decades of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth century, we are led to the conclusion that the present gratifying condition is due to the enterprise of public-spirited citizens. They have not only developed commercial possibilities and horticultural resources, but they have also maintained a commendable interest in public affairs, and have given to their commonwealth some of its ablest statesmen. The prosperity of the past has been gratifying; and, with the building of the canal to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific, with the increasing of railroad facilities, with the further development of local resources, there is every reason to believe that the twentieth century will witness the most marvelous growth this region has ever made.

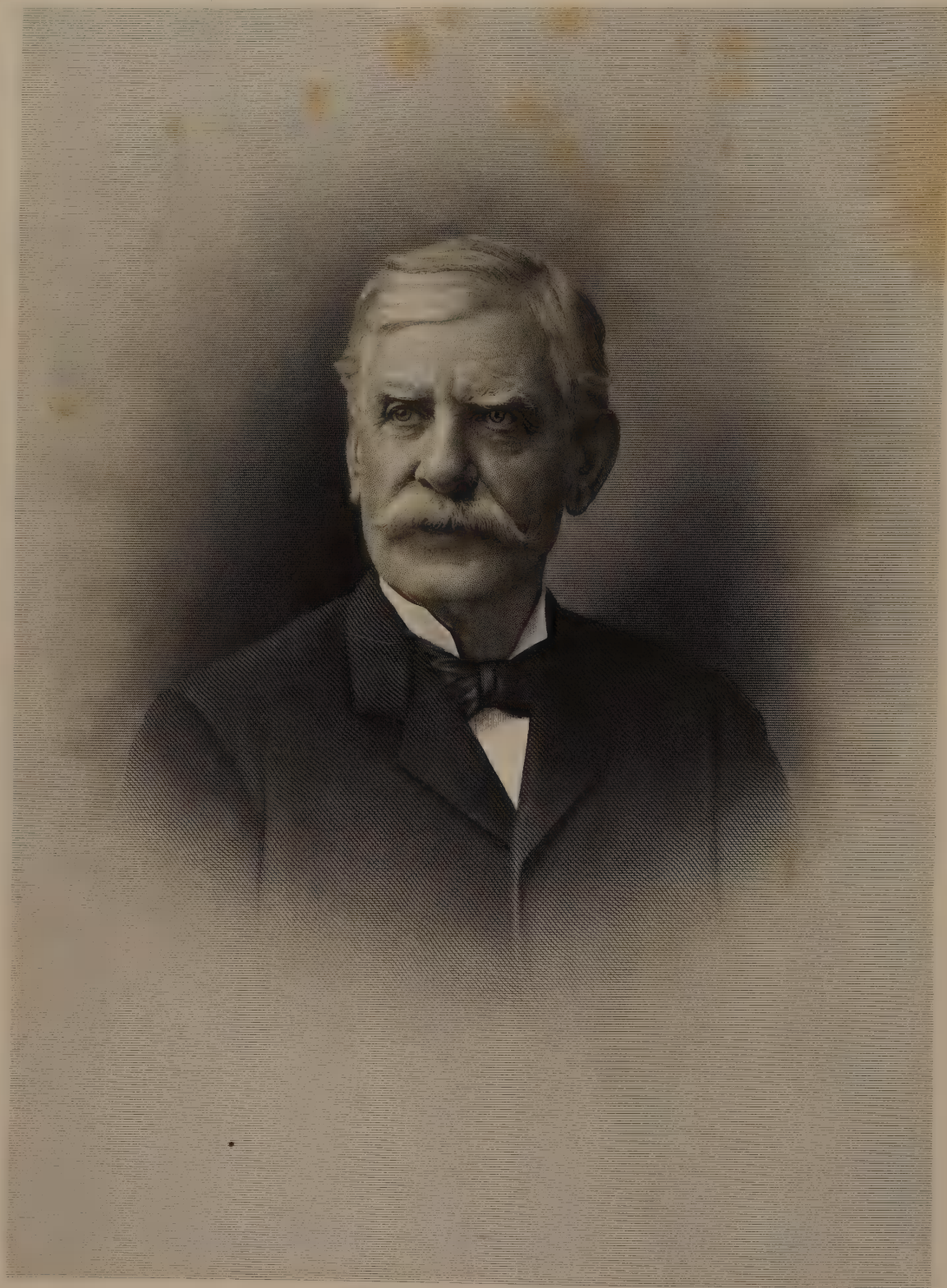
The preceding pages have been devoted to a résumé of the history of Southern California, while in the following pages mention is made of many of the men who have contributed to the development and progress of this region,—not only capable business men of the present day, but also honored pioneers of years gone by. In the compilation of this work and the securing of necessary data, a number of writers have been engaged for many months. They have visited leading citizens and used every endeavor to produce a work accurate and trustworthy in every detail. Owing to the great care exercised, and to the fact that every opportunity was given to those represented to secure accuracy in their biographies, the publishers believe they are giving to their readers a volume containing few errors of consequence. The biographies of a number of representative citizens will be missed from the work. In some instances this was caused by their absence from home when our writers called, and in some instances was caused by a failure on the part of the men themselves to understand the scope of the work. The publishers, however, have done all within their power to make this work a representative one.

The value of the data herein presented will grow with the passing years. Posterity will preserve the volume with care, from the fact that it perpetuates biographical history that otherwise would be wholly lost. In those now far-distant days will be realized, to a greater extent than at the present time, the truth of Macaulay's statement, "The history of a country is best told in the lives of its people."

CHAPMAN PUBLISHING Co.,
Chicago.

"LET THE RECORD BE MADE OF THE MEN AND THINGS OF TODAY, LEST THEY PASS OUT OF MEMORY TOMORROW AND ARE LOST. THEN, PERPETUATE THEM NOT UPON WOOD OR STONE THAT CRUMBLE TO DUST, BUT UPON PAPER, CHRONICLED IN PICTURE AND IN WORDS THAT ENDURE FOREVER."—*Kirkland*.

"A TRUE DELINEATION OF THE SMALLEST MAN AND HIS SCENE OF PILGRIMAGE THROUGH LIFE IS CAPABLE OF INTERESTING THE GREATEST MAN. ALL MEN ARE TO AN UNMISTAKABLE DEGREE BROTHERS, EACH MAN'S LIFE A STRANGE EMBLEM OF EVERY MAN'S; AND HUMAN PORTRAITS, FAITHFULLY DRAWN, ARE, OF ALL PICTURES, THE WELCOMEST ON HUMAN WALLS."—*Thomas Carlyle*.



Thomas R. Bard, Jr. Chicago.

Thomas R. Bard

HON. THOMAS ROBERT BARD.

HON. THOMAS ROBERT BARD. The family of which United States Senator Bard is a distinguished member was founded in America by Richard Bard, who, with his father, Archibald Bard, crossed the ocean in 1745 and settled in Pennsylvania. In common with other pioneers, Richard Bard experienced many trials and vicissitudes, not the least of which was the capture of himself and wife by the Indians, April 19, 1758. Five days later he effected his escape, after which he made constant efforts to secure the release of his wife. Finally, after more than a year of captivity, she was given up at Fort DuQuesne for a ransom of forty pounds sterling. A son of Richard Bard was Thomas Bard, a native of Franklin county, Pa. The latter's son, Robert M., was born in that county in 1810 and died there in 1851. He married Elizabeth S. Little, who was born at Mercersburg, Pa., in 1812, and died in 1880. She was a daughter of Dr. P. W. Little, and granddaughter of Col. Robert Parker, a Revolutionary officer.

Into the family of Robert M. and Elizabeth S. Bard, a son, Thomas Robert, was born at Chambersburg, Pa., December 8, 1841. His education was secured principally in Chambersburg Academy, from which he was graduated, with the honors of his class, at eighteen years of age. In 1859 he studied law under Hon. George Chambers, a retired supreme justice of the state of Pennsylvania; however, preferring an active life, he soon turned his attention to railroad and mining engineering, in which he received a practical training in the Allegheny mountains. Later he accepted a position in a forwarding and commission house at Hagerstown, Pa., and was there during the war period, when, owing to his pronounced Union sympathies, his life was more than once in peril. He was on the battlefield of Antietam during that great engagement and, though not a soldier, entered the lists and fought for the Union. About that time he rendered valuable services for the assistant secretary of war, Col. Thomas A. Scott, who, after the Confederates in a raid had burned the residence of Mr. Bard's mother, at Chambersburg, induced him to go to California to take charge of the Colonel's business interests.

Early in 1865 Mr. Bard settled in Ventura

county, where he has since been a leading citizen. For a time he superintended the California Petroleum Company's affairs on Rancho Ojai, in which Colonel Scott was interested, but later he turned his attention to the management of the Colonel's property, consisting of the following ranchos: Simi, 113,000 acres; Las Posas, 26,600; San Francisco, 48,000; Calleguas, 10,000; El Rio de Santa Clara, 45,000; Cañada Larga, 6,600; and Ojai, 16,000, besides his lands in Los Angeles and Humboldt counties, about 12,000 acres, making a total of 277,000 acres. The management of these vast interests required the greatest tact and energy, owing especially to disputes concerning titles which caused ill feeling; but the lands of which he disposed have been found to have perfect titles.

In 1871 Mr. Bard built the wharf at Hueneme and laid out the town. For years he has been president of the Hueneme Bank and the Hueneme Wharf Company, also president of the Sespe Oil Company, which controls large areas of oil territory; president of the Torrey Cañon Oil Company; and president of the Mission Transfer Company, which owns the pipe lines and refineries at Santa Paula. After the incorporation of the Bank of Ventura, he was chosen its president, which position he filled for fifteen years. He organized the Simi Land and Water Company and the Las Posas Land and Water Company. On the death of Colonel Scott in 1882, he was appointed administrator of his California estate and disposed of the same in the interests of the heirs.

The homestead of Mr. Bard, known as "Berylwood," is one of unusual beauty. The grounds are attractively laid out, with long avenues of palms and other ornamental and shade trees. The choicest plants and most beautiful flowers add to the artistic completeness of the scene. Indeed, floriculture may be said to be Senator Bard's hobby, and when he traveled abroad in 1899, his first quest was a study of the flora of different European countries. It has been his ambition to secure for his California home rare and choice plants, and he has propagated new varieties, having in this way secured the rose known as the "Beauty of Berylwood." The grounds at Berylwood resemble a great English

estate and are among the most beautiful in Southern California. In connection with the property there is an apricot orchard, from which a handsome income is assured.

Ever since coming west Mr. Bard has been one of the active workers in the Republican party. Several times he was elected supervisor of Santa Barbara county, before Ventura county was formed. In 1884 he served as a delegate to the Blaine convention at Chicago, and in 1892 was chosen to act as a presidential elector. The greatest honor of his life came to him February 8, 1900, when he was elected to the United States senate, being the unanimous choice of the Republican members of the state legislature. Since becoming senator, much of his time has necessarily been spent in Washington, and there he has guarded the interests of his constituents and proved himself to be a worthy representative of the greatest state of the west. The trust reposed in him he has never violated; on the contrary, he has ever been watchful of the people's interests and has been a stanch advocate of measures calculated to promote California's development. From his youth he has been a keen judge of men, and this trait has proved helpful to him in the discharge of his many duties; indeed, it is said that his first impressions of men are seldom incorrect, and that he has seldom had occasion to regret a confidence once reposed in another.

In 1876 Mr. Bard married Miss Mary Gerberding, who was born in California in 1858, being a daughter of E. O. Gerberding, the founder of the *San Francisco Bulletin*. Their marriage was solemnized at the family residence on Clay street, San Francisco, where Mrs. Gerberding still makes her home. Born to their union were eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Beryl, Mary L., Anna Greenwell, Thomas G., Elizabeth Parker, Richard and Bernard Philip. In order that the children may have the advantages offered by the city schools, Mr. Bard purchased a residence on West Adams street, Los Angeles, and there the family spend the winters, returning to their country estate in Ventura county for the summer months. Senator Bard was reared in the Presbyterian faith, to which he has always adhered, but he is very liberal and broad in his views and thoroughly sympathizes with all movements and societies aiming to benefit mankind. He is one of the principal supporters of the Presbyterian Church in the Hueneme district and attends its services when at his country place.

Doubtless California has no citizen better known throughout the United States than is Senator Bard. The qualities that gave him prominence in his own state have also made him a notable addition to a body numbering among its members some of the most able and gifted men of our country, and it may be safely pre-

dicted that the eminence already attained by Southern California will be enhanced by the wise efforts of its representative in the U. S. Senate.

HON. STEPHEN MALLORY WHITE.

Some lives, though short as we count the years, are nevertheless long when estimated by the amount accomplished in private business enterprises or in public service. Of Stephen M. White it may be said that his life is "measured not by years, but by intensity." Into an existence covering less than half a century he crowded experiences and secured results not often attained in a life that stretches beyond the allotted three score and ten. Only the possession of extraordinary ability can account for his pre-eminence. Beginning his career as an officeholder of the state in 1886 and as a United States senator in 1893, in the comparatively short period that elapsed from these dates to the time of his death, he achieved a national reputation, and was a constant promoter of California's prosperity and commercial welfare.

Undoubtedly Senator White inherited much of his ability from his father, William F., himself a man of literary tastes and the author of "Early Days in California." A native of Ireland, educated in New York City, he came to California, accompanied by his bride, in 1849, and spent his remaining years in this state, principally residing on his large ranch at Watsonville, Santa Cruz county. He married Fannie Russell, a relative of Hon Stephen Mallory, of Florida, whose son served in the United States senate at the same time with Stephen Mallory White. At this writing Mrs. Fannie White resides in San Francisco. In her family there were two sons and six daughters who attained mature years, and all are living excepting Stephen M. One of the family, Edward, resides at Watsonville.

In San Francisco, Stephen M. White was born January 19, 1853. His boyhood days were largely passed on the ranch in Santa Cruz county. He was educated in St. Ignatius College at San Francisco, and in Santa Clara College, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. S. After having been admitted to the bar, in the fall of 1874 he came to Los Angeles, where he was soon recognized as a promising lawyer and able man. His election to the office of district attorney, in 1883, was a tribute to his ability and the recognition of the same by the people. It was largely due to his admirable service in that capacity that he was selected as one able to represent the district in the state senate. His election in 1886 may be termed the beginning of his public career. Thenceforward he remained in the service of his state and country. Soon after he became senator the governor, Washington Bartlett, died, and Lieutenant-Governor Waterman became chief executive, which

caused Mr. White to be made presiding officer of the senate in the first session and acting lieutenant-governor in the second session. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary law enabled him to fill these positions with fairness to all and in a manner preventing criticism from any.

The staunch advocacy of Democratic principles by Senator White brought him into notice among those of his party throughout the state and nation. His ability as a leader was unquestioned, his knowledge of parliamentary law unexcelled by any statesman, and his insight into questions of state thorough and comprehensive. In 1888 he was delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention, of which he was chosen temporary chairman. Four years later he was a delegate, and again in 1896 served as delegate-at-large and permanent chairman. His career as United States senator began in 1893, and during his service in Washington he made a notable record for thorough work in questions of finance and commerce. Perhaps, however, his greatest work, and that which will stand as his monument, was in connection with the establishment of the harbor at San Pedro. For this measure he stood with his whole heart. He gave himself unreservedly to promoting its success; this, too, in spite of the enormous moneyed interests arrayed by the opposition. Finally, after a struggle that would have daunted a man less determined, he conquered, and the harbor was established that is destined to be a mighty factor in the future growth of California. What the future might have held for him is beyond our ken, but it might reasonably be supposed that, had he been spared to old age, the remainder of his life would have been given to public service and to a championship of measures calculated to promote the welfare of the state. When he passed away, February 21, 1901, there were not wanting men who believed that the greatest Democrat west of the Rocky Mountain region had been called away; be that as it may, certain it is that his death removed one of the notable figures in the senate during the latter part of the nineteenth century and one of California's greatest statesmen.

In Los Angeles, June 5, 1883, Mr. White married Miss Hortense Sacriste, who was born in North Carolina and came to Los Angeles with her father in 1873, afterward going east and completing her education in a convent at Philadelphia. Her acquaintance with Senator White began when she was fifteen years of age, and they were married as soon as her education was finished. Born of their union were four children now living, William Stephen, Estelle, Hortense and Gerald Griffin. Her grandparents, Francis and Eliza (Genotelle) Sacriste, resided near Philadelphia, where the former engaged in manufacturing. Her father, Charles, was born at Bor-

deaux, France, and received his education in a Quaker college at Wilmington, Del. After coming to Los Angeles he started the first woolen manufactory in this city, it being located on Sixth and Pearl streets. His death occurred in 1890. His wife, Ann (O'Neill) Sacriste, was born in Ireland and received her education in a convent at Wilmington, Del. Some years after the death of her husband she passed away in Los Angeles. They were the parents of eleven children, only four of whom are living, Mrs. White being the youngest of these. The other daughter resides at Santa Clara, Cal., while the two sons make their home in Virginia.

HON. ORESTES ORR. For some years past the Republican party in Ventura county has had as one of its principal members ex-Senator Orr, a resident of the city of Ventura since 1878. His prominence in the party may be judged from the fact that for several terms he was chosen chairman of the county central committee, while for many years he was a member of the state central committee. The various positions to which he has been elected have come to him from his party and are a tribute to his popularity and a just recognition of his worth. For three successive terms he served as district attorney, being elected in 1884, 1886 and 1888, and serving until January, 1891. On the Republican ticket, in 1892, he was nominated for senator and was elected, over two opponents, by a large plurality, serving in the state legislative sessions of 1893 and 1895. During his first term he was chairman of the committee on roads and highways and in 1895 was honored by the chairmanship of the committee on corporations, both of which positions he filled in an efficient and creditable manner. At the expiration of his second term he was not a candidate for re-election, but resumed the practice of law, in which he had previously been engaged.

The Orr family is of Scotch descent, but the first of the family in America came from county Donegal, Ireland. They possessed the sturdy characteristics of the Scotch-Irish race, and these qualities have been transmitted to their descendants. The great-grandfather of Mr. Orr settled in Pennsylvania, where the grandfather, Russell, was born and reared. In early manhood the latter settled in Mahoning county, Ohio, where he afterward improved a farm. The father, Casselman, was born on that homestead and when a young man sought a homestead for himself among the cheaper lands of the Mississippi valley, settling in Wayne county, Ill., where he cleared and improved a farm and remained until his death. He married Mary E. Willett, who was born in Ohio and died in Illinois. Her father, George Willett, a Virginian by birth, sojourned in Ohio a few years, and then established his permanent home in Wayne

county, Ill. The Willetts are an old Virginian family, of English origin.

In a family of three sons and three daughters (all living), Orestes Orr was the oldest and was born near Fairfield, Wayne county, Ill., December 5, 1857. As a boy he attended district schools in Illinois. Showing the possession of qualities that fitted him for the law, he determined to fit himself for that profession, and accordingly took up his studies in Fairfield. Coming to Ventura, Cal., in 1878, he continued his studies in the office of Williams & Williams, and in 1881 was admitted to the bar, since which time he has engaged in practice, with the exception of the period spent in the state senate. For one term he was city attorney. This was during the early period of his practice and furnished him with the practical experience so essential to complete success in the law. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks at Santa Barbara, and is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His marriage took place in Ventura and united him with Miss Ella M. Comstock, who was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa. They are the parents of three children, Charles, Addie and Frank.

JOHN M. RADEBAUGH, M. D. The pioneer physician of Pasadena is a descendant of two of Pennsylvania's oldest families. On the paternal side he represents the fourth generation from Peter Radebaugh, a captain in the Revolutionary conflict; the third generation from Jacob, a merchant; and the second generation from John Radebaugh, a native of Franklin county, Pa., a soldier in the war of 1812 and for years a large real-estate owner in Chambersburg, Pa. The family was founded in America by Heinrich Radebaugh, father of Capt. Peter, and an emigrant from Germany to Lancaster, Pa., in 1738. When the Reformed Church was established the family had cast in their fortunes with those of the new faith, and succeeding generations adhered to the same belief.

Through maternal ancestry Dr. Radebaugh traces his descent from Peter Middelkauff, who came from Germany to America in 1728 and settled in Lancaster county, Pa. His son, Leonard, served as a private in the Revolutionary war, and in defense of the same cause fought side by side with three of his wife's brothers, bearing the family name of Castle. This Revolutionary soldier had a son, Jacob, who was a farmer in Adams county, Pa. Next in line of descent was David, who inherited the valor of his Revolutionary ancestor and offered his services to the country in the war of 1812. At nineteen years of age he was brevet-major. At the close of the war he took up mercantile pursuits in Gettysburg, Pa., and became so prominent in Adams county that he was elected from there to the state legislature and senate, serving in the for-

mer body for a period of fifteen years. Though he was about seventy years of age when the Civil war broke out, years had not extinguished the fire of his patriotism, and he was as eager to serve his country as he had been fifty years before. His service at that time as captain of the Pennsylvania Cavalry Company Militia was remarkable by reason of his unusual age for active service. His death occurred in Shippensburg. He had married Susan Mark, whose grandfather was a captain in the first war with England.

The father of Dr. Radebaugh was John, a native of Chambersburg, Pa., a graduate of Pennsylvania College, and a practicing attorney in the city of his birth. While he was still too young to have achieved success, at the very outset of his career, when twenty-eight years of age, death brought to an untimely end all of his activities and blasted the hopes he had cherished for a successful future. He had married Mary Middelkauff, who was born in Gettysburg, Pa., and who survived him many years, dying when sixty-three. Of their union two children were born, but David died in infancy, and John was the only one to attain maturity. He was born in Chambersburg March 11, 1851, and grew to manhood in Gettysburg. After having prepared for college in Chambersburg Academy, in 1866 he entered Pennsylvania College, where he took the complete course, graduating in 1870 with the degree of A. B. Three years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. During the same year (1873) he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and received the degree of M. D. By competitive examination he was awarded a position as interne in the Orthopedic Hospital, where he remained a year, afterward being for fifteen months connected with the Philadelphia Hospital. The experience gained in these two institutions was of inestimable value to him when he began in practice for himself, which he did in Philadelphia. After a year of private practice there he joined his stepfather, Dr. Robert Horner, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, the two practicing together in Gettysburg.

When Dr. Radebaugh came to Pasadena in 1881, it was not only his first glimpse of this now beautiful city, but also his first visit to the coast. Being pleased with the country, he decided to remain, and he has since made Pasadena his home. He was the first physician to build an office here, the location he selected being now the site of the Carrollton Hotel. At the time there were only two physicians in the community, and both of these were ranchers, devoting little time to the profession. Hence he deserves the title of "pioneer physician." He is now located on Euclid avenue and conducts a general practice, in addition to which he served



Ellwood Cooper

as a member of the board of health from its organization until 1901. By means of study in the Post-Graduate School of New York City he has kept in touch with the many developments made in therapeutics since he completed his university course, and his knowledge is further enlarged by the careful perusal of medical journals and other literature bearing upon the profession, also by his active connection with California State and Los Angeles County Medical Societies. Though not active in politics to the extent of partisanship, he is nevertheless a strong Republican. In religion he is of the Episcopalian faith.

ELLWOOD COOPER. It is the opinion of many that there is no region where wise judgment and tireless industry bring more satisfactory results than in this far western state. With a soil that readily responds to cultivation and a climate that is unsurpassed, the horticulturist has much to aid him in his efforts to gain success; and certainly, if the career of Ellwood Cooper may be taken as an example, a young man has great opportunities in the field of horticulture in California. Ellwood ranch is known throughout the entire country. To the student of progress it presents a type unique and interesting. Established by its present owner in 1870, it has since been developed from a seemingly barren waste into a valuable homestead. The owner is a man who has made a thorough study of horticulture, and his knowledge of the science was recognized some years ago by his election as president of the State Board of Horticulture. A practical test has been made of many theories he held, and in this way he has promoted his own success, as well as advanced the science of horticulture. He is a leader, possessing the resourceful mind, the keen judgment and the originality of thought that fit him for projecting new ideas and new methods of work into his chosen occupation.

Ellwood ranch lies twelve miles west of Santa Barbara and is intersected by Hollister avenue. It comprises two thousand acres, the western portion of which extends from the ocean to the mountains. At the foothills there are a number of tenements and other houses, occupied by the employes of the ranch, and lying seven-eighths of a mile from Hollister avenue. One of the most noticeable features of the property is the olive oil manufacturing plant, which is the largest in California, and from which is turned out more oil than from any other plant in the world. Two hundred and fifty acres are planted in an olive orchard, comprising twelve thousand five hundred trees. Mr. Cooper is the pioneer olive-grower of Santa Barbara county, having planted his first trees in 1872, and since then he has demonstrated that the olive is one of the most profitable trees grown here.

Besides the olives, there are one hundred acres in English walnuts, with about four thousand trees; and more than one thousand deciduous fruit trees. To protect these trees from the ocean winds and to modify the climate, Mr. Cooper planted a large number of eucalyptus trees, comprising twenty-five varieties of this genus. In addition to the fruit industry, many hundred acres are devoted to grain and grazing, the owner having a herd of one hundred and fifty Jersey cattle, from which he supplies butter to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. In an article in the *Youth's Companion* the Marquis of Lorne refers to Mr. Cooper as a "gentleman who has a magnificent farm on the Pacific and has shown that California can produce better olive oil than France, Spain or Italy; grapes as good as any man could desire; English walnuts and European almonds in crops whereof the old countries hardly ever dream; oranges, lemons and Japanese persimmons, with other fruit and crops too numerous to mention; and all hedged from the gentle sea winds by belts and bands of Australian eucalypti, which grow in ten years to one hundred feet. But such a paradise is not for the beginner, who must make his money before he indulges in so many broad acres."

Tracing the ancestry of the Cooper family, we find that they are of English extraction and Quaker belief, and adhered to the peace-loving customs of their sect. The first of the name in America came with William Penn from England. The grandfather, Jeremiah, was a son of John Cooper, and a woolen manufacturer, while the father of our subject, Morris, was a farmer and miller. The wife of Morris Cooper was Phoebe Barnaby, who like him was a native of Pennsylvania and the descendant of English Quakers. Ellwood Cooper was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in May, 1829, and received school advantages. When quite young he went to Philadelphia, where he worked in a store for a year, and then joined an importing and shipping house. His employers, Samuel A. Lewis & Bro., were engaged in the Brazilian trade, principally with Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro. In 1855 he left Philadelphia, taking a position with a shipping house in the West Indies, where he remained ten years, being for a year head clerk and afterward a partner in the business. His home was at Port au Prince, St. Domingo. The unhealthy climate finally forced him to return to the States, and afterward he connected himself with a mercantile house in New York, that ran a line of steamboats, built ships and had vessels trading with many different countries. They were both importers and exporters, and conducted a large commission business. The revolution in Cuba during Grant's administration and the troubles in Hayti before the overthrow of General Salnave caused

the firm great losses in money, although in other respects they were uniformly prosperous.

The inclement climate of the Atlantic seaboard led Mr. Cooper to invest in California property and in 1870 he came to Santa Barbara county and settled upon the ranch which he had purchased before leaving the east. This has been the scene of his subsequent activities and successes. His knowledge of horticulture is so extensive and thorough that he has been repeatedly requested to furnish articles on the subject to newspapers and periodicals, and he has been a very frequent contributor to the *Santa Barbara Press*. In addition he is the author of three books: "Report of Trade, with Statistics, between the United States and San Domingo;" "Fruit Culture and Eucalyptus Trees;" and "Treatise on Olive Culture." Through these various publications he has done much to direct attention to needed reforms in fruit-growing and to arouse attention on the part of intelligent men in this industry. With the firmest faith in California's future, he has never hesitated to proclaim the richness of her resources and the wide range of her possibilities. Indeed, it is to such men as he that the state owes its present standing. One phase of the olive industry in which he has been particularly interested is its introduction as a food and medicine. Physicians testify to the value of pure olive oil as a remedial agency, possessing a direct alterative effect in constitutional diseases and restoring to a worn-out or broken-down tissue just such elements of repair as its reconstruction demands. It is also used with happy results for massage, inunctions and bathing. Hence its introduction into the homes throughout our country will be attended by helpful consequences, and he is a true friend of humanity who labors toward that end.

In Philadelphia, in 1853, occurred the marriage of Mr. Cooper and Miss Sarah P. Moore, a native of Pennsylvania and a descendant of Quaker ancestors who accompanied William Penn to America. One son and two daughters comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper. The former, Henry, is in charge of the oil manufacturing industry. The latter, Ellen and Fannie, also reside on the home ranch.

The political belief of Mr. Cooper brings him into hearty sympathy with the Republican party. He was an ardent admirer of President McKinley as embodying the highest type of American spirit and American impulse, and approves of the protective system known as the McKinley tariff; also supported his conservative and determined course in the Cuban difficulties; admired the very able manner in which the incidents arising out of the Spanish war were managed; champions the policy adopted in the Chinese outbreak; and, in a word, believes that the prosperity enjoyed by the United States the

past few years is directly attributable to the lamented martyr president, William McKinley.

DE LA GUERRA FAMILY. Hon. Pablo de la Guerra, ex-lieutenant governor of California, was born in Santa Barbara, November 29, 1819. His father, Don José Antonio, was a son of Don Juan José de la Guerra, and, following the Spanish custom of adding to the paternal surname the name of the mother's family, he was known as Don José Antonio de la Guerra y Noriega. Born March 6, 1779, in Novales, Spain, in 1797 he went to the city of Mexico, where he was employed by his uncle, Don Pedro Noriega, in the mercantile line. In 1801 he arrived in California and settled at Santa Barbara, in whose early history he was destined to become an important factor. He became so large a land-owner that at one time his possessions aggregated two hundred and fifty thousand acres, including the following ranches: San Julian, forty-eight thousand acres; Simi, ninety-six thousand acres; Las Pozas, forty-eight thousand acres (where Santa Paula and other towns now lie); Tapo vineyard, fourteen thousand; El Conejo, twenty-four thousand five hundred, and Los Alamos, forty-eight thousand acres. Nearly all these tracts were stocked with many thousands of cattle, sheep and horses. He owned the de la Guerra gardens, in the center of what is now Santa Barbara. While acting as military governor of Alta California, he resided on the corner of what is now Santa Barbara and Cañon Perdido, called "El Presidio," but this place becoming too small for his family, he built the de la Guerra mansion, which is a well-preserved historic house of Santa Barbara.

The marriage of the Don united him with Doña Maria Antonia Carrillo, who was born in Lower California, of Spanish descent. In 1810, when Mexico claimed independence, he was appointed *Habilitado General* from both Californias to the vice-royal government in Mexico, and, starting toward the capital with his family, he was captured at San Blas by the patriots, then in revolt against Spain. Many others were arrested at the same time and a large number were shot, but, he being among the last to be captured, miraculously escaped, saved by the tidings of the approach of the Spanish General Callejas. On joining the Spanish forces he found his wife, who had become separated from him. He also lost a writing desk containing \$30,000, but three days later he met a priest whom he knew and who by chance had found and recognized the writing desk. On the delivery of the desk, the owner was pleasantly surprised to find that the money had not been molested. With this sum he bought a vessel and returned to Santa Barbara. In 1811 he was appointed to the command of the troops at San Diego, and there he made his home for some years. In 1817

he was appointed captain of the troops at Santa Barbara and returned thither, which afterward continued his home, with the exception of a brief period spent in Mexico as *Habilitado General*.

Finding that in Santa Barbara there was a scarcity of every convenience of life, he gave his influence toward the development of material resources and the establishing of new industries. Among other things he established an olive oil plant, a flour mill, carpenter and blacksmith's shop, shoe store, bakery, soap factory, general warehouse, and drug and dry-goods store, all of these being in the rear of the mansion, except the soap factory, drugs and dry-goods store, which were within twenty feet of the present city hall. One of the captain's most enjoyable duties was the distribution of soap, gratis, to the Indians and Mexicans, who came each week to receive their allowance, which was given to them with a joke or pleasant remark. Then, too, they often received donations of clothing, blankets, sugar, lard, and other essentials. Over three thousand Indians at one time resided at the mission, and a large number of them were known by name to the captain.

Captain de la Guerra died February 11, 1858, at the age of eighty-three, and he and his wife, who had died December 25, 1843, were buried in the same sepulchre under the floor of the old mission church. They were the parents of eight sons and five daughters, and to them they gave every possible advantage. Two sons were sent to the city of Mexico to be educated, one to Chile, South America, and still another to England, while several sons and grandsons were sent to Georgetown, D. C. The eldest son, José Antonio, married Doña Concepcion Ortega y Lopez. Juan José was graduated from three colleges in England and his early death terminated a career that gave brilliant promise. The other children were Rita de Jesús; Maria Teresa, who married William Hartnell; Raymundo; Maria de las Augustias, who married Manuel Jimeno, secretary of state and provisional governor of Alta California, and after his death became the wife of Dr. James L. Ord, of the United States army; Francisco, who married Ascension Sepulveda and afterward her sister, Concepcion; Pablo; Maria Ana, who married Alfred Robinson, of Boston, Mass.; Joaquin; Miguel, who married Trinidad Ortega de Pico; Antonio Maria, who was captain of a native California cavalry during the Civil war; and Maria Antonia, who married Cesario Lataillade, a native of France, and after his death became the wife of Don Gaspar Oreña, a native of Spain.

After completing his education in the city of Mexico, Pablo de la Guerra returned to California, and, at the age of nineteen years, he served as collector of customs at Monterey,

then, with one exception, the most important office in the state of California. At the age of twenty-eight, March 7, 1847, he married Doña Joséfa Moreno, member of an old Spanish family of Monterey. They became the parents of six daughters and one son. The son and three daughters reached maturity; Francisca, widow of Thomas B. Dibblee; Carlos, interpreter, teacher and translator of Spanish; Delina, and Herminia, widow of Louis E. Lee, of Rochester, N. Y. In 1849 Pablo de la Guerra was a member of the first constitutional convention of California. For several terms, and until 1861, he was a member of the state senate. During the latter year he was elected president of the senate, and, on the election of Governor Downey to the United States senate, the lieutenant-governor became governor, and Senator de la Guerra was promoted to the office of lieutenant-governor, which he filled ably. March 11, 1861, he was admitted as attorney and counselor of the supreme court. October 21, 1863, he was elected judge of the first judicial district, comprising all of Southern California. He was re-elected in 1869 to serve another term of six years, but in 1873 his health became so seriously impaired that he resigned the office. He died February 5, 1874, in Santa Barbara, and was interred in the family sepulchre at the Mission Church. Personally he possessed a high sense of honor, great dignity of bearing, and a marked consideration for others. Courteous to all, his friends were many and his influence great.

ALFONSO L. DEN. This cattle raiser, dairyman and horticulturist was born in Santa Barbara county, at the Dos Pueblos (now the Naples) ranch, March 19, 1854. His father, Nicholas A. Den, was one of the very early settlers of California, having arrived in the western country in 1836. Alfonso received his education in California, and was graduated from Santa Clara College in 1875, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Almost immediately he turned his attention to ranching and stock-raising, and became part owner of the Dos Pueblos ranch, which he built up and improved, and where he carried on extensive sheep and cattle enterprises. Originally the possessor of fifteen hundred acres of land, he has disposed of all save five hundred and fifty, which is located about twelve miles from Santa Barbara. Two hundred and sixty acres of his land are rented to the Oxnard Sugar Company. Ninety acres of the remainder are under English walnuts in a bearing condition, ten acres under bearing olive trees, and the balance is devoted to cattle raising and a dairy. For the dairy Jersey cows alone are raised, and the place is called Glen Anne, because located in the glen of that name. Although possessing a fine country home, Mr. Den is at present a resident of Santa Barbara. He

is a Democrat in politics, has been a school trustee for some years, and is ex-member of the central committee.

The marriage of Mr. Den and Annie Taylor was solemnized in Santa Barbara in 1900, Mrs. Den being a native of Santa Barbara, and a daughter of Alexander S. Taylor, formerly a newspaper and general literary man.

ROBERT MACKINLAY, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Santa Barbara, has been a resident of this city since the fall of 1893. A descendant of an old Scotch family, he was born in Edinburgh June 10, 1861, and was the oldest son of John and Sybella (Grieve) Mackinlay, natives of Edinburgh, where the former has long been connected with manufacturing interests.

After having been primarily educated in private schools, Robert Mackinlay matriculated in the University of Edinburgh in 1878, and continued his studies in that institution until 1882, when he graduated with the degree of M. B. Five years afterward his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of M. D. Immediately after graduating he opened an office in Manchester, England, and there gained his first practical experience in professional work. Two years later he removed to Litchfield, England, where he carried on a general practice until 1893, the year of his removal to Santa Barbara. His entire time is devoted to the practice of medicine and surgery, and in both he keeps abreast with the latest discoveries and developments. At one time he acted as secretary of the Santa Barbara County Medical Society and he still is connected with the same. He has his office on State street, opposite the Arlington hotel.

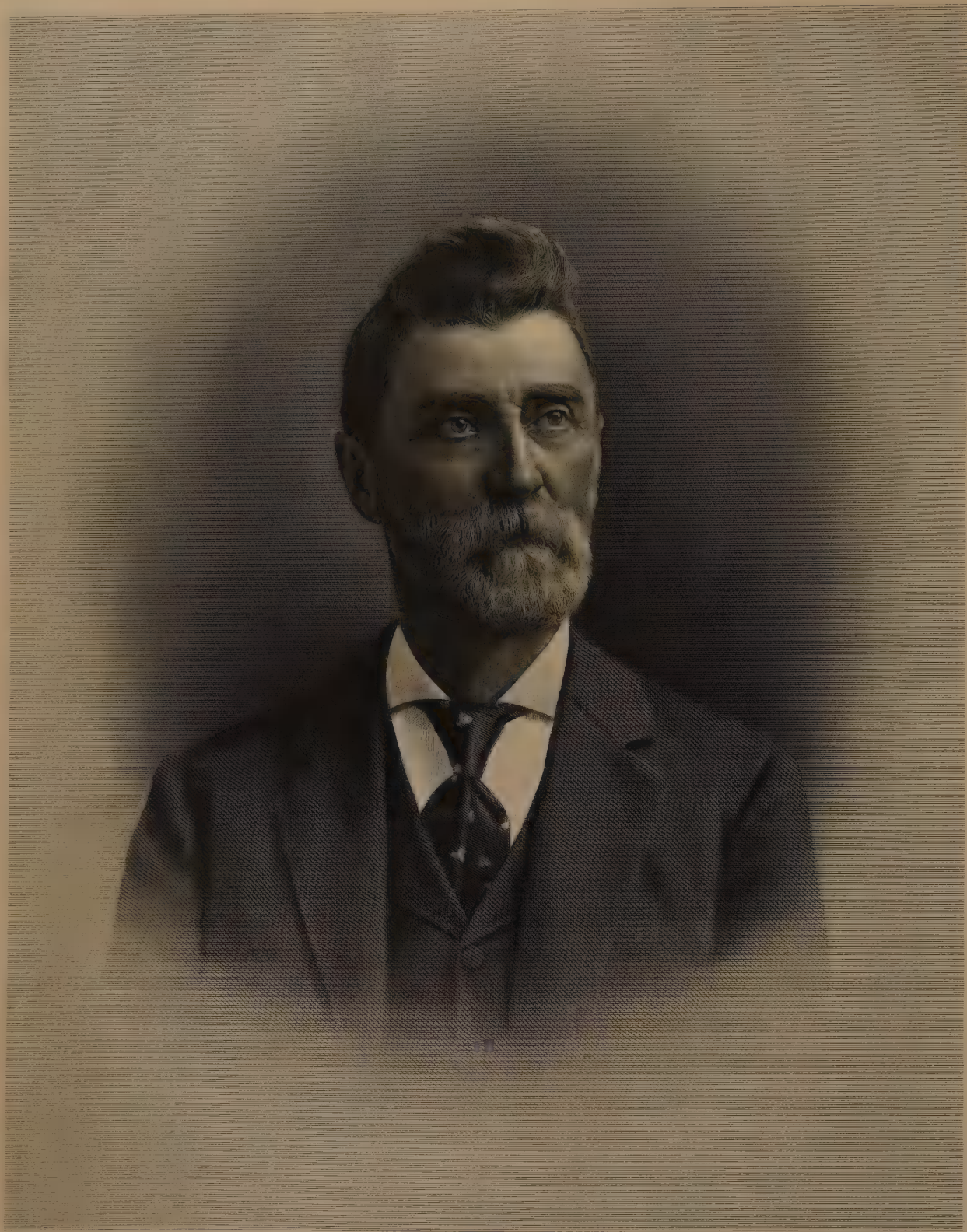
During his residence in England, Dr. Mackinlay was united in marriage, in Lincolnshire, with Miss Marian Trevor Bradburne, who was born in Plymouth, England, and who, like himself, was reared in the faith of the Church of England. They are the parents of three children, John, Lucia and Anna.

PAUL DE LONGPRE. Throughout the United States there are few names that carry with them such magic in artistic circles as the name of Paul de Longpré. Often called *Roi des Fleurs*, he is indeed the "King of the Flowers" in the realm of art, and his paintings of floral beauties have won admiration from noted connoisseurs of America and Europe. In his studio, and in galleries where his creations are exhibited, they are often greeted with the exclamation, "Could Paradise contain anything more lovely?" From one painting to another the visitor passes in wonderment and admiration, noting the fact that even the smallest studies are treated with an artistic sympathy revealing the depth of feeling that the artist pos-

sesses. The assertion of another artist, "He is not a painter; he's a botanist," shows the universal recognition among professionals of his accurate delineation of flower life. Being wholly self-taught, he owes nothing to other masters, but has allowed ample scope to the development of his own original and novel ideas in art. Bonnat, Bouguereau and Gérôme, when consulted with reference to his work, declared in writing "The compositions in flowers, by Paul de Longpré, are above criticism and are known as a great success. One cannot praise them too highly."

In Lyons, France, Paul de Longpré was born in 1855. His mother was a Creole, born on the island of Martinique, a beautiful young girl of fortune, accomplished, and with much charm of manner. After her marriage to Victor de Longpré she made her home in France, but her husband's artistic abilities, though of an high order, did not prove remunerative, and her income became exhausted. The eldest sons, when nineteen and seventeen years of age, went to Paris, where they earned a livelihood for the family by painting fans. The younger son, Paul, in time also became interested in the same work. He was ten years old when he began to paint. Artistic ability was his by inheritance. The stamp of genius was upon even his earliest productions. In 1876, when twenty-one years of age, his first picture was accepted by the Paris Salon. From that time onward his career was one of success. The sale of his pictures brought him a small fortune, which, unfortunately, was entirely swept away through the failure of a bank in Paris, and at the time of coming to New York City in 1890 to begin a fortune again, he had only \$900 left. Being a stranger in America, he saw his little capital dwindle down to \$400, and still prospects were gloomy. It was at that time he had the courage to expend or invest every dollar that he had in the painting of flowers for an exposition of flower paintings, the first of its kind ever made anywhere. Securing the finest gallery there, he started the exhibition. All his acquaintances had predicted a failure, but the venture proved the turning point in his career. Amateurs of art and all the press were delighted with his work. Sales were rapid and frequent, and his exhibitions afterward became annual affairs that brought together the aristocracy of New York as critics and purchasers.

From the time of his first exhibition in 1896 until 1899 Mr. de Longpré was one of New York's most notable artists. During this time he often heard of California, and particularly of its wealth of flowers. Desiring to become acquainted with the flora of the Pacific coast, he came to California in March, 1899, and for two years rented a residence on Figueroa street, Los Angeles, where, in the midst of beautiful surroundings, he was afforded exceptional oppor-



John, E. Moore.

tunities of painting from nature. In June, 1900, he began to build on the property which he purchased from ex-Governor Beveridge on Prospect avenue, Hollywood, near Los Angeles, and since then he has given much time and thought to the creation of a homestead which it is his ambition to make the most artistically beautiful in California. There are many who believe that his ambition has already been realized. Certain it is that Hollywood is unique among the homesteads on the coast. Designed from original plans of his own; with interior finishings that are unique and tasteful, including hardwood floors with inlaid borders in every room; with a studio fitted up with rare works of art and art treasures; with furniture made from original designs, including cabinet, stands, screens, tables, etc., manufactured of black cherry; and portieres that were selected after thousands had been examined, in order that the desired harmony in color might be maintained; with these many other attractions, the residence is one never to be forgotten by those who have the good fortune to be entertained by the genial host. Here he and his wife, with their two daughters, have their home. In the east, he has annual exhibitions in various cities. Every winter his work is displayed first in the American Art Galleries in Madison Square or at Knoedler's, in Fifth avenue, New York. At a recent exhibition in that city twenty-eight paintings were sold for nearly \$7,000. In every city where his work has been displayed the press and the best art critics have been unstinted in their praise of his skill. He is recognized as the great American master of the flowers. His knowledge of their form and structure is absolute and his taste in combination is unsurpassed. On the walls of his studio there is not a picture which will not repay careful study and fascinate by the skill with which the artist has performed his task. They are works of high art in their play of light and shade, in the taste with which the accessories are introduced and treated, in their harmony of tone and their breadth of style. A mere glimpse at his pictures proves him to possess a genuine love for flowers, and it is his belief that they have refining influences; that all children should be reared in an atmosphere where flowers dwell, and that pictures of flowers should be hung on the walls of nurseries, where they will claim the attention of the children.

JOHN F. MORE. The More family is well known in Southern California, and its various members are entitled to conspicuous places in the history of the regions where they became extensive land owners and prominent promoters of enterprise in the early days. John F. More was born in Medina county, Ohio, August 19, 1839, and is the only surviving male member of

a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, all of whom in time came to California. A. B., the oldest son, settled in this state in 1847, coming from Mexico, where he had helped to prosecute the war. T. W. and A. P. came west in 1849, and Henry H., in 1850, and they established the firm of More Brothers, who began business by driving cattle to the mines, but eventually became owners of large tracts of land. In 1854 they bought the Calletano or Sespe tract and later the Santa Paula-Saticoy. At one time they owned a strip of land extending from within a mile of the sea up the Santa Clara valley for more than thirty-two miles; fifteen thousand acres of this tract they afterward sold to G. G. Briggs. It was in this valley that T. Wallace More was assassinated on the memorable night of March 24, 1877, by masked men who first set fire to his barn in order to get him out of his house, and then shot him as soon as he appeared. Mortally wounded, he entreated that they shoot no more, but his dying request was for naught, and they continued to pierce him with bullets in order to make sure of their deadly work. A. P. More died in 1893 and at that time was the owner of the island of Santa Rosa. Of the brothers, A. P., H. H. and A. B. are buried in Oakland, Cal., and L. W. and T. W. in Santa Barbara.

The youngest of these brothers was John F. More. He received his education in Ohio and there married Miriam Hickox, daughter of Royal N. Hickox, of that state. Born of their union are three children now living, namely: Belle, wife of C. P. Austin; Miriam and John F., Jr., the latter a student in the University of California at Berkeley. Three children are deceased: Olive, who died in infancy; Mary, who graduated with the class honors from Mills Seminary and died in young womanhood; and Alexander H., who died when a young man. Mr. and Mrs. Hickox reside with their daughter, Mrs. More, at No. 131 Arrellaga street, Santa Barbara, where the family have a pleasant and comfortable home.

The ranch belonging to Mr. More is situated five miles from Santa Barbara, on the sea coast, and covers one thousand acres of land that slopes toward the mountains. The ocean bank is one hundred feet high and of solid rich clay, where are found large pockets of asphaltum containing many thousand tons. This is easy to mine, for when blasted on the beach the tide carries away the loose clay, leaving the mineral free. To facilitate the shipment of produce Mr. More has a private pier. His walnut orchard covers two hundred acres and is without doubt one of the largest in Southern California. There is also a large olive orchard. Modern improvements are everywhere apparent, including a substantial ranch house and commodious barns. The house is occupied by the men employed in

carrying on the work of the ranch, and Mr. More himself stays there when the busy season requires his absence from his Santa Barbara home.

Off the coast of Goleta, the little village near the More ranch, is the speed ground for the United States gunboats, chosen especially because of the enormous quantities of oil floating on the water and thus producing a calm sea. Three towers are built for the starting gauge, one of which is on Mr. More's ranch, and the others on the site of the Santa Barbara mountains. The bay west from the ranch was once quite a harbor, and a large shipping industry was conducted, the same receiving its name from Daniel Hill, to whom Governor Pio Pico granted four thousand four hundred and forty acres of land. Mr. Hill built a schooner and launched it before the present little town, and hence the name Goleta, or schooner.

Politically Mr. More is affiliated with the Republican party. All of his brothers had similar political views, with the exception of the oldest, A. B., whom the others declared took a Jeffersonian Democratic view of politics merely for the sake of argument with the brothers.

HUGH D. VAIL. The name of Hugh D. Vail will ever be associated with the history of Santa Barbara. By nature and training a lover of science, he delighted in fathoming its unchanging laws, and in leaning upon its fundamental principles. The simplicity of his faith as a Quaker recognized no irreconcilable antagonisms between religion and science, and therefore the immutable laws of nature were intensified and strengthened by the element of the unknowable, which is after all the shadowy road beyond scientific calculation.

The Quaker instinct was deep seated, and extended beyond one John Vail, the American founder of the family, a Quaker preacher, who emigrated from England and settled in New Jersey about 1710. His descendants have invariably been people of influence and position in their respective localities, and Hugh D. upheld the traditions of his forefathers. He was born in Plainfield, N. J., and received a thorough literary and scientific education, graduating from Haverford College. The greater part of his life was spent in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in active business until his retirement in 1875. In 1881 he located in Santa Barbara, and thenceforward, until his death, June 28, 1900, he was prominently identified with the city's growth and achievements. He was director and vice-president of the First National Bank, was a director in the Commercial Bank of Santa Barbara, and was president of the Library Building Company, which organization owned considerable business property on State street,

including what is commonly known as the Clock building. He was a strong and uncompromising Republican, and possessed a stirring and contagious vitality which extended to many lines of activity. He erected a residence on Chapala street, and here his last days were spent in the enjoyment of that esteem which his character and achievements merited. As pertaining to astronomy and meteorology he was widely quoted as an authority, on weather reports especially his accuracy was rarely questioned, and his services in this capacity were of untold value to the cities which profited by his residence. He married Miriam L. Vail, a native of Rahway, N. J., and they became the parents of two children, Hugh F. R. and Edward F. R. Vail.

HON. P. M. GREEN. It would be impossible to write a history of Pasadena without making frequent mention of Hon. P. M. Green, to whom in no small degree is due the credit for the fame of the city as one of the most beautiful residence cities in the world. His connection with its history extends back to the days of the Indiana colony, ere yet a city had been dreamed of or its possibilities for culture become a vision in the minds of the most sanguine. As early as 1873 he was among the twenty who organized the Orange Grove Association and incorporated the same, acquiring the right of title to fifteen hundred acres, which was subdivided into homesteads of from fifteen to sixty acres. The following year the preliminary survey was completed. Meantime a few members of the Indiana colony had come west to investigate for themselves and Mr. Green among others discerned the possibilities that lay dormant in the soil, awaiting the hand of the skillful horticulturist to develop them. With him to see an opportunity was to grasp it, and his early identification with Pasadena is but another indication of the wisdom of his judgment and the keenness of his foresight.

The Green family is of old Quaker stock, although, notwithstanding this, it was represented in the Revolutionary war by men who, though peace-loving as are the Friends, were yet too independent to brook tyranny. North Carolina was the early home of the family, whence they removed to Kentucky, and in that state Lot Green was born and reared. Removing to Rush county, Ind., he became justice of the peace and the leading man of his community, but died in 1845 before he had provided his family with the comforts it was his ambition to secure for them. He was a Whig in politics and in religion was connected with the Missionary Baptist Church. His wife, Annie Cooper, was born, reared and married in Kentucky, where her father was a Baptist minister. She died in 1842, when her

son, Perry M., was scarcely four years of age. Of her eight children only three are living, and two of these are in Pasadena, Perry M. and Mrs. A. O. Porter. The former was born in Rush county, Ind., May 7, 1838, and was next to the youngest in the family. Orphaned when very young, he never knew the affection and careful oversight of father and mother, and his was a somewhat lonely boyhood. When fourteen he began to clerk in a store, but the work being uncongenial, he went on a farm as a hired hand, receiving \$7 a month. After a time he resumed clerking, and then attended the Richland Academy in Rush county. When nineteen he began to study law with Davis & Wright of Shelbyville, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar of Indiana, after which he engaged in practice at Shelbyville for five years. During this period he assisted in organizing the city government, served as the first city clerk, and for four years acted as city attorney. However, believing that a larger city would offer more encouraging opportunities for advancement in the world of commerce, in 1865 he removed to Indianapolis, where he became a member of the firm of Campbell & Green, wholesale and retail manufacturers and dealers in drugs. On disposing of his interest in this business in 1873, he came to California, his decision to come west being influenced by the hope that a mild climate might benefit his wife's health.

Acquiring property in the Indiana colony, Mr. Green became the owner of sixty acres two miles south of Pasadena, and here his early knowledge of horticulture was gained. However, to a man of such keen mental faculties, the management of a fruit farm did not present a sufficient outlet for his activities, and we find him acquiring many other interests as the years passed by. In 1885 he organized the Pasadena Bank, with a capital stock of \$50,000, of which he became president and manager. In May of 1886 this institution was converted into a national concern, and incorporated as the First National Bank of Pasadena, capital stock \$100,000, with a present (1902) surplus of \$70,000. It is significant of the wise supervision of the president that the institution has always paid ten per cent dividends annually. In 1901 a savings department was also organized, under the title of the Pasadena Savings, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Of this institution Mr. Green is also president.

From the early period of his residence in Pasadena, Mr. Green has been associated with companies for the securing of water and has been interested in every movement for the providing of adequate irrigation facilities. For twenty-five years he has been a director of the Pasadena Land and Water Company, which was the first of the kind organized in this vicinity and

which also established the first system in the state whereby water was conveyed by pipes for irrigating purposes. The efforts of the company provided an abundance of water for the Indiana colony tract on the west side. The first gas company organized here had Mr. Green among its directors and promoters, and he was also a director of the first street car company in this city. Under his supervision the bank erected a large building on the corner of Fair Oaks avenue and Colorado street, which was equipped with modern conveniences for the convenience of the bank officials. On the organization of the Los Angeles National Bank Mr. Green was placed on its board of directors and he is also its vice-president.

In Shelbyville, Ind., October 30, 1860, Mr. Green married Miss Henrietta Campbell, whose father, John S. Campbell, was born in Delaware, reared in Philadelphia, Pa., and became a pioneer of Indiana. During the presidency of Abraham Lincoln he served as postmaster of Shelbyville. Other offices were tendered him, including those of mayor and recorder of deeds. Mr. and Mrs. Green have one child, Mary. On the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pasadena in 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Green became charter members, and from that time until 1901 he held the office of trustee, finally, however, declining further re-election. Another agency for good, the Y. M. C. A., has always received his encouraging aid and sympathy, and his service as a director of the local organization has been helpful to the cause. He has been a constant member of the Pasadena Board of Trade and a warm adherent of all organizations and movements for the commercial upbuilding of Southern California. While he has never been an active partisan, his advocacy of Republican principles is pronounced. On that ticket, in 1879, he was elected to the state legislature as a representative from Los Angeles county. The present constitution was adopted during the same year, and the legislature of 1880 therefore had a very serious task set before it, in the adaptation of the laws to the constitution. At that session he introduced a bill for the establishment of a state normal at Los Angeles, and, though failing of passage then, he had the satisfaction of knowing that it was carried during the next session. On the expiration of his term he was not a candidate for re-election, but resumed the duties of private life. While, however, his ambitions are not in the direction of public affairs, yet he is in every respect a progressive citizen, who keeps in touch with the developments of the age, whether in the banking business, in commercial circles, in problems connected with adequate irrigation at reasonable cost and in the other varied movements typical of twentieth century activity in Southern California.

J. H. BARTLE. The First National Bank, of which J. H. Bartle is president, was established in 1887 under the title of the Bank of Monrovia and as a private financial institution, the incorporators being J. F. Brossart, John Wild and J. F. Sartori. Occupying for a short time temporary banking quarters, the proprietors of the bank vigorously pushed forward the work of building a structure adapted for their needs. Of ample dimensions, 50x60 feet, the block is of brick, and contains headquarters for customers and clerks and a room for the directors in the rear. One of the most striking features of the equipment is a fireproof vault, built into the bank from the foundation of the building, and provided with a time lock safe. When the building was ready for occupancy, in July of 1887, the newly organized First National Bank (into which the Bank of Monrovia had been merged) was established and has since occupied these quarters. The original officers were J. F. Brossart, president; John Wild, vice-president; and J. F. Sartori, cashier. A change was made in the presidency January 10, 1888, when I. W. Hellman was called to be head of the institution, and at the same time G. W. Perkins became vice-president.

The association of Mr. Bartle with the bank dates from April 13, 1888, when he was appointed assistant cashier, and as such he continued until January 24, 1891, when his satisfactory services were recognized by his promotion to be cashier. The position which he had previously filled was tendered to W. A. Chess, October 1, 1892. Those who have had official direction of the bank since February 27, 1894, are J. H. Bartle, president; J. F. Sartori, vice-president; and W. A. Chess, cashier, while since 1901 K. E. Lawrence has served in the capacity of assistant cashier. Business is still conducted with the same paid-in capital as at first, this being \$50,000, but there is now also a surplus of \$10,000. The present board of directors is composed of such solid financial men as H. W. Hellman, vice-president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Los Angeles; T. L. Duque, president of the Main Street Savings Bank; J. F. Sartori, president of the Security Savings Bank; J. H. Bartle, president of the bank, and C. K. Ingersoll, of Monrovia, whose efforts, seconding the judicious management of the officers, have contributed to the establishment of the concern upon a solid basis gratifying to its stockholders and the source of great confidence to its depositors. That portion of the ground floor not utilized for banking purposes has been fitted up as a store and is rented as such, while the second floor is utilized for offices and apartments.

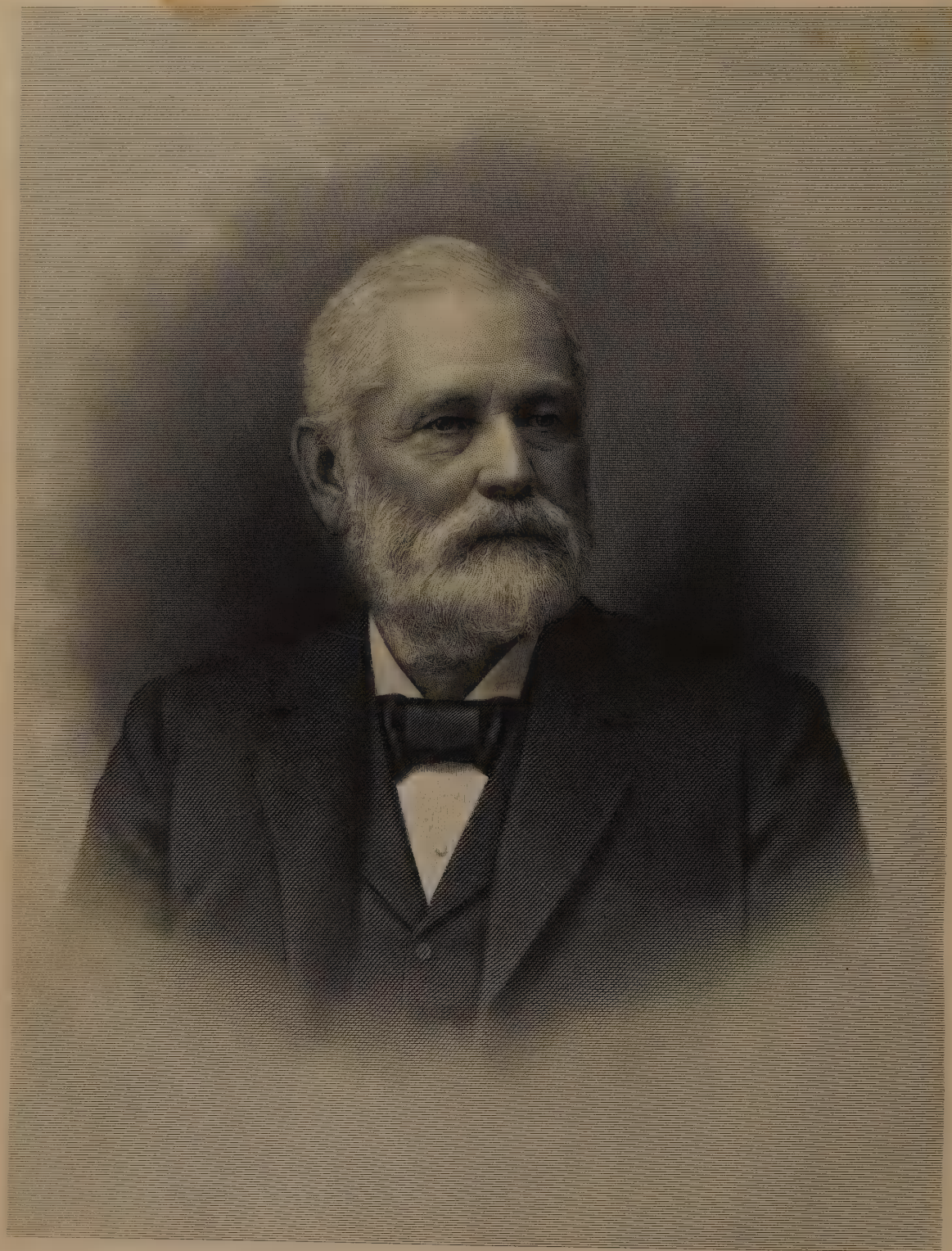
Mr. Bartle, to whose keen and capable oversight the success of the bank is due in large measure, is a native of Michigan, born in July

of 1855. At an age when many boys are still in school, he started out to make his own way in the world, and by diligence and perseverance gained a thorough knowledge of mercantile pursuits. Opening a store of his own, he met with a success that was as gratifying as it was deserved, but, unfortunately, his health broke down under the strain of constant overwork. Realizing the need of change to a milder climate than Michigan affords, in 1885 he came to Southern California, where he visited many of the cities and towns. Among all these places he found none whose climate excelled that of Monrovia. Here it seemed as if Nature had especially favored her children and had granted them more blessings than she usually bestows upon mankind. The pure air from the mountains, warmed by the sunshine, encompassed the inhabitants with a constant benediction and seemed even to invigorate and fertilize the soil, so that fruits and flowers grow with remarkable luxuriance.

Disposing of his business interests in Michigan in 1886, the next year Mr. Bartle returned to Monrovia as a permanent resident and has since been among its most influential citizens. In 1890 he erected on Myrtle avenue a two-story frame building, with two stores and various offices. When fire destroyed this structure, in June of 1897, he immediately rebuilt, this time putting up a brick building, 40x80, with two stores and considerable office room. Other property in Monrovia he owns and has improved, including his residence, where in the intervals of business duties he finds relaxation and pleasure in the society of his wife (formerly Miss Amelia Bowerman of Canada) and their three children, Stanley, Kathleen and Gerald.

In religious views Mr. Bartle is liberal, adhering to no creed, but favoring all movements which tend toward the uplifting of humanity. The lofty principles of Masonry he exemplifies in his life, and has been an active member and treasurer of the lodge in Monrovia since its organization. Aside from his connection with banking interests in Monrovia, he has had similar interests elsewhere, particularly in Covina, Los Angeles county, where he aided in organizing and establishing the Covina Valley Bank, now known as the First National Bank of Covina, on whose board of directors he has rendered wise service from its inception.

GEORGE H. PECK, Jr. At the time of Mr. Peck's settlement in San Pedro there was little in the appearance of the locality to give rise to large hopes for its future prosperity. The town, indeed, had not yet sprung into existence, and most of the lots were platted and laid out under his personal supervision. No one has done more than he to promote the welfare of the place, and to aid in the development of its



Thomas H. Hinson

resources. Particularly has his assistance been noteworthy in the line of establishing local finances upon a substantial basis. Having interested capitalists in the establishment of a bank at San Pedro, soon after his arrival he opened what is still known as the Bank of San Pedro, of which he has since been manager and vice-president, William G. Kerckhoff being the president. The original capital stock, \$25,000, has been doubled, which fact indicates the steady and gratifying growth of the bank.

Mr. Peck was born in San Francisco, October 5, 1856, and is a son of George H. Peck, Sr., to whose sketch upon another page the reader is referred for the family history. Until twelve years of age George H., Jr., lived in San Francisco, and then accompanied the family to the large ranch which his father had purchased near El Monte. There he remained for eight years, meantime receiving a common-school education. When twenty years of age he secured employment as baggageman on the Southern Pacific Railroad, his run being between Los Angeles and Wilmington, and later he was promoted to be a conductor on the same run. While working for the railroad company, he invested his earnings in real estate, and thus reaped fair profits. On resigning his position he settled in San Pedro, where he has since made his home. In 1888 he was appointed vice-consul of Sweden and Norway in the district of Southern California, which position he has held ever since. A study of the needs of the state has made him a pronounced advocate of a high protective tariff, through which alone can the far west compete with European shipments; hence, even to a greater degree than many Republicans, he champions this plank of the party platform. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Knights of Pythias. By his marriage to Miss Olive Betts he has four children, William, Rena, Alma and Leland. The family are identified with the Episcopal Church.

With no measure is the name of Mr. Peck more closely associated than with the opening up of North Manhattan Beach in Los Angeles county. In 1901 he purchased one thousand acres, affording three miles of beach frontage, and here he is laying out a summer resort, the lots in which are finding a ready sale at from \$200 to \$500 each. The beach lies fifteen miles from Los Angeles and five miles north of Redondo. It is protected by Point Vicente on the south, Point Oume on the north, and Catalina island on the west. The beauty of the location is unsurpassed, and the curving of the beach in a circular form makes it one of the most attractive beaches on the coast. At present it is reached by the Santa Fe Railroad, and soon an electric line will be built, furnishing another mode of transportation. Deeds are so drawn that no liquor will ever be permitted to be sold

on the grounds, and a building restriction insures a desirable class of cottages. Without doubt, in time North Manhattan will come to be known as one of the most popular resorts on the coast, and its present prospects and future prosperity may be attributed to the energy, wise judgment and determination of its founder.

THOMAS D. STIMSON. The impetus given by Mr. Stimson toward the permanent progress of Los Angeles can scarcely be overestimated. Coming to this city from the east shortly after the collapse of the "boom," he found every industry at a standstill, while capitalists held back, fearing to invest means where prospects were so gloomy and uncertain. It was then that his firm faith in the future of Los Angeles asserted itself. With an optimism born of a far-seeing judgment, he gave himself to the development of local resources, furnished employment to many workmen, erected buildings of a most substantial character, and made improvements of permanent value to the city. Immediately after his arrival, in 1890, he purchased property and laid the plans that resulted, in 1893, in the erection of the Stimson block, which was far in advance of anything that had been erected up to that time. Later he built the Muskegon, on Broadway and Third; the Allen Flats, on Spring and Seventh; the Spencer, on Third, between Broadway and Hill; and he had just completed the plans for the Douglas block at the time of his death, which occurred January 31, 1898. Subsequently the estate erected the building, carrying out his plans, with the exception that the height was five instead of eight stories. The finishings of his block are as fine as can be found in the entire city, nor is there any that is lighter or more pleasant in every respect. Besides his interest in building these various blocks, he officiated as president of the Columbia Savings Bank and as a director in the Citizens Bank of Los Angeles, and was actively connected with the Chamber of Commerce.

The only son of Horace and Olive (Johnson) Stimson, natives of New York, Thomas D. Stimson was born in Ontario, Canada, July 31, 1828, and was reared principally in New York state, where his father was a manufacturer. Later the family settled in Albion, Mich., where the father was similarly engaged. When a mere boy, the son began to earn his livelihood, and was employed in helping to push boats up the Paw Paw river. In 1847 he went to Chicago, intending to enlist in the Mexican war, but at the time he tendered his services the required quota had been filled. He then hired under Mr. Ryerson, of Chicago, to work in a lumber mill in Muskegon, Mich., but being of an independent and ambitious disposition, he was not

satisfied to remain in the employ of another. With D. A. Blodgett, also a young man, he embarked in lumbering, first getting out the logs and then investing in pine lands. He erected the first mill at Big Rapids, Mich. Three years later he moved the mill to Muskegon, and afterward built another mill, carrying on both of these for years. Success seemed to be his from the first. The energy and determination that he possessed, combined with wise judgment, turned Fortune's wheels in his favor, and his career thenceforward was one of uninterrupted success. It is not, however, to be inferred that he had no obstacles to surmount, no difficulties to overcome; but his resolution and courage enabled him to meet and conquer them. To facilitate his work he built several railroads from his pine lands to rivers and also acquired the ownership of several boats, and until 1890 he had a wholesale yard in Chicago. Some time during the '80s he invested in pine lands in Washington and established his sons there; starting them in the manufacture of lumber, under the firm title of the Stimson Mill Company and the Stimson Land Company. This business has been continued to the present and is one of the largest of its kind on the coast. Notwithstanding his varied interests of a business nature, he kept thoroughly posted in politics and was closely associated with the Democratic party in Michigan. Twice he was delegate-at-large from that state to national conventions, once in Cincinnati and at another time in St. Louis. He was connected with the Masonic fraternity and a believer in its work and creed.

In Grand Rapids, Mich., Mr. Stimson married Miss Achsah J. Spencer, who was born in Clyde, N. Y., a daughter of Laban and Melinda (Richmond) Spencer, natives respectively of New York and Massachusetts. Her paternal grandfather was born in Wales, of English descent, and for years was a manufacturer in New York. At an early day her father settled upon a farm near Pontiac, Mich., and in addition to improving the land followed the shoemaker's trade and manufactured cooper's supplies. Later he was interested in lumbering in the pine lands. His wife accompanied her parents, John and Chloe (McClough) Richmond, from Massachusetts to New York, later to Michigan. The Richmond and McClough families were old settlers of Massachusetts (the latter having had its first emigrant come in the Mayflower), and both were represented in the Revolutionary war. After the death of Mr. Spencer his widow came to Los Angeles and spent her last days with her daughter, Mrs. Stimson, in whose home she died, February 17, 1901, aged almost eighty-nine years. Of her six children all but one are still living, one daughter, Mary E., residing with Mrs. Stimson, while two sons, John and James, reside in Los Angeles, and a third son, Alvah,

continues to make his home in Oakland county, Mich. Several times before removing to Los Angeles, Mrs. Stimson had come here from the east and each time the favorable impression was deepened, so that finally, when Mr. Stimson retired from the lumbering business, he came here to spend the twilight of his life. In 1891 he erected a palatial brown stone mansion, which is considered architecturally one of the most beautiful homes of Los Angeles, and here, surrounded by every comfort, Mrs. Stimson continues to reside. In her family there are six children, of whom Willard H., Charles D. and Ezra T. are the executors of the estate; Willard H. and Ezra T. reside in Los Angeles and have large and important interests in the Stimson Land Company and the Stimson Mill Company. The only daughter, Mrs. Olive J. Fay, resides in Los Angeles. Charles D. is president of the Stimson Mill Company at Seattle, Wash., and Fred S. is also in that city and connected with the same company. J. D. Stimson died in San Francisco November 19, 1900.

UNIVERSITY

OF

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

A distinction credited to the University of Southern California is that it is the oldest Protestant educational institution in this part of the state. The project, which originated in the brain of Judge R. M. Widney, developed under consultation with such eminent authorities as Rev. A. M. Hough, E. F. Spence, Dr. J. P. Widney, Rev. M. M. Bovard, and G. D. Compton, and it was decided to build a Methodist college or university in or near Los Angeles. Offers of land were received from Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, Temple street and West Los Angeles, but a majority of the trustees decided in favor of West Los Angeles. The first important step in the transaction was accomplished July 29, 1879, when J. G. Downey, O. W. Childs and I. W. Hellman deeded to A. M. Hough, J. P. Widney, E. F. Spence, M. M. Bovard, G. D. Compton and R. W. Widney, three hundred and eight lots in the West Los Angeles tract, in trust as an endowment fund for the University of Southern California. Also, about forty acres of land was donated by owners of adjacent property, and in 1880 thirty of the lots were placed on sale. Although their market value did not exceed \$50, friends of the institution willingly gave \$200 each.

At the time of selection, the site for the college buildings and campus on Wesley avenue, near Jefferson street, was covered with tall wild mustard stalks, and streets were undefined save by stakes. The general aspect was dreary and unpromising, an impression intensified by the utter absence of houses or any signs of activity. The present music hall of the university was the

first building made possible by the sale of the lots, and in August, 1880, the purpose of the institution was further demonstrated, when Revs. M. M. and F. D. Bovard entered into a contract with the trustees to carry on the educational work for five years. Rev. M. M. Bovard was elected president, and a small endowment was secured for the embryo institution from the sale of lots and by private donations. The present four-story college building was erected in 1886, and under the competent corps of teachers, and the enthusiasm and help of the trustees, the scope of the institution was perceptibly broadened.

In 1882 Messrs. George and William B. Chaffey, the founders of the Ontario Colony, made a tender of a deed of trust to a large body of land for a Chaffey college of agriculture in connection with the university. In March, 1882, the corner stone of a brick college building was laid at Ontario, San Bernardino county, and in 1887 the school was thrown open to the public as a branch of the University of Southern California, and has ever since been conducted as a preparatory school.

The College of Medicine which comprises an important and popular department of the university was founded in 1885 by Dr. J. P. Widney, and the school started in a building on Alison street, but eventually removed to the building of its own on the west side of Buena Vista. The architectural scheme of the building is appropriate to its needs. The opportunities offered, and the high standard maintained, fully justify a reputation by no means local in its extent.

The MacLay College of Theology, also established in 1885, was first located in San Fernando. Credit for this department of the university is almost entirely vested in Hon. Charles MacLay, who not only donated land valued at \$150,000, but erected the building in which the infant school started upon its career of usefulness. However, the school was closed at San Fernando in 1893, and opened at the University of West Los Angeles in October, 1894.

Following is a list of the heads of the institution from the founding: Rev. M. M. Bovard, D. D.; Rev. W. S. Matthew, D. D.; Rev. F. M. Cherington, D. D.; Joseph P. Widney, M. D., LL. D.; Milton E. Phillips, A. M.; Rev. G. W. White, D. D.; Rev. George Cochran, D. D.; William Trafton Randall, A. M.

The University now comprises the colleges of Liberal, Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Theology, Music, and Fine Arts. The faculty numbers ninety in all and there are over six hundred students. Since the inauguration of Dean Randall, under the leadership of Bishop Hamilton and by the efficient work of Field Secretary Rev. T. C. Miller, over a quarter of a million dollars has been raised for additional endowment.

WILLIAM TRAFTON RANDALL, A.M., Dean of the University of Southern California, is a direct descendant in the third generation, of Benjamin Randall, founder of the Free-Will Baptist denomination. He was born in Maine and is a son of Rev. D. B. Randall, D.D., and Emily (Trafton) Randall. His father, a native of Vermont, joined the Maine conference when eighteen years of age and afterward filled all the leading appointments, being presiding elder several times, and serving four terms in the general conference. For many years he was chaplain of the state legislature. Both the abolition and the temperance movements received his hearty support. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1900 in his ninety-third year, he was the oldest Methodist Episcopal clergyman in America.

The education of William T. Randall was acquired in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and the Wesleyan University in Connecticut. During his junior year he was editor-in-chief of the university publication, and in his senior year was the university orator and graduated with honors. Taking up educational work he was engaged as teacher in district schools, then as principal of high schools and superintendent of schools, after which he became dean of Chaffey College, and in June of 1901 came to Los Angeles as dean of the University of Southern California. In 1884 he married Louise A. Woodruff, daughter of James and Clara Woodruff, and a native of New Britain, Conn. They are the parents of two children, Louise Marguerite and Wilbur Walter.

Among the organizations with which Dean Randall is identified may be mentioned the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa scholarship fraternity. In religion he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1896 represented Southern California in the general conference of the denomination at Cleveland, Ohio. As president of the Republican Club he was enabled to promote the welfare of that party in his community. Among the other important local capacities in which he has officiated are the offices of president of the city board of trustees of Ontario, Cal., and president of the Board of Trade.

F. M. SALE. The various industries which give Moneta a place among the growing colonies of Southern California have an enterprising representative in Mr. Sale, who has made his home in this state since 1894. He was born in Niagara county, N. Y., June 22, 1871, and is a son of Frank and Catherine (Wilson) Sale, natives respectively of London, England, and Syracuse, N. Y. Crossing the ocean to America in 1857, Frank Sale settled near Lockport, N. Y., and engaged in farming upon land which he purchased there. Since then agriculture has been

his life work, and in the locality where so many years of his life have been passed he is known and honored as a man of upright life and progressive spirit. Of his three children the subject of this article was second in order of birth, and was given fair advantages in the schools of Lockport, after which he engaged in farming.

On his arrival in California, in 1894, Mr. Sale leased a tract of land at Gardena, and set out thirteen acres in strawberries, which soon became a source of gratifying profit to him. Somewhat later he bought four lots in Moneta, and here he has erected a commodious and attractive residence. He also leases eighty acres which he has in barley, and five acres, which are planted to strawberries and Logan berries. Since attaining his majority he has voted with the Republican party and supports with earnestness the principles it represents. He is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood, also of the Independent Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In Gardena, Cal., Mr. Sale married Miss Mittie Young, who was born in Michigan, and by whom he has one son, Ashley. Mrs. Sale is a daughter of A. S. Young, a native of New Jersey and a farmer by occupation, who, moving to Iowa, made his home in that state for fourteen years. From there he came to California, settling at Gardena, where he bought a farm of forty acres. On disposing of that property he returned to New Jersey, and from there removed to Illinois, settling in Fairfield, Wayne county, where he now owns and cultivates a farm of two hundred acres.

ALEXANDER FRASER MILLS. Although for many years a resident of California Mr. Mills is by birth a Canadian; was born at Richmond, seven miles from Ottawa, on the last day of the year 1849. His grandfather, John Mills, came from England as a soldier, and in the Barracks was born his first son, George, who still survives. The second son, John, the father of Mr. Mills, was born near Ottawa, and grew to manhood on a farm; then for some years engaged in woolen manufacture near Perth, after which he was a business man in Stirling, and next was connected with iron works and a large woolen factory at Marmora. The breaking away of a dam in 1869 caused a total loss of his property, but he rebuilt at once, and the mills are still running, though he retired many years since. His wife, Sarah, was a daughter of Alexander Fraser. Mr. Fraser was a Highlander from Scotland and came to America in 1812. He was an officer in the English army, his uniform and sword being still in the family. He married an English lady and settled on a farm near Perth in 1815. Sarah Mills was there born, and died in 1900. She is survived by three sons and five daughters. Two of the

sons, Robert and John, are business men of San Francisco. Alexander Fraser Mills, who was the second son, received his education in the grammar and high schools of Stirling. In 1866 he helped to build a woolen factory, and in 1870 was made manager of it, but the following year the business was sold. In May, 1873, he came to California, and after a year in Santa Barbara settled in Los Angeles. Here he took a course of study in the Lawler Institute, graduating in the business course.

An excellent idea of the nursery business was gained by Mr. Mills while employed by Thomas A. Garey, who was then the largest nurseryman in California, and it was there that Mr. Mills gained a thorough knowledge of orange culture. Resigning his position in 1877 he came to Pasadena and embarked in the nursery business, in which he met with encouraging success from the first. With a keen foresight concerning future values, he bought seven and one-half acres on the corner of Colorado and Fair Oaks avenue, which were then but country roads. Of the land, three hundred feet were on Fair Oaks and ten hundred and eighty-nine on Colorado, running to Pasadena avenue. In 1878 he set out citrus and deciduous trees on the land. The next year he became superintendent for H. H. Hall's Perfumery ranch at Carpinteria, Santa Barbara county, but after a year resigned to devote himself to the nursery business. During early days he set out thousands of acres in vineyards and orange groves in Los Angeles county. In 1883 he platted the A. F. Mills subdivision opening up De Lacey street, which he named for his wife's family; a private driveway has since become known as Mills street. In 1886 he built the Mills block, with a frontage of fifty feet on Fair Oaks avenue, and he also erected the News block, 60x72, corner of Colorado and De Lacey streets. Since the age of twenty-one years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which, at times, he has been Sunday-school superintendent and a member of the board of trustees, and also has been identified with the Y. M. C. A. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters.

At Santa Barbara, in 1879, occurred the marriage of A. F. Mills and Miss Cora Roberta Lacey, who was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, and is a graduate of the Santa Barbara high school. She was second among four children, of whom her brother, Friend E. Lacey, is a resident of Pasadena and an attorney in Los Angeles. Her sisters, Theo and Mrs. Emma S. L. Shoup and a nephew, John M. Shoup, also reside in Pasadena. The family of which she is a member comes from the de Laceys of France and crossed from Normandy with William the Conqueror. Robert W., who was born in Cadiz, Ohio, was a son of John Mills de Lacey (the



Andrew Cassell

prefix "de" being retained until this generation). When a boy he learned the builder's trade. In 1849 he came via the Horn to San Francisco, where he engaged in mining. In 1852 he returned to the east by the isthmus, the next year was married, then spent eighteen months in Wheeling, W. Va., and in 1855 settled in Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he had many important contracts.

The year 1872 found him bringing his family to San Francisco, and from there by boat to Santa Barbara, where he bought a home and engaged in building. In 1884 he came to Pasadena and bought five acres on Villa and Moline streets, also fifteen acres on Villa and North Moline, where he engaged in horticulture. On this place his death occurred August 26, 1893, since which the five-acre tract has been sold by his heirs, but the fifteen acres are still retained, with the exception of such portion as has been opened into streets. He was a Republican in politics, an active worker among the Odd Fellows, and for forty years a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Sistersville, W. Va., October 3, 1853, Robert W. Lacey married Miss Nancy Engle, who was born in Greensburg, Pa. Her father, Ezra, who was born December 13, 1790, was a son of Peter Engle, who was born in Ghent, Belgium, August 17, 1747. The latter's father, John P. Engle, a native of Saxony, brought his wife and family to America in 1749, settling in Frederick, Md. During the Revolutionary war Peter Engle was with General Washington and took part in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, also spent the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge, where he suffered all the horrors of cold and hunger. He died in Greensburg, Pa., as did also his wife, Susanna (Bugh) Engle, who was born in Maryland in 1750. At Harper's Ferry Ezra Engle learned the gunsmith's trade, and later engaged in business at Greensburg, then at Sistersville. Such was the quality of his work that people came to him from miles away in order to purchase one of his guns. His death occurred when he was seventy-eight. His wife, Nancy, was born in Mapletown, Pa., and died at Sistersville, W. Va.; of their nine children four are living. She was a daughter of Jacob Black, a native of Greene county, Pa., and a first cousin of Jeremiah S. Black, the noted attorney of Pennsylvania; Jacob Black married Margaret Grindstaff, of Pennsylvania.

Among the pioneers of Pasadena none stands higher in the estimation and confidence of the people than does Mr. Mills, who by reason of his long residence in the same locality, his intimate knowledge of the development of Pasadena and his integrity, together with other fine qualities, combine to place him in the ranks of the city's most honored pioneers and respected citizens.

ANDREW GLASSELL, Sr. From the period of his arrival in California during the pioneer days of 1852 until his death, nearly fifty years later, Mr. Glassell was intimately associated with the profession of law in this state, with the exception only of the momentous days of the Civil war. His influence was apparent during the formulative period of the state, when men of powerful minds and strong wills were needed to place the commonwealth upon a substantial basis; nor were his achievements less commendable during those later years of progress and development which have rendered possible the high standing of California to-day.

Many of the qualities so noticeable in the life of Mr. Glassell were his by right of inheritance from Scotch ancestry. He was the fourth in direct succession to bear the name of Andrew Glassell, the first having been a worthy Scot whose son and namesake founded the family in Virginia. In a family of six children, whose parents were Andrew and Susan (Thornton) Glassell, the last survivor was Andrew, born in Virginia, at the ancestral home (known as Torthorwald) September 30, 1827. When seven years of age he was taken to Sumter county, Ala., where his father became a cotton planter near Livingston. At seventeen years of age he entered the University of Alabama, from which he was graduated in 1848. The study of law he began under the preceptorship of Hon. Samuel W. Inge, and on being admitted to the bar commenced a general professional practice, during which time he enjoyed the friendship of Hon. John A. Campbell, at one time a justice of the supreme court of the United States.

As before stated, it was in 1852 that Mr. Glassell cast in his fortunes with the new state of California. The recommendations which he brought from Judge Campbell not only secured his admission to the bar of the supreme court of this state, but also gave him at once a high rank among its lawyers, and he was soon appointed a deputy of the United States district attorney of California at San Francisco. His especial assignment was the trying of a large number of land cases, some of which were then pending before the United States land commission, appointed under act of Congress of March 3, 1851, to settle the titles to lands in this state. After three years in this position he resumed private practice in San Francisco and so continued until the war, when, on account of his southern sympathies rendering it impossible for him to take the test oath, he temporarily closed his office, and until after the termination of the war engaged in running a steam saw mill and manufacturing lumber and staves near Santa Cruz. With the close of the war he again took up professional labors, selecting Los Angeles as his future home and entering into

partnership with Alfred B. Chapman, a friend of his boyhood and at one time an officer in the regular army. For a time the firm title was Glassell & Chapman, but the admission of Col. George H. Smith, January 1, 1870, caused a change of name to Glassell, Chapman & Smith; and for a short time Henry M. Smith, now deceased, and late judge of the superior court of Los Angeles county, was a member of the firm. In 1879 Mr. Chapman retired to engage in horticultural pursuits, and later George S. Patton, a nephew of Mr. Glassell, was admitted as a junior partner. This association continued until 1883, when Mr. Glassell retired, to enjoy in his declining years the leisure and comforts which he had so worthily won and merited.

During his residence in San Francisco Mr. Glassell married Lucy Toland, whose father, Dr. H. H. Toland, was the founder of the Toland Medical College, now the medical department of the California State University. Nine children were born of this union, namely: Susan G., wife of H. M. Mitchell, represented elsewhere in this work; Minnie G., Mrs. Harrington Brown, of Los Angeles; Hugh, who is manager and one of the executors of his father's estate; Andrew and William T., both of whom are represented on another page; Louise G., wife of Dr. J. DeBarth Shorb, of Los Angeles; Philip H. and Alfred L., of Los Angeles; and Lucien T., who died at nineteen years. Mrs. Lucy Glassell was born in South Carolina and was a mere child when brought to California, where her death occurred at thirty-nine years of age. In religion she was a faithful member of the Catholic Church. Six years after her death Mr. Glassell was again married, his second wife being Mrs. Virginia Micou Ring, of New Orleans, who died in Los Angeles in 1897. The death of Mr. Glassell occurred at his home, No. 352 Buena Vista street, Los Angeles, January 28, 1901. Many tributes of respect and honor were paid to his memory by those who had been associated with him during the years of his professional activity. Among others we quote the following from the memorial adopted by the attorneys of Los Angeles and prepared at their request by a committee consisting of Stephen M. White, A. M. Stephens, A. W. Hutton, J. R. Scott and J. A. Graves.

"At all times since the formation of the co-partnership of Glassell & Chapman down to the time of Mr. Glassell's retirement, the firm of firms of which he was the head enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He and his copartners were favorably known throughout the state and especially in this section, and they were usually retained on one side or the other of every important civil suit tried in this county and vicinity. The records of the several tribunals, state and federal, abound with evidence demonstrating the extent and importance of the litigation so ably

conducted by and under the supervision of Mr. Glassell, and to these records reference is made as the highest and best evidence of his reputation, worth and ability as a lawyer. Not only was the firm of Glassell & Chapman active practitioners of the law, but they did much to develop and improve this section of the state. They did not, as so many owners of large tracts of land have done, wait to become enriched by and through the enterprise of their neighbors, but took an active interest in all matters calculated to induce immigration and the upbuilding of Southern California. One instance of their deals in real estate may be cited: About 1868 they became the owners of a large tract of land in the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. This tract was subdivided and a large irrigating canal constructed to conduct the waters of the Santa Ana river to the farming lands and to the town of Richland, which was laid out by them, and the land offered for sale upon terms most favorable to settlers. This little town of Richland is now the city of Orange. The canal of the Semi-Tropic Water Company has been from time to time extended and enlarged until to-day it forms a large part of the property of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company and a portion of the finest system of irrigation in the southern portion of the state.

"Mr. Glassell was one of the incorporators, and for many years preceding his death one of the directors, of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Los Angeles. He also took part in the organization of the Los Angeles City Water Company in 1868 and continued to be one of its large stockholders. About the same year the firm of Glassell & Chapman acted as the attorneys in the incorporation of the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railway Company, by which company the first railroad in Los Angeles county was constructed. They were its attorneys continuously until the road was transferred to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, when the firm became local attorneys for this latter company. As a lawyer and as a man he was scrupulously honest, direct in his methods, open and frank in all his dealings, and toward the members of the bar always extremely courteous and affable, but at the same time in the trial of a case bold and vigorous. He was generous to those who were associated with him in his cases and always quick to recognize and acknowledge their services rendered in the common cause. He was liberal to the young men who entered the profession through his office and more than one member of your committee remember with gratitude his kindness, helpfulness and generosity, and it is most pleasing now to remember that in all of their intercourse with him they cannot recall one single coarse expression or a single instance in which even for a moment he laid aside the bearing of a gentle-

man. He was a sound lawyer, deeply versed in the principles of his profession and thoroughly posted as to precedents affecting the questions in hand. He was a safe adviser and practical rather than brilliant. He was not an orator, but always terse, clear and forcible in argument. He was at all times thoroughly prepared at the trial, and in the preparation acted upon the theory that he is the best lawyer who drafts his pleading and other papers so thoroughly as to leave no weak points for the attack of his adversary, and consequently but little need of oratory to defend them. In his business dealings with his debtors he was merciful and forbearing, often reducing or remitting the debt when its enforcement might have seemed to be harsh. Each member of your committee has personally known Mr. Glassell for more than a quarter of a century and can without reservation attest that they never heard expressed any suspicion of the man. By devotion to his profession and by rare business sagacity he accumulated a large fortune, but by far the richest legacy he leaves behind him is the reputation which he earned by a lifelong course of honest dealing in his professional and business career. Notwithstanding his retirement from the practice hereinbefore noted, his life was a laborious one and full of responsibilities, and it is said by one who was very near to him in his latter days that he was ready to lay down the burdens of life and rest. His mortal career is ended; his life's roll is made up and at its conclusion is written the endorsement, 'An honest and just man.'

COL. LORENZ P. HANSEN. The years that have elapsed since Colonel Hansen came to Pasadena in 1890 have found him active in promoting measures for the benefit of the people, indefatigable in forwarding schemes for the improvement of transportation facilities, and energetic in the development of real-estate interests. Soon after his arrival he acquired by purchase twenty acres lying between Lake, Wilson, California and San Pasqual streets, and this tract he improved, converting it into a beautiful homestead. Subsequently three acres were sold, but he still owns seventeen acres, forming what is known as Oak Villa, his present home, and this property he has improved with a cozy residence, a thrifty orange grove and excellent water facilities. In addition to his own home another house stands on the place. He built the Masonic Temple, corner of Colorado street and Raymond avenue, a three-story structure, 65x125, and one of the finest buildings in Pasadena; this he recently sold. Besides his property in Pasadena, he was interested in lands at Lake View, Riverside county, and is a director in the Lake View Water Company.

The parents of Colonel Hansen were Olaf and Maria Hansen, natives of Denmark; the

former a brick mason. In the family of six children three attained maturity, two daughters and one son, all of whom are now in America. Lorenz P., the second of these, was born in Rise, North Schleswig, Denmark, July 26, 1847, and as a boy attended the national school. When fourteen he began to learn the ship carpenter's trade in Abenrade. Two years later, on the breaking out of the Danish-German war, he was pressed into service as a teamster, serving until the close of the war. Meantime, in the battle of Oversea, he received a sabre wound over the right eye and was also wounded by a shell that struck him in the neck. When the war was over he went to Copenhagen and secured employment in a wholesale house, remaining there until 1868, when he came to the United States. In this country his first location was Detroit, where for three years he was employed in the wholesale wood yard of Mr. Livingstone, winning promotion to the position of superintendent through his faithfulness and ability. Being ambitious to acquire a good English education, he attended school every evening, so that his life was a very busy one.

From Detroit Colonel Hansen went to Chicago in 1871, immediately after the fire, and opened a restaurant on Madison and Dearborn streets, where he remained for twenty years. His was the first restaurant started after the fire and became one of the well-known places in the city. The business was conducted under the German name of Radskeller, which means the court's assemblage place to dine. In 1890 he sold the business and came to California, since which time he has made Pasadena his home. During his residence in Chicago he was president of the Eclipse Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of steam radiators. The real-estate business also received considerable attention from him. He erected the University Club building on Dearborn, between Washington and Madison streets, one of the most central locations in Chicago. Another important undertaking was the building of the Geneva Flats, a large apartment building on Rush street, which he still owns. For five years he was a member of Company I, First Regiment Illinois State Militia, and then assisted in organizing the Veterans' Corps, to which he belonged for several years, and of which he was a charter member.

The marriage of Colonel Hansen occurred in Detroit and united him with Miss Anna Mosegaard, who was born in North Schleswig, Denmark. They are the parents of two children. Their son, Waldemar Grant, is represented elsewhere in this volume. The daughter, Laurina, is a graduate of Irving Institute of San Francisco. After coming to California, Colonel Hansen became interested in securing better transportation facilities than then existed in Pasa-

dena and Los Angeles. He was one of the original promoters of the Pasadena & Los Angeles Electric Railway Company, and its first vice-president. All of the street car franchises were granted in his name and he personally obtained the right of way. After the road was completed he disposed of his interest therein. As the first president and a promoter of the Santa Monica Railroad (now the Los Angeles and Pacific Railway), he was active in the construction of this road and still owns stock in the same. For three years, by appointment, he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. H. H. Markham, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Under Governor Burt he held the same official rank for four years, continuing for eighteen months under Governor Gage, when he resigned. In politics he is a pronounced Republican. While in Chicago he was made a Mason in Golden Rule Lodge, which he served as senior warden; there joined the chapter and commandery, and was a member of St. Bernard Drill Corps, in command of the second division. At this writing he is connected with Corona Lodge in Pasadena.

The personal characteristics of Colonel Hansen are such as command respect in the business world and win warm friendships in social circles. In this era of strenuous activity those deserve commendation who rise to influential positions when assisted by the prestige of birth, education and ancestry. Still more do those men merit praise who rise above such obstacles as foreign birth, a lack of knowledge of American customs and language, and the discouraging outlook of a friendless condition in a strange country. To this latter class belongs Colonel Hansen, who came to America a stranger in a strange land; yet, with the determination and force of will which have always characterized him, set himself to work to win a name and place for himself. How well he has succeeded in his meritorious endeavor his present position abundantly testifies.

JAMES A. HILL. Among all of the contracts filled by Mr. Hill since he began business in Los Angeles, there has been none more important than the building of the Third street tunnel, a work of such magnitude that two years were spent in excavating. The construction was peculiarly difficult on account of the presence of a large quantity of water, which was discovered after many prominent civil engineers had declared it to be a dry hill. During the process of building he was one of the seventeen men who were buried beneath the debris at the time the cave fell in. The accident occurred at 11:30 in the morning and it was eleven at night before the first men were unearthed; shortly after midnight most of the men had been rescued, but it was three days before all were

out. It seems little short of a miracle that fourteen of the number were saved, although two of these were in a very critical condition when rescued. The completion of the tunnel has proved of the greatest benefit to Los Angeles, and it is estimated that five thousand people pass through it every day.

Mr. Hill was born at Stuart, Guthrie county, Iowa, August 30, 1865, a son of Andrew Jackson and Susan (Thompson) Hill, natives of Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Andrew J. Hill, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania, and when a boy, with his father, was captured by the Indians, and saw his father killed by the savages, while he himself was put to torture, his ears pierced and his tongue split. Finally, on payment of a ransom, he was freed. Later he settled in Ohio, where he died. Andrew J., Jr., removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, in 1847, and entered a tract of government land, which he improved and upon which he died at sixty-seven years of age. His wife is still living on the old homestead. Her father, John Thompson, the son of a Revolutionary soldier, served in the war of 1812 and afterward settled in Ohio, thence, in 1847, going to Guthrie county, Iowa, of which he was the earliest settler.

In a family of eleven children, all but one of whom attained mature years and six are living, James A. Hill was fourth in order of birth, and is the only one in California. From early boyhood he helped in the work of the farm, attending school only six months altogether. When he was ten he began to work at the bricklayer's trade in Des Moines, under S. A. Robinson, and three years later was drawing a man's wages. Some of his early work was in the building of the state capitol. About 1881 he went to Omaha, Neb., where he was a charter member of the Union, and in 1884 and 1885 worked as a contractor. During the fall of 1885 he came to Los Angeles, where he has since followed contracting, having probably had some part in the erection of over three thousand buildings in this city. Much of his work has been upon the best residences and public buildings. Coming here when the town was still small, but when it was beginning to attract strangers as residents or investors, he found himself overwhelmed with contracts during the boom period and even afterward, while a general depression existed, his services were still in demand. Among his contracts were those for the Homer Laughlin building, Hotel Van Nuys, Newmark building, Douglas and Baker blocks, Third street tunnel (with Mr. Swenson), Salisbury block (1886), Bryson and Bonebrake block, Hinstell building, Baker and Leed's warehouses, and the addition to the State Normal. Besides his contracting business he is interested in oil, as a stockholder in the Hia-watha and Kramer Oil Companies.



Cyphar Bard

As a delegate to convention and a participant in public affairs, Mr. Hill has been of assistance in promoting Republican success. He is connected with the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Maccabees. By his marriage to Miss Nellie Fillburn, who was born in Santa Rosa, Cal., he has a son, Robert, and the family occupy a pleasant home at No. 1317 West Eleventh street.

CEPHAS L. BARD, M. D. Prominent among those to whom the medical and surgical profession for years was a source of pleasure and research, in whom the opening vistas and yet hidden paths inspired the workings of a master mind, and who, after a strenuous army and frontier experience, later long continued peaceful practice, was Dr. Cephas L. Bard, who came to California in 1868, and was the first graduate physician to locate in the then small settlement of Ventura.

The ancestry represented by Dr. Bard was an enviable one, the profession of law and medicine being upheld by brilliant exponents on the maternal side, while on the paternal side Drs. John and Samuel Bard were founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. Remote ancestors of the family were among those persecuted Huguenots who were forced to seek an asylum in more tolerant England, from which country they crossed the sea and became pioneers of Pennsylvania. The great-great-grandfather, Richard, settled in the state of William Penn in 1745, and in 1758 he and his wife were captured by the Indians and saved from a general massacre for a more dreadful fate. Fortunately, however, he succeeded in making his escape, and his wife, after being in captivity for a year, was surrendered at Fort Du Quesne in consideration of a ransom of forty pounds sterling. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Bard, was also born in Pennsylvania, was a farmer during his active life, and during the war of 1812 was invested with the rank of captain.

The next in succession, Robert M. Bard, the father of Dr. Bard, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1810, and became a prominent attorney and a leader of the bar of Franklin county, Pa., at the time of his death being candidate for congress. The mother of Dr. Bard, formerly Elizabeth Little, came of a distinguished family, and was the daughter of Dr. P. W. Little, of Mercersburg, Pa. Her brother, Dr. B. Rush Little, was at the time of his death professor of obstetrics in the Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College, and another brother, R. Parker Little, was for years connected with the Columbus Medical College. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Bard, Col. Robert Parker, was on the staff of General Lafayette during the Revolutionary war, and received special recognition from Gen-

eral Washington as a reward for gallant service during the conflict. Two sons and two daughters were born to Robert M. Bard and wife, and the two sons, Cephas L. and Thomas Robert, rose to eminence among the citizens of Ventura county, the latter being honored by election to the United States senate from the state which he so materially and ably served.

A native of Chambersburg, Pa., Dr. Bard was born April 7, 1843, and was graduated from the classical course of the Chambersburg Academy at the age of seventeen. As a preliminary to the study of medicine he entered the office of Dr. A. H. Senseny, one of the most talented physicians of Pennsylvania, and later began to study at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, when an interruption was caused by the outbreak of the Civil war. Enlisting as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, he participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At the expiration of his nine months of service he continued to study at Jefferson Medical College, and finally passed an examination before an army board and was appointed assistant surgeon to the Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry by Governor Curtin. This regiment was exceptionally active and was at the front in all of the important battles, its greatest losses occurring at Hatcher's Run, Dabney's Mills, Petersburg, Gravelly Run and Five Forks. The regiment was commanded by Col. William Sergeant, brother-in-law of General Meade, commander of the army of the Potomac.

After the war Dr. Bard returned to Pennsylvania and resumed the study of medicine, graduating from Jefferson Medical College in 1866, and then practicing at Chambersburg until 1868. During a part of the time he was county physician. He then located in Ventura, after which he pursued, at various times, special courses in New York and Philadelphia, and acted as county physician during the greater part of his residence here. He was the first president of the Ventura County Medical Society, and in 1893 was elected president of the Southern California Medical Society. At a meeting of the State Medical Society in San Francisco, in 1897, he was elected president, and the following year presided at the meeting in Fresno. He was a member of the American Medical Association and surgeon of the Southern Pacific Railroad from Saugus to Carpinteria and branches. In political affiliation he was a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, Cushing Post; Lodge No. 214, F. & A. M., at Ventura, Chapter No. 50, R. A. M., and Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles.

With his brother the senator, Dr. Bard,

erected a memorial hospital to their mother, Elizabeth Bard. This institution is on the hill near Ventura, and commands a splendid view of the valley, ocean and Channel Islands. The hospital was opened January 1, 1902, and six days later the doctor was taken there as a patient, from which he never returned to his home. An operation performed April 17 was powerless to check the disease, and his death occurred three days later. In Ventura, where he had lived so long, he was greatly beloved, and retained the affectionate esteem and confidence of the people. His profession was all in all to him and he truly gave his life for it. Among professional co-workers throughout the state he won an eminence to which his skill and attainments justly entitled him.

GEN. LIONEL A. SHELDON. The Sheldon family crossed from Normandy to England at the time of William the Conqueror, either accompanying that victorious general or following shortly after the battle of Hastings. Generations that succeeded the Norman emigrants held positions of honor and trust, one of the name having been mayor of London, another bishop of Canterbury, while still another served as a lieutenant-general in the British army. The majority of the family resided in Yorkshire and were adherents to the house of Plantagenet. During the contest between Cavaliers and Roundheads, they gave their allegiance to the former party. The family was first represented in America in 1646, when three brothers crossed the ocean and settled at Billerica, Mass. They bore the names of John, Isaac and William. The latter, from whom General Sheldon is descended, soon removed to Rhode Island and became a supporter of Roger Williams. His descendants lived in Rhode Island to and including the grandfather of General Sheldon, who in early manhood removed to Rensselaer county, N. Y., and there married Abigail Udal, a native of Wales. The mother of the grandfather was Hannah Allen, member of one of Rhode Island's most prominent families, and he gave his son, Allen, the family name of his mother. Born and reared in Rensselaer county, N. Y., Allen Sheldon and an older brother, Lionel, learned the trade of dyer and woolen manufacturer at Troy, N. Y. Afterward they established the business of woolen manufacturers on a branch of the Susquehanna river, near Worcester, Otsego county, N. Y. In the war of 1812 five of the brothers of Allen were in the service, Lionel being a colonel, Alanson a captain serving on the staff of General Winchester, while William and Benjamin were lieutenants and Asa fought in the ranks.

The mother of General Sheldon bore the maiden name of Anna Maria de les Dernier, and was a granddaughter of Dr. Louis de les

Dernier, a Huguenot, who emigrated from Paris to Halifax, Nova Scotia, about 1765, his son being at the time seventeen years of age. The great-grandmother was Mademoiselle de Bohnn, of Geneva, Switzerland. The doctor was a man of education and of considerable wealth for the times. He exerted himself to induce the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to join the colonies in the Revolution, and for this was driven from home, seeking refuge in the wilds of Maine, with three of his sons. His wife and the youngest sons were sent to Boston. His property was confiscated. The three oldest sons joined the American army. In a skirmish with the British and Indians on the Chaudiere river, while Arnold was advancing against Quebec, the grandfather received such a severe wound that he was rendered decrepit for life. Previous to this he had married Mercy, daughter of Capt. Elisha Freeman, a seafaring man, and a native of Cape Cod, Mass. After losing his ship in Passamaquoddy bay, Captain Freeman settled in Nova Scotia, where he became noted as a minister and lived to be almost a centenarian. The grandfather went to Nova Scotia in disguise and with difficulty removed his wife and one child to Kinderhook, N. Y., where his daughter, Anna Maria, was born.

The birth of General Sheldon occurred at Worcester, Otsego county, N. Y., and he was given the names of his uncle and father. The name Lionel has been in the family for many generations, coming from Lionel, father of Richard Coeur de Leon. For some time the manufacturing interests of Sheldon Brothers were prosperous, but finally serious complications arose, and Allen, catching the western fever, sold his interest to Lionel, then removed to Ohio, where he bought a considerable tract of land in La Grange, Lorain county. The land was almost wholly covered by a dense forest, only about fifteen acres having been cleared and fenced. The only buildings were a log house and a barn. The earliest recollections of General Sheldon are associated with this frontier home in the midst of the wilderness. At the age of five he was sent to a country school, where he was a pupil three months in the summer and a similar period in the winter. At the age of twelve attendance was cut down to the winter term, as his assistance was needed on the farm during spring, summer and autumn. At sixteen he was able to obtain a teacher's certificate, but considered himself too young to teach. In the following autumn, winter and spring he was an attendant upon a select school and studied some of the higher branches, after which he spent five months on a farm, receiving \$8 a month. Soon after he was seventeen he entered the preparatory department at Oberlin, where he pursued an irregular course for three years, interrupted by teaching during

the winters, and working in the hay and harvest field in the summer vacations. On leaving college he went to Southern Indiana, where he taught one term. On his return home he entered a law office at Elyria, and at the expiration of the year was admitted to the bar. His father having died in the meantime, he settled the estate, also taught school for a term, and then entered the law school of John W. Fowler, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he was graduated at the expiration of two terms. Returning to Ohio, he began the practice of the law.

The connection of General Sheldon with public affairs began while he was still a young man. In 1856 Governor Chase appointed him probate judge of Lorain county to fill a vacancy, and he served to the end of a term, but declined to be a candidate for election, preferring to return to his practice. In 1859 the organized military companies of the county elected him brigadier-general of the militia, and he was holding that office at the outbreak of the Civil war. Thus he was placed in charge of recruiting within the county. Having important cases in the common pleas and district court, he refused to enlist for the three months' service, as a term of each was to hold within that time. When three years' troops were called for, Governor Denison offered him the colonelcy of a regiment, but he declined on account of an insufficient knowledge of drill and military management. To prevent the disbandment of a cavalry company which he had recruited, he accepted the captaincy by election of the men, took the company into camp, and in a few days was promoted to be major of the Third Battalion of the Second Ohio Cavalry. While in Columbus in attendance upon a state convention he was offered a lieutenant-colonelcy by Governor Denison, who stated that he intended to promote James A. Garfield from lieutenant-colonel to colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and would be pleased to tender Mr. Sheldon the position thus made vacant. The matter was discussed by Mr. Sheldon with Mr. Garfield, who had raised the regiment and was keenly interested in its success. It was the first meeting between the two men, who were afterward united by ties of warmest friendship that death alone was able to sunder. The result of their consultation was satisfactory, and on the 6th of September, in the adjutant-general's office, they were mustered into the service in the grades mentioned.

General Garfield being assigned to the command of the entire force to operate against Humphrey Marshall in eastern Kentucky, the command of the regiment in the field fell upon Colonel Sheldon. The expedition was successful, Marshall was defeated at Middle Creek and driven out of the state. Garfield was promoted

to the rank of brigadier-general, and his lieutenant-colonel succeeded to the colonelcy of the regiment. The next service of the latter was in the expedition under Gen. George W. Morgan against Cumberland Gap, which was captured June 18, 1862. The flag of the Forty-second regiment was planted on the heights at six o'clock in the afternoon. Early in August Gen. E. Kirby Smith, with thirty thousand men, got into the rear of Morgan's force of about ten thousand, while in front was Stevenson's command of ten thousand men. For a time the condition was desperate, but September 14 de Courcay's brigade, the Forty-second Ohio in front, started to run through Kirby Smith's army. That brigade stole a march and safely reached Manchester, Ky. The balance of Morgan's army followed and concentrated at Manchester. The troops of Kirby Smith and Stevenson pursued. From Manchester the Forty-second Ohio covered the retreat for forty-eight hours. After crossing the Kentucky river Morgan's army encountered John Morgan's cavalry, with which numerous affairs ensued. The retreat was memorable for its hardships, deprivations and success.

After a few weeks of service in West Virginia Morgan's division was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., where it arrived the latter part of November, and was incorporated into the Thirteenth Army Corps. At Memphis Gen. W. T. Sherman detached Colonel Sheldon from his regiment and placed him in command of a brigade of new troops. In this capacity the latter commanded the advance in the attack upon Vicksburg on the north side at Chickasaw Bayou, where his command was on the front line for five days and nights, and it was also the last to leave the field. At the mouth of the Yazoo the regiment met Gen. John A. McClernand, who, being senior in rank, assumed command, and proceeded to the capture of Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, seventy miles above its mouth at the Mississippi river. Colonel Sheldon was given the front and after fighting about seven hours he charged and captured the fort. Next the command was returned to the point opposite Vicksburg, and early in March was ordered to Milliken's Bend, as the point from which the advance was to be made in the rear of Vicksburg. After their arrival at Perkins' plantation, the command was ordered to take the advance and to assault the fortifications at Grand Gulf, but the navy being unable to silence a formidable battery planted at the water's edge, the army marched past Grand Gulf on the opposite side of the river. The gunboats and transports having run the batteries, in the morning the army was ferried down and across the river to Bruinsburg. The Colonel's command held the front and lost most heavily at Port Gibson, he himself receiving an injury in

that battle. He was present during the siege of Vicksburg, near the close of which he was attacked by typho-malarial fever and was off duty for fifty-five days.

After the surrender of Vicksburg the Thirteenth Army Corps was sent to the department of the Gulf. There Colonel Sheldon was in the campaign up the Teche and to Opelousas, and was then sent to Plaquemine, one hundred and ten miles above New Orleans, to resist the advance of General Walker. He remained in command of that district four months, and was then transferred to the command of the district of Baton Rouge. From there he was sent in command of five regiments to the assistance of the retreating army of Banks after the disastrous Red river campaign. From that time until the close of the war he was in command of an expeditionary force that operated in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. In recognition of meritorious and gallant services he was brevetted brigadier-general. At the close of the war he was in New Orleans and remained there, engaging in professional practice, which steadily grew more important and lucrative. As he had been prominent in the army, so also in affairs of peace he proved himself to be a wise counselor, and his service of three terms in the house of congress added new lustre to his name. In 1880 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention, where he was instrumental in securing the nomination of his friend, James A. Garfield. Later he and his wife spent two months in the White House as the guest of the president, who also showed his friendship by tendering him the appointment as governor of New Mexico, an office that he filled from May 5th, 1881, until June 15, 1885. On the expiration of his term he remained in the territory practicing law. In December, 1885, he was appointed a receiver of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, which he operated for two years. When the road was sold and his accounts adjusted (which occurred without objection to a single item), he removed to Pasadena, Cal., where he has since resided. Since coming west he has had numerous honors conferred upon him. In 1896 he was a delegate-at-large from the state to the Republican national convention at St. Louis, which nominated McKinley for president.

In spite of his active life and the hardships of his army service, General Sheldon is unusually well-preserved, and at once impresses a stranger as a man of fine physical powers. However, splendid as are his powers of body, they are surpassed by those of the mind. In the midst of his busy life, he has found time to gain a broad knowledge and has devoted many of his happiest hours to literary pursuits. In habits he has been exemplary and in character irreproachable. Doubtless, if those best acquainted with him were asked his chief trait, they would

promptly reply "Moral courage," and it is true that this faculty is especially prominent among his characteristics. It was noticeable in his youth, and the years of manhood have given abundant opportunity for its development. As a patriot and a statesman, and a man who has rendered most helpful service to our country, his name is worthy of perpetuation in the annals of the nation.

A. L. JENNESS. Very early in the history of America three brothers bearing the family name of Jenness came from England to seek homes in the new world. One of these settled in Rye, N. H., and from him the lineage is traced to Judge A. L. Jenness, of Santa Monica. Joseph Jenness and his son, Joseph, Jr., spent their entire lives as farmers near Wolfboro, Carroll county, N. H. The latter married Eliza J. Hawkins, who was born at Wolfboro and is now living on the Wolfboro homestead. Her father, Joseph, was descended from an English family long resident in New Hampshire.

The family of which A. L. Jenness is a member consisted of himself and two sisters, of whom one sister is deceased. He was born on the farm near Wolfboro May 11, 1842, and received excellent educational advantages, for his parents were of that sturdy class of New Englanders whose devotion to education has made that region a power in the world. After a course of study in Wolfboro Academy he entered New Hampton Institute and later matriculated in Amherst College, where he continued until the junior year. About 1867 he became a teacher in Clermont county, Ohio. The year 1869 found him in Missouri, where he was long a successful and prominent educator. For a time he was connected with the schools of Audrain county, in 1872 went to Monroe county, and a year later secured an appointment as teacher in Montgomery county, where he was superintendent of the Danville schools until 1882. From 1883 until 1888 he held a position as superintendent of the Montgomery City schools. Next he was for two years superintendent at Jamesport, where his successful work sustained the high reputation he had previously won in educational circles. From 1890 to 1892 he was engaged with the Fayette schools, and the two following years was superintendent of the Chillicothe (Mo.) schools. Meantime he was actively interested in institute work, was a favorite speaker at county and state teachers' conventions, and did much to promote educational work in Missouri. His removal from the state to California in 1894 was a loss to the public-school system, whose welfare he had so long and so honorably promoted.

Settling in Santa Monica in 1894, Mr. Jenness has since made this city his home, and has en-



Joel W. Fisher

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gaged in the real-estate and insurance business both here and in Los Angeles, besides which, from 1898 to 1902, he held the office of justice of the peace, elected on the Republican ticket. He is a member of the vestry of the Santa Monica Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is a past officer of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, his membership in the latter organization now being with the Montgomery City, Mo., lodge. While living in Missouri he married Rosa Marshall, who was born in Ohio and died in Missouri. The two daughters of their union, Louisa R. and Lydia J., are teachers in Ohio schools. After coming to Santa Monica he was again married, his wife being Margaret Van Every, who was born near Hamilton, Ontario, and who shares with him in the esteem of associates and acquaintances.

MAJOR JOEL ADAMS FITHIAN. The life which this narrative sketches began April 3, 1839, near Bridgeton, Cumberland county, N. J., on the old Fithian homestead which has been in the family for generations, and closed at Los Angeles, Cal., March 26, 1898. Between these two dates is the epitome of a career that was busy, useful and successful. Whether as a soldier on the battlefield between north and south, or as a soldier in the no less stern battle of life, Major Fithian acted well his part; and the prosperity that came to him was directly attributable to his wise judgment and tireless activity. The latter years of his life were intimately identified with Santa Barbara, where he made his home. It may be doubted if any citizen maintained a warmer interest in the city's well-being and growth than did he. From the time of establishing his home here until his death, he was a constant contributor to movements looking toward the city's advancement. His name is particularly associated with the Fithian building, Santa Barbara's finest structure, which he began in 1895 and completed the following year. The building affords a fine specimen of modern architecture and is in every respect substantial and elegant. With a frontage of one hundred and forty-six feet on State, corner of Ortega street, it occupies a location central and desirable, and its commanding position is further enhanced by the presence of a large Seth Thomas clock with chimes. It was Major Fithian's privilege to see the consummation of this building, but the many other plans he cherished for the city's improvement were prevented by death. Among these plans was one for the improvement of Ortega street between State and Chapala, by the erection of substantial business houses, including a two-story block covering two-thirds of the street. Had not death intervened, the city would now pos-

sess many other monuments to his business enterprise.

When a boy Joel Adams Fithian resided in Bridgeton, N. J., with his parents, Joel and Hannah (Ludlam) Fithian, but before reaching his majority he removed to Easton, Md. There he became the owner of a large plantation. About that time sectional feeling was bitter. The war was approaching, and in his part of Maryland the sympathies of the people were with the south. A committee of prominent citizens waited upon him and gave him twenty-four hours to leave the state. Knowing the fate that other Union men had met, he felt that "discretion was the better part of valor" and left, returning to Bridgeton, N. J. Shortly afterward, with Lieut. (later Capt.) Elijah Husted, he opened a recruiting office and, under the name of the Kearney Guards, formed what afterward became Company F, Twenty-fourth New Jersey Infantry, of which he was duly elected captain. With the regiment he was mustered into service September 16, 1862. Upon reaching the field, the Twenty-fourth was attached to General Abercrombie's brigade, but soon was permanently transferred to French's (Third) Division, Couch's (Second) Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, Brigadier-General Nathan Kimball commanding. His eminent fitness for staff duty was recognized by Gen. William H. French, who appointed him to the important office of inspector-general of the Third Division, and in that capacity he took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, under General Burnside; and Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, under General Hooker. On the expiration of his term of enlistment he was mustered out June 29, 1863. However, he was not content to remain out of the service as long as the government remained in need of soldiers, and he soon returned to the army. February 28, 1864, he was appointed major and additional paymaster, U. S. A., in which capacity he was with the armies of the Potomac and Shenandoah, participating in various campaigns under General Sheridan. Immediately after the surrender of the Confederates he was ordered to Richmond, Va., to assist in the final payment of the soldiers, and he remained on this duty until October 12, 1865, when he resigned his commission and resumed the duties of a private citizen.

The next thirty years of Major Fithian's life were devoted principally to the banking business, first in Richmond, Va., where he became vice-president of one of that city's largest banks; and later in New York City, and Paris, France, where his interests were large and of the greatest importance. Finally, attracted by the sunny skies and genial climate of California, he established his home in Santa Barbara, into whose activities he at once entered with the energy that was one of his characteristics. Possessing

the qualities of mind and heart that win and retain friends, he soon became one of the leading citizens of his adopted city. In any gathering of people his soldierly bearing, courtly dignity of manner and genial courtesy made him a conspicuous figure. Nature had endowed him liberally, and education and culture had brought these gifts to fruition. His face bore the stamp of a striking personality, and even those who met him but once could readily discern his possession of powers that raise a man from competency to wealth and prestige and prominence.

In New York City Major Fithian married Fannie B., daughter of Richard B. Connolly. Four children were born of their union. The elder daughter, Myra, married Chester Allan Arthur, son of ex-President Arthur, and resides in Colorado Springs, Colo. The younger daughter, Fannie, is the wife of Comte Arthur de Gabriac, of Paris, France. One son, R. Barrett, is a resident of Santa Barbara, in whose improvement he takes an active part. The other, Joel R., is an extensive horticulturist of Carpinteria, and president of the Union Mill & Lumber Company. They are both members of the Santa Barbara Club, the Polo and Country clubs and the Chamber of Commerce. Major Fithian built and founded the Country Club in Montecito, which now belongs to his elder son, R. Barrett. In 1898, while Major Fithian was returning from a visit of a few months in Paris, apparently full of life and health, he was suddenly taken ill in the journey across the continent, and was unable to proceed further than Los Angeles, where he died within a comparatively few miles of the home he loved. After his death Mrs. Fithian spent a portion of each year in Europe, while the balance of the time was passed in her old home-town of Santa Barbara. Her death occurred December 29, 1901, when she was visiting in Paris.

GEORGE WALTER JUDKINS. The Judkins family came from England to Maine many years ago and was afterward identified with the development of the Pine Tree state. After some years of seafaring life, during which time, as mate of a vessel, he has sailed all over the world, Lawrence McLaurin Judkins decided to seek a home on the Pacific coast and in 1847 rounded the Horn and landed in San Francisco. For a time he engaged in trading on the Sacramento river, but as soon as news of the discovery of gold reached him he hastened to the mines of the American river, where he joined the eager throng of gold-seekers. A few years later he purchased a farm in Sonoma county and in 1862 removed to San Diego county, buying a tract of unimproved land fifteen miles above old San Diego. The cultivation of this property engrossed his attention and he was bringing it to an excellent

condition when, in 1868, he was murdered by one of his Indian employees. He had survived some years his wife, Annie (Dornell) Judkins, who was born in Wisconsin, crossed the plains in 1850 and died in Sonoma county. Of their three children, Foscaria died in Nevada; Joseph D. resides in Washington, and George Walter, in Los Angeles.

His membership in Ramona Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, proves that George Walter Judkins is a native Californian. He was born in Petaluma, Sonoma county, October 16, 1858, and grew to manhood on a farm. In 1879 he traveled through Nevada and Idaho, visiting the principal mining centers, and then crossed the mountains on horseback, and in 1880 arrived at Chico, Butte county, Cal. Going next to San Francisco, he secured an unimportant position in the machine shop of the Pacific Rolling mills, where he learned the machinist's trade. On completing the trade he was employed to put in machinery of all kinds in different parts of California. His residence in Los Angeles dates from September, 1888, when he began contracting and building. In 1891 he entered the employ of the Los Angeles Consolidated Railway Company (now the Los Angeles Railway Company), and after assisting to put in their plant, he acted as chief engineer of the same for six years. On the organization of the Los Angeles Traction Company, he accepted a position as first engineer and superintended the building of the company's plant, which is one of the largest in the city. As motive power, four boilers are used, each with three hundred and twenty-five horse power, oil being used as fuel. Two engines have two hundred and fifty-horse power, and one has seven hundred and fifty. With a view to enlarging this capacity the company expects soon to put in other boilers and engines, which will make the plant one of the largest in the entire west, as it is already one of the most reliable and perfect in its operation.

In Chico, Cal., Mr. Judkins married Miss Nona McCargar, who was born in Minnesota, and by whom he has three children, Georgia, Ray and Hazel. The family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the support of which Mr. Judkins is a contributor. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Los Angeles; Independent Order of Foresters, in which he is past officer; Modern Woodmen of America and Fraternal Brotherhood, as well as Native Sons of the Golden West, previously mentioned. For eight years he was a member of the board of examiners, having charge of examinations of stationary engineers applying for licenses. In politics he votes with the Republicans.

The position held by Mr. Judkins is one for which he is especially qualified. The mechanical skill with which nature endowed him has been



R B Arch

developed and trained by constant study and by long experience in his particular occupation. His knowledge of machinery is complete and thorough, and those in a position to know have said that, in their opinion, Los Angeles has no resident more familiar with the operating of large plants than is Mr. Judkins.

ROBERT BRENT ORD. During a comparatively long and very useful life Robert Brent Ord creditably upheld the reputation of a family numerously identified with the important affairs of the country, and who served with distinction during the Civil war, their talents adding lustre also to the professions of law and medicine, and solidity to the commercial undertakings in which they were engaged. Judge Ord was born in Washington, D. C., March 4, 1827, a son of James Ord, who was born in England, and came to the United States when a young man. The elder Ord acquired his education at Georgetown College, his intention being to enter the priesthood, but subsequent events modified his plans to entering government service, first as midshipman, and later as one of the regular navy. For many years he was located in Michigan as Indian agent at Sault Ste. Marie, after which he retired from business life and located in Santa Cruz. After the death of his wife he lived for a time in San Francisco, his remaining years being spent with his son, Gen. E. O. C. Ord, at whose home his death occurred. He married Rebecca Ruth Cresap, member of an old Maryland family, who prided themselves upon gallant service in the wars of the Revolution and 1812. Of the seven sons and one daughter in the family, one son and one daughter are now living. Placidus served in the Civil war and died in Omaha; Gen. Edward O. C. Ord participated in the Civil war with the rank of major-general; Judge Pacificus Ord came to California in 1849, was an attorney of large wealth, judge of the supreme court of California, and died in Washington in 1900; Dr. James L. Ord was a practicing physician in Santa Barbara for forty years, was surgeon in the United States army, and died in Maryland; Marcey, who came to California in 1849, was a successful business man and died in Santa Cruz; John, who came west in 1855, resides at the old homestead in Santa Cruz; and Georgiana C. is Mrs. Judge Holliday, of San Francisco.

Judge Robert B. Ord was reared at Sault Ste. Marie and educated in a Maryland college. In 1849 he came to California via Panama, the steamer Oregon bringing him from the isthmus to San Francisco. The following years were notable for remarkable undertakings in the stock raising business, operations being conducted upon the old Glen ranch which he purchased near Chico, Colusa county, and which contained over three thousand acres. For a long time he was a general stockman, but finally

made a specialty of sheep and hog raising. During the drought of 1864 he suffered the fate of all similarly engaged and lost heavily, but continued to raise stock until 1866, when ill-health decided him to institute a change. He then located in Santa Barbara and bought the present family property, two blocks of land in almost the heart of the city, lying between De la Vina and Castillo and Cañon Perdido and De la Guerra streets. At times he also owned other town property as well as ranch property near the city, and was active in real estate transactions. A Democrat in politics, he held several important offices, and was known as Judge Ord, by reason of holding the offices of police judge and justice of the peace. Fraternally he was associated with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons. His death occurred October 20, 1889.

August 24, 1859, Judge Ord married Eliza Good, a native of England, and a graduate of Hanover College, Peckham. Her father, John Good, was born near Peckham, and was a designer and manufacturer of wall paper. He brought his family to America in 1849 and lived in Chicago until 1853, when he crossed the plains and settled at McCallamy Hill, Cal., where he engaged in the mercantile business at the mines until his death in 1856. His wife, formerly Jane Radon, was born in Ireland, and died in San Francisco, and was the mother of five daughters, three of whom are now living. Mrs. Ord followed the fortunes of her parents until her marriage, at the age of sixteen years, and vividly recalls the journey across the plains in 1853 with horse teams. Since her husband's death she has continued to reside at the family home, and to look after her property interests, which is no small undertaking, as she is the owner of three residences here besides other property. Mrs. Ord is the mother of eight children, viz.: James A., who is in Mexico, mining; Robin Captivilla, also of Mexico; Emmett S., who is a hardware merchant in Bisbee, Ariz.; Mrs. Eliza Georgiana Mears, of Mexico City; Mrs. Althea Watson, of Monterey, Mexico; Edward, who died one month after his father at the age of seventeen years; Mabel, who is living at home; and Walter, who is in Bisbee, Ariz.

GEN. O. H. LAGRANGE. The governor of the Pacific Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers traces his genealogy to Peregrine de LaGrange a Huguenot, who settled in Holland. In Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic mention is made of this heroic man, who, after having borne an honorable part in the siege of Valencia, fell into the hands of the enemy and was by them offered freedom and many honors provided he would enlist under their banner. With the courage of a martyr he refused the terms and suffered an ignominious death rather than accede to demands that were in his eyes

dishonorable. It was a grandson of this hero who founded the family in America.

M. B., son of Christian LaGrange, was born in Albany county, N. Y., and married Jane A. Cullen, daughter of Hugh and Polly (Ten Eyck) Cullen, members of old families of New York. For a time the home of the family was in Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y., and it was there that a son, O. H., was born. In 1845 they removed to Wisconsin and settled on a farm near Ripon. During the Civil war the father served in the quartermaster's department. His death occurred in Oakland, Cal., in 1876, and his wife also died in this western state. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters, of whom O. H. was the firstborn. One of the sons, Wallace, served as captain in the First Wisconsin Cavalry and received his death wound at Dandridge, Tenn.

When the first call was made for volunteers in the Union service O. H. LaGrange was ready and eager to respond, and April 19, 1861, his name was enrolled in Company B, Fourth Wisconsin Infantry. On the organization of the company he was unanimously elected its captain, and in that capacity, May 9, responded with an appropriate address on the occasion of the presentation of a flag from the ladies of the city to the Ripon Rifles. Going to the front, he at once won recognition through his meritorious service and received promotion successively to major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the First Wisconsin Cavalry. May 13, 1862, a battalion of this cavalry arrived at Four-Mile, near Chalk Bluff, Ark. Parties of guerrillas had been driven out of southeast Missouri and were in bivouack on the Arkansas side of St. Francis river, two miles below the ferry. Before daylight May 14, Major LaGrange, with a squad of scouts, appeared at the ferry and called to the ferryman to bring the boat and take them over. The Confederate replied by a harmless volley and the battalion was soon in line behind the scouts covered by timber. A private of Company C swam the river and brought the ferryboat over. This would only carry twenty-five men, and that number, with Major LaGrange and Sergeant-Major Holcomb, who swam their horses, crossed at once. The Confederate pickets retreated toward their camp and the major, with the men who had crossed, started in pursuit. About two miles from the ferry they came up to a colored man with a fine black stallion the guerrillas had brought from Missouri. This horse Major LaGrange mounted. When within two hundred yards of a cabin, the Union soldiers were met by a volley from some felled timber, behind which the Confederates were in hiding. Warned by this, they themselves took to the trees for cover and returned the fire. The major, on his black horse, in throwing himself forward to escape a horizontal limb, looked into the muzzle of a double-barreled shotgun held by a Confederate forty feet away. At once the major

fired at the man, who fell back, mortally wounded. Leading his men, the major then spurred his horse among the Confederates and emptied his revolver, whereupon the enemy fled in confusion. Thirteen of their dead were buried where they fell. Later the guerrillas boasted that they had killed the black horse and the officer who rode among them and who, they said, escaped in that fight by wearing a coat of mail. It happened, however, that the man whom they killed and who rode a colt sired by the black stallion, was Surgeon H. N. Gregory, who two weeks later rode over the same ground with a party of Union soldiers and met death at the guerrillas' hands.

October 23, 1863, Major LaGrange was assigned to command the Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, army of the Cumberland, and, although a junior colonel, he retained command until the close of the war, except while a prisoner of war from May 9 until August 16, 1864, while under fire at Charleston, with forty-nine others, to stop bombardment, and specially exchanges for Confederates similarly exposed to fire of shore batteries. On being exchanged he declined a proffered leave of absence, preferring to remain at the front so long as his country had any need of his services. Often he was in great peril; five times the horse he rode was killed under him, two of them by cannon shot. So meritorious was his service and so gallant his stand in action that, in 1864, he was complimented in general orders, by direction of General Foster, and at other times he was specially commended by McCook, Mitchell, Stanley, Elliott, Sturgis, Rosecrans, Thomas, Sherman and Wilson.

Under the administration of President Grant, in 1869, General LaGrange was appointed superintendent of the United States mint at San Francisco, and this responsible position he held for eight years. During his service the mint coined \$246,000,000 with less waste than ever known before and at less cost; and charges were reduced one-half for melting and refining, coinage charge of one-half of one per cent on gold abolished. During his residence in California he held the office of district attorney of Alameda county, and it is worthy of note that he convicted on every indictment found. In the election of 1868 he was a presidential elector-at-large from California. In 1884 he returned to the east and from that time made his home in New York City until 1899, when he was appointed governor of the Pacific Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. From 1895 to 1898 he was fire commissioner of New York City. In that capacity he was instrumental in increasing the firemen's pension fund \$325,000 in one year out of insurance and excise taxes, while he also bettered the fire-alarm telegraph service and promoted discipline among the firemen. Particularly worthy of note is the fact that, although pensionable since 1862, he has never applied for a pension, and



Stephen Rutherford

often remarks that he hopes to live to be the last "unpensioned volunteer."

STEPHEN RUTHERFORD. In his native land of Scotland, where he was born May 11, 1848, Mr. Rutherford grew to maturity and acquired a common-school education. He was a son of William and Jessie (Balmer) Rutherford, the former of whom died in Scotland, while the latter is now making her home with her sons in California. After immigrating to the United States, Stephen Rutherford came direct to Santa Barbara county, Cal., and for a year worked out on a farm, after which he rented land. His means were carefully saved in order that they might be applied to the purchase of property. In 1873 he bought fifty acres of the Hill ranch, to which purchase he later added another fifty, and finally disposed of the whole at a reasonable profit.

At present Mr. Rutherford owns one thousand acres where he resides, adjoining Naples, and sixteen miles from Santa Barbara. The property is well improved and is conducted according to modern methods of agriculture. Of late the land has greatly increased in value owing to the discovery of oil wells here, the immediate cause of this discovery being the fact that oil floated on the surface of the ocean off the coast. Men are now at work in an endeavor to develop the large supply, and Mr. Rutherford has bright hopes of the results. His ranch is devoted to barley, hay and corn, as well as general farming. The crops are fed to his stock, of which he has a large number of head. A walnut orchard of sixty acres, recently planted, is in fine condition and bids fair to give large returns.

Twenty-seven years ago, at Santa Barbara, Mr. Rutherford married Agnes Lawrie, a native of Scotland. To Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford have been born the following-named children: William L., who is married and lives on a ranch in the neighborhood of the homestead; Agnes, Jessie and Stephen, all at home; Alice, who is attending the high school in Santa Barbara; and George and Lawrie, who are attending the Naples school. The sons are industrious and capable, and assist in the care and management of the large ranch. In religion Mrs. Rutherford is connected with the Christadelphian Church.

When Mr. Rutherford came to California he had little money and few friends. His prospects were not encouraging. But he had willing hands and a stout heart and was determined to succeed. The first year after his arrival in Santa Barbara county he slept under one of the large live oak trees that now stand on his estate, and which make it one of the most beautiful spots on the coast. There he dreamed of days to come when he would be the owner of a fine estate. That was his ambition; with nothing less would he be content. The dreams of those early days

have been fulfilled, not through luck or chance, but because he labored constantly to achieve the desired result. One of the most helpful factors in his success was his wife, who was always in thorough sympathy with his ambition and who proved herself a rare and valuable helpmate as well as a most affectionate wife and mother. What he earned she saved and added to, and thus it came about that in the course of time the name of Rutherford in and about Naples became a synonym for progress, morality and prosperity, and his fine estate will be handed down unincumbered to his posterity. Such men are the very bulwark of a state and on them rests with safety the welfare of a nation.

FRANK LINDENFELD. At the hands of Mr. Lindenfeld the subject of paving is well understood, he having devoted much time and thought to perfecting this most necessary department of city improvement. In his native city of Diburg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born September 24, 1848, he was apprenticed when fourteen years old to the trade of paving, and has since devoted a considerable portion of his time to the application of his trade. The family from which he springs came originally from Austria, where the great-grandfather was born, and where he added luster to the name of Lindenfeld by distinguished service as a commanding officer in the Austrian army. He afterwards removed to Hesse-Darmstadt, and there Adam Lindenfeld, the father of Frank, was born, as was also the mother, Maggie (Otto) Lindenfeld. The father was a farmer, and was head forester to the king of Hesse-Darmstadt. Of the seven children born to Adam and Maggie Lindenfeld three sons immigrated to America, and of these Nicholas, who located in Rochester, N. Y., was a physician, and after removing to Los Angeles turned his attention to the study of law. He subsequently became a prominent member of the Los Angeles bar, and practiced up to the time of his death in 1900. Another son, Andrew, is living in Los Angeles, and is in the employ of the city park company.

After completing his trade of paving, Frank Lindenfeld traveled extensively throughout Europe, especially in different provinces in Germany and Switzerland, and in the fall of 1868 came to America, via Antwerp and Liverpool. He located in Rochester, N. Y., and started his career as a paver, later residing in Buffalo, and still later removing to Cleveland, Ohio, where he lived until his removal to San Diego, Cal., in 1874. In California he became interested in the brewing business, and after learning all that he could pertaining thereto, he located in Los Angeles, and as there was no paving to be done, engaged in the brewery industry. For five years he was head brewer and manager for the Philadelphia brewery, and was afterwards head brewer for the New

York brewery for the same length of time. In 1888 he resigned and retired permanently from the brewery occupation, and since devoted his time exclusively to his trade, and to contracting for stone and cement work. Several years ago he was one of the organizers of the Los Angeles Brewing Company, was elected a director and the first secretary of the company, and helped build up the plant. He resigned his positions one year later, and sold out his interest in 1900. Mr. Lindenfeld is interested in the growth of his town, and as a Democrat has been active, serving on various city and county committees, and as a member of the state Democratic committee. He is fraternally associated with the American Foresters, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Turn Verein Society. He is a member of the Los Angeles Association of Cement Contractors.

Mrs. Lindenfeld was formerly Mary Beyer, a native of Pennsylvania, and was reared in Cleveland, N. Y. She is the mother of seven children, viz.: Hattie, who is now Mrs. Moran, of San Francisco; Annie, who is Mrs. Black, of Los Angeles; Lena, who is a resident of Los Angeles; Nicholas; Frank A.; Rose, a graduate of the high-school and Los Angeles Business College, and who is a stenographer and notary public, of Los Angeles; and Elizabeth, who is at home.

THOMAS LLOYD. The Lloyd family was founded in the United States by James Lloyd, a cotton manufacturer in England, who in 1827 brought his wife and children to America and settled in Wheeling, W. Va. At first he was employed as superintendent of a cotton mill there. In 1830 he purchased land in what is now Noble county, Ohio, and two years later he settled upon and began the improvement of his farm, while at the same time he was proprietor of a country inn on the Marietta state road. His son, Charles, a native of Cheshire, England, born in 1811, was sixteen years of age when the family settled in America, and during almost all of his active life he was a business man at Harriettsville, Noble county, Ohio. A natural mechanic, in early life he became a skilled blacksmith, and later invented and patented a number of ingenious devices. After twenty-one years as a blacksmith and machinist, he turned his attention to merchandising, which occupation he followed until his retirement from business. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons and Odd Fellows, and in religion was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1837 he married Sarah Booth, who died at Harriettsville in 1885. Somewhat later he came to California, where his last days were spent. His death occurred in August, 1890, at the home of his son, Thomas, in Los Angeles. Of his eight children, four sons and a daughter are living. One son, John, served in the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry during the Civil war, and is now a contractor in Ohio. Edward A. and Thomas reside

in Los Angeles, Cal.; James F. M. lives in Missouri, and Lydia A. (Mrs. Thorburn) resides at Waterville, Minn. The maternal grandfather, John Booth, was born, reared and married in England, from which country he brought his family to America and settled on a farm in Belmont county, Ohio.

The next to the oldest in the family of Charles and Sarah Lloyd was Thomas Lloyd of Los Angeles. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, March 18, 1845, and was reared in Harriettsville, where he had public school advantages. Under his father he acquired an early knowledge of the mercantile business and was working in the store when the Civil war began. At once he tendered his services, but was rejected on account of his short stature and extreme youth. However, with sympathies fired for the Union, he determined to help the cause of the north in some way, and so he went with the recruiting officers, beating the tenor drum. Expecting to be admitted to the service as a drummer, he went to a sawmill near by to have a board sawed out for the purpose of having a drum made to order. Unfortunately, while at the mill he met with an accident that caused the loss of his right arm. His first thought was not of the affliction that had befallen him, but there was borne down on him the consciousness that now he could never go to war. From that time until 1869 he had charge of the store. In the fall of the latter year he was elected recorder of Noble county and in January, 1870, he assumed the duties of the office. Three years later he was re-elected, and continued in the position until January, 1877. His next venture was as a farmer near Caldwell, Noble county, but soon he sold the farm and turned his attention to the hotel business, buying the Warner house at Caldwell and changing its name to the Exchange hotel. For three years he was proprietor of the hotel and then, after an interval of two years, he came to California, May 10, 1883, being the date of his arrival in Los Angeles. Soon he purchased twenty acres southwest of University, where he carried on horticultural pursuits and a vineyard for three years. Believing that the buying and selling of real estate offered an excellent field for an enterprising man, he turned his attention to this business, in which he has since engaged, and now has his office on the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Wesley avenue. At this location he owns 130x130 feet, on which site he has put up a block of store buildings, and he has also erected a number of residences. In addition to real estate, he is agent for insurance and loans. His interest in politics has continued from youth. Frequently he has been a delegate to state, congressional, judicial and county conventions of the Republican party, and at one time served as a member of the county committee. In Vincent Methodist Episcopal Church he is officiating as chairman of the board of trustees.

In Caldwell, Ohio, Mr. Lloyd married Miss Bethiah J. Frazier, who was born in Sarahsville, that state, and received her education principally in Caldwell Normal School. Her father, Hon. W. H. Frazier, is one of the most distinguished men of his part of Ohio. The Fraser (as the name was originally spelled) family came from Scotland and were Jacobites and ardent supporters of Prince Charlie. It was Flora Fraser (afterward Lady Macdonald) who hid the "Bonnie Prince" in a cave at the time of the battle of Colloden. Persecution came upon the family, and both the Macdonalds and the Frasers sought an asylum in America, settling on the eastern shore of Maryland, where the family name was Americanized to Frazier.

From his native county of Kent, in Maryland, George Frazier accompanied his parents to Ohio in 1802. He married Bethiah Randall, a native of Washington county, Pa., and they reared eight children, of whom William H. was the fourth son. A man of ability and force of character, George Frazier stood high among his fellow-citizens, and for many years acted as magistrate in Trumbull county, Ohio. His death occurred in Guernsey county, that state, in 1852. Born in Hubbard, Trumbull county, William H. Frazier accompanied his parents to Guernsey county, and received his education in Madison College at Antrim, Guernsey county. At Coshocton, May 17, 1852, he was admitted to the bar, and at once began to practice at Sarahsville, Noble county. In 1858 he removed to Caldwell, which had been made the county-seat that same year. From 1855 to 1865 he served as prosecuting attorney. Three times he was elected judge of the court of common pleas in the eighth judicial district, the last two times being elected without opposition in a doubtful district. His service extended from October, 1871, until September 8, 1884. The following month he was elected judge of the circuit court for the seventh circuit and, by allotment, his term became four years. Twice he was re-elected, each time for six years, continuing to fill the responsible position in a most able manner until February, 1901, when, at the expiration of his third term, he refused a further nomination. No citizen of Noble county has been more prominent or public-spirited than he. Alike at the bar and on the bench, his service has been such as to win the respect and commendation of all. Impartiality characterized his decisions and justice was the keynote of all of his rulings. Former residents of Noble county are now to be found scattered through various parts of the United States, and an inquiry of any one of them concerning Judge Frazier always calls forth a tribute of admiration for his mental attributes and the high character of his citizenship. With others, he founded the first bank in the county, and of this institution, the Noble County National Bank, he was the first and has been the only president.

As vice-president and a director, he was intimately identified with the building of the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad (now a part of the Pennsylvania system).

November 30, 1854, Judge Frazier married Miss Minerva E. Staats, who was born in Noble county in 1838 and died there in 1898. Her father, Elijah, was a pioneer farmer of the county, and one of her half-brothers, Lewis Baker, was United States minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In the family of Judge and Mrs. Frazier there were eight children, five of whom are living, namely: Bethiah J., Mrs. Lloyd; Anna E., Mrs. Daniel Neuhart, of Los Angeles; Mary E., Mrs. Schwartz, whose husband is a missionary in Japan; Lewis B., a lawyer at Caldwell, Ohio; and Minerva M., who is with her father at the old home. Three children comprised the family of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd. Charles Edgar, who was educated in the University of Southern California, died April 26, 1894, at the age of twenty-one years. William Frazier, who also received his education at the University of Southern California, and who married Miss Petrea Doyle, of Los Angeles, served in Company C, Seventh California Infantry, during the Spanish-American war, and is now vice-president and manager of the Southwest Printers' Supply House at No. 111 South Broadway, Los Angeles. The only daughter, Mabel, is a student of voice culture in the University of Southern California.

There is much in the life of Mr. Lloyd to inspire and encourage the young. When a young man, he started out for himself, hampered by an affliction that might have discouraged one less determined; yet with unfaltering courage and constant zeal, he worked his way steadily forward until he has attained a post of honor and influence in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. His character naturally strong and forceful, has been deepened and strengthened by adversity, while prosperity has not lessened his kindliness of heart and generosity of spirit. With his wife, he holds a high place in the regard of associates and friends, and is accounted worthy of rank among those progressive and honorable men who have laid the foundation of the prosperity and commercial growth of Los Angeles.

LAZARD KAHN Justice of the Peace for fourteen years, at present a general merchant and one of the chief promoters of the town of Los Alamos, was born in Phalsbourg, Lorraine, France, in 1850. Until his eighteenth year he lived in his native land, where he received a common-school and college education, immigrating to the United States in 1868. He at once came to California and settled in Santa Barbara, where for four years he was a clerk, gradually working his way up in the world until he was able to engage in business for himself. In 1880 he came to Los Alamos and started a jobbing house in

liquor, and in 1896 established a general merchandise business which has been conducted on successful lines. A large trade has rewarded his efforts, and his upright business methods have placed him among the commercial forces of the county.

Aside from his general business interests Mr. Kahn owns large ranch properties. In politics he is a Democrat, but aside from his position of justice of the peace has devoted little time to official office. However, he is a staunch upholder of educational matters, and has done much to promote the interests along that line. At the Arroyo Hondo, in Santa Barbara county, in 1875, Mr. Kahn married Josephine Ortéga, a daughter of Pedro Ortéga, a native of Santa Barbara county and a descendant of an old Spanish family that were among the pioneers of California, and of this union there are four children: Edmond, Samuel, Mattie and Anna.

WILLIAM H. KOOPMAN. Since the fall of 1881 Mr. Koopman has made Los Angeles his home and business headquarters. He was born in the city of Hanover, Germany, May 15, 1863, a son of Henry and Caroline (Slifer) Koopman, natives of Hanover, and lifelong residents of the German empire. His paternal grandfather, a Hanoverian, was for some years a soldier in the German army and remained at the front during the Napoleonic campaigns. The parental family comprised four sons and one daughter, of whom all are living except one son. Albert is a brick-mason in St. Louis and John a carpenter in Los Angeles. The oldest son, William H., spent the first eleven years of his life in Hanover, but in 1874 came to America, joining an uncle and aunt in St. Louis. He was the first of the family to cross the ocean, his brothers not coming until some years later. For some time he was a pupil in the public schools in St. Louis, after which he attended Concordia College. About 1879 he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade in St. Louis, and during the two ensuing years he devoted himself closely to acquiring a thorough knowledge of the occupation. When his boss came to Los Angeles he accompanied him thither, in order to complete his trade, and after starting out independently he acted as foreman of jobs.

Taking up independent contracts in 1896. Mr. Koopman has since had charge of the erection of the Coughran building at Long Beach, the Bacon block on Broadway in Los Angeles, four business houses on Temple street, and numerous residences in all parts of this city, including his own house at No. 1406 Union street. More than once his services have been called into requisition in adjoining cities, where his work uniformly gives satisfaction by reason of his accuracy, promptness and painstaking care. He was one of the organizers of the Master Builders' Association, to which he has since belonged, and he is also

identified with the Builders' Exchange. In national politics he is a Republican, while in religion he adheres to the faith of his forefathers and holds membership in the Lutheran Church. After coming to Los Angeles he married Miss Louisa Linzenberd, who was born near Jefferson City, Mo. Their family consists of three children: Edgar, Alfred and Elsa.

M. ELLA WHIPPLE MARSH, B. S., M. D. Since her earliest recollections Dr. Whipple Marsh has been associated with the Pacific coast states, but the family of which she is a member is of eastern colonial stock. Her grandfather was a native of Rhode Island and became a farmer in Chautauqua county, N. Y., where her father, Hon. Samuel R. Whipple was born and reared. In turn, the latter identified himself with regions further west, settling near Batavia, Kane county, Ill., where his oldest child, M. Ella, was born. During her infancy the family started across the plains, with ox-teams, and after traveling from April to October arrived in Oregon. Their choice of a location came by chance. When he started Mr. Whipple was undecided as to whether to settle in California or Oregon. Finally he came to the dividing of the roads, with the question still unsettled, so he let the fall of a stake decide the matter, and in that way became a resident of Oregon. Taking up a donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres on the Columbia river, he became interested in farming and cattle-raising. In 1861 he removed to Vancouver, Wash., still, however, taking charge of his cattle and farms, but giving more attention than before to public affairs and serving with ability in the territorial legislature of Washington, to which he was elected on the Republican ticket. In religion he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, Charlotte, was born in Orange, N. J. When thirteen years of age she began to teach school in New Jersey, later following the same occupation in Westfield Academy in Western New York, and finally taking a school in Batavia, Ill., where she met and married Mr. Whipple, her wedding being solemnized in the home of Lieutenant-Governor Bross of Illinois. A woman of splendid education (almost wholly attained by self-culture), she was considered one of the most successful teachers of her locality, and won the friendship of the most cultured people in every town where she lived. All through her mature life she was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her death occurred in Vancouver, Wash., when she was almost sixty-two years of age. Three children survive her, namely: M. Ella, of Pasadena; Mrs. C. E. Brown, of Los Angeles; and George A., an extensive farmer in Washington.

After having graduated from Vancouver



Joseph Sexton

Seminary in 1870 M. Ella Whipple entered Willamette University, from which she holds the degree of B. S. Afterward she taught school in Oregon and Washington, being for a time principal of the Lower Astoria schools. From childhood it had been her ambition to study medicine, and when the way was open, she took up the work under Mrs. Dr. Ford Warren, of Portland, Ore. In 1881 she entered the medical department of Willamette University, from which she was graduated in 1884. To further fit herself for professional work, she took a hospital course in the Battle Creek Sanitarium and also a special training course in the University of Michigan. Returning to Washington she was for one term superintendent of the schools of Clarke county and at the same time practiced medicine in Vancouver. For one term she held the position of city health officer of Vancouver, and twice she was a member of the Territorial Republican convention. Coming to California in December, 1887, she spent two months in Long Beach, and in February, 1888, opened an office at Pasadena, where she has since conducted a general practice. In this city, April 18, 1892, she became the wife of Rev. J. N. Marsh, a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a resident of Pasadena since 1887. Her office and residence is now at No. 314 Arcadia street, Pasadena.

The personal characteristics of Dr. Whipple Marsh are as marked as her professional aspirations and acquirements. Possessing a broad mind, wide scope of knowledge and liberal views, she gives her influence to all the forward movements of the day. Both in Washington and California she has maintained an interest in suffrage work, being a believer in the justice of a ballot that knows no distinction of sex. A constantly broadening knowledge of the evil wrought by intoxicants has made of her a stanch prohibitionist. Ten times she has been elected secretary of the local Women's Christian Temperance Union, which position she now holds, and she also acts as state superintendent of franchise in California for the Union. Another forward movement to which she has given sympathy and aid is that connected with the school savings bank, and, as superintendent of the county work, she has placed the system upon a substantial basis. The Pasadena Medical Society numbers her among its members. In religion she is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been prominent both in church and Sunday-school work. Not only in Pasadena, but formerly in Oregon and Washington, she accomplished much in behalf of her denomination, assisted many struggling congregations in getting a foothold, and served as a trustee and in other offices of trust. While in Washington she organized the Clarke County Teachers' Institute,

which still holds annual meetings and is continuing its good work in the interests of educators. It will thus be seen that, professionally, educationally and religiously, she has been prominent in the various places of her residence, and has done much to foster the movements that contribute to the well-being of mankind.

JOSEPH SEXTON. The Sexton family traces its ancestry to England, but has been identified with American history for several generations. On the Harrison Pike, not far from Ebenezer Church, and only nine miles from Cincinnati, stood the family homestead, and there for years Joseph Sexton, Sr., was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. In spite of the fact that he had no advantages when a boy, he rose to a position of prominence in his community and was a leader in the Whig party. He was twice married and by his first wife had two children, Richard and Mary. The son succeeded to the possession of the old homestead, which he cultivated for some years. However, his tastes were rather toward business than agriculture, and he sought an opening more suited to his inclinations than the continued cultivation of somewhat worn-out soil. In the near-by village of Dent, on the Harrison Pike, he opened a store, which he conducted in partnership with W. H. Scudder.

In those days the drift of population was toward the west, and especially toward California, which had recently attracted world-wide attention by the discovery of its riches in gold. The two partners began to consider the feasibility of seeking their fortune in the remote regions of the Pacific coast, and they finally decided to risk their all in the new country. Accompanied by their wives, they started for California in the summer of 1852, going via the Nicaragua route, and landing in San Francisco January 4, 1853, after a very tedious voyage on the steamship S. S. Lewis, an old and condemned propeller, which sank on its next trip. In San Francisco, Richard Sexton started a wood and coal yard, continuing in the business about one year. From there he moved to Ione valley, forty miles east of Sacramento, in Amador county, where he had a fruit farm and a small nursery. During the dry season of 1864 he sold out and moved to Petaluma, Sonoma county, near which place he bought a ranch of eighty acres. On that property was established the Petaluma nursery, which was carried on for several years by his oldest son, William. In February, 1868, he moved from Sonoma county to Santa Barbara, where, although ostensibly retired from business, he yet maintained an active interest in real estate investments and the supervision of his various holdings. He bought one hundred acres of the Hill ranch, paying \$22 an acre for the same, and soon afterward sold sixty acres of the tract, receiving for the same as much as he

had paid for the entire property; later he sold the balance. He continued to make his home in Santa Barbara until his death, at the age of sixty-six years. By his marriage to Ann Claypool, who was born in New Jersey, and died in California, previous to his demise, there were born five children, namely: Elizabeth, who is the widow of John Edwards; William, deceased; Joseph, George and Lewis.

Joseph Sexton was born in Ohio, March 14, 1842. He was reared on a fruit ranch. In November, 1867, he moved to Santa Barbara, and started the Santa Barbara nursery. It was a wet winter and he was compelled to start in town. He bought property, corner Montecito and Castilleo streets, and planted his nursery on same block where the electric power house was built in 1901. When he started, Santa Barbara was in its infancy; but few Americans were there. He succeeded in securing enough lumber to build a small cabin, 12x16 feet; there were but two windows in town for sale, and no shingles or shakes; had to cover with boards. From the first he met with a success that was encouraging. The winter of 1868-69 he transferred his nursery to his home ranch at Goleta, Santa Barbara county.

Too much praise cannot be given Mr. Sexton for importing and introducing a great many of the finest specimen plants that decorate the city of Santa Barbara to-day. At the home place at Goleta he now owns sixty-five acres of land devoted to the nursery business and to the raising of pampas plumes. Of the latter industry he is the pioneer in California, having made the first shipment to San Francisco and to Peter Henderson of New York City. Since then the business has grown until it has reached splendid proportions and has become not only profitable to himself but of inestimable benefit to the county of Santa Barbara, for he buys up most of the crops raised by others in his neighborhood. One-half million or more of the plumes he ships annually, his principal markets being London, Hamburg and Berlin.

In another industry beside the raising of pampas plumes, Mr. Sexton has been a pioneer and has made a noteworthy contribution to the development of California's resources. To him belongs the distinction of having introduced soft shell walnuts in Southern California. In 1867 he shipped one hundred and twenty pounds of the nuts from San Francisco to Santa Barbara county. These were mixed nuts that had been imported from Chile in South America. He planted them in his nursery and sold about seven hundred and fifty trees. The balance, about two hundred and fifty trees, he planted in an orchard of his own. Of these, sixty came in as soft or paper shell nuts, and he cultivated them with the greatest care, finally crossing between the hard and soft shell walnuts and securing what

is now known as the soft shell walnut of commerce. As the raising of these nuts has grown to be one of the most important industries of Southern California, too great praise cannot be given to Mr. Sexton for his pioneer work in the developing of the nut.

The home of Mr. Sexton in Goleta is a commodious residence containing modern improvements and furnished in a manner indicative of the refined taste of the family. In addition to his homestead, he owns a ranch of four thousand acres in Ventura county. On that tract he has a large herd of stock and also raises grain and beans. The supervision of his various interests leaves him little time for identification with local affairs, hence he has never been a politician or an active worker in his party (the Republican), but he can be relied upon to support its principles with his vote and influence, and he has always been a contributor to measures for the benefit of the people educationally, morally and commercially.

In 1894 he retired from the nursery and left it in charge of his oldest son, Charles, and he spent the most of his time on his ranch at Ventura, trying to develop water enough for his stock. Not succeeding in that, he had to look for water from some other source. The inhabitants of all of that section lying between Ventura and Saticoy, and along the telegraph road, had to haul their water in tanks for domestic use and their stock. Mr. Sexton was the principal promoter in establishing the Saticoy Water Company, that took the tank off the wagon, and they now water miles of public road and have been a great benefit to that section of the county.

His marriage took place at Goleta, Santa Barbara county, November 18, 1869, and united him with Miss Lucy A. Foster, daughter of I. G. Foster. They became the parents of twelve children, seven boys and five girls. The eldest son, Charles, was killed by a dynamite explosion while putting in boiler flues at Carpinteria when he was twenty-eight years of age. He was a young man of promise and possessed excellent business and social traits of character.

BENJAMIN M. PAGE, M. D. Remotely of English extraction, Dr. Page of Pasadena is a member of one of the colonial families of Connecticut. His paternal grandfather, Isaac, son of John Page, was born at Northford, Conn., and grew to manhood upon a farm. Throughout active life the occupation of agriculture was his principal calling, but he also engaged in the building business, and had charge of the erection of many residences and a number of mills while living in Ohio. In 1827 he removed to Ohio and bought land near Cleveland, where he devoted the balance of his life to the development of a valuable farm. At the time the family

settled in Ohio, Rev. Benjamin St. John Page was a boy of twelve, his birth having occurred near New Haven, Conn., in 1815. On completing the studies of local schools he entered Western Reserve College, from which he was graduated in due time. Immediately afterward he became a theological student in Yale College, and on the conclusion of the required course was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, which he served in various pastorates in Ohio. During a portion of his active career he preached in the Congregational denomination, but, returning to his former connection, remained in Presbyterian pastorates in Ohio and Connecticut until his death, which occurred in 1868 in Warren, Ohio.

The marriage of Rev. Benjamin St. John Page united him with Miss Emily Benjamin Maltby, who was born in the West Indies and grew to womanhood in Northford, Conn. Her father, Samuel Maltby, a native of Northford, went from New Haven to the West Indies in the merchant-marine service, and afterward became a manufacturer in Northford, remaining there until his retirement from business. His wife was a member of the DeWitt family, of New York. His father, Benjamin Maltby, was born in Connecticut, where he engaged in farming and the milling business. Like the Pages, the Maltby family descends from English ancestry. Mrs. Emily Page is still living and makes her home with her only child, Benjamin M., in Pasadena.

In the suburbs of Cleveland, Ohio, Benjamin M. Page was born, July 18, 1843. Reared there and in Connecticut, his education was received principally in Russell's Collegiate Institute in New Haven. In the fulfillment of an ambition he had cherished from boyhood, in 1861 he took up the study of medicine, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City and taking the regular course of lectures in that institution, from which he was graduated in 1864. The two ensuing years were devoted to practical work in Kings County Hospital, after which he opened an office in Cleveland, Ohio, and entered upon private practice. Owing to ill health, however, in the spring of 1873 he was obliged to relinquish his professional cares, and seek a climate more favorable. With that object in view he came to California and for one year remained at Santiago Canon, where the constant outdoor exercise and healthful climate proved so beneficial that he deemed it safe to return to Cleveland. Unfortunately, a return to practice caused an immediate loss of health, and since then he has been unable to engage in professional work. For some years he made his home at North Haven, Conn., from which point in 1887 he came to Pasadena, his present home. Though he has not practiced medicine since

coming here, his interest in the profession has not ceased, and he is a member of the Pasadena Medical Society, as well as an interested student of all advances made in the science. He is a charter member of the Twilight Club, and in religion affiliates with the Congregational Church, in which at one time he was a trustee. His marriage was solemnized in North Haven, Conn., and united him with Cornelia Blakeslee, a native of New Haven. Their only child, Benjamin Edwin, is a graduate of Leland Stanford University, class of 1899, also of the law department of Columbia University, New York, class of 1902. Mrs. Page is a daughter of George E. and Elizabeth (Atwater) Blakeslee, natives of North Haven and New Haven, Conn., respectively.

F. U. NOFZIGER. Because of the extent of its operations, the admirable methods employed in its various departments, and the high character of the men directing its affairs, the lumbering enterprise of Nofziger Brothers ranks among the solid commercial agencies of Los Angeles. F. U. Nofziger, the president and manager of the company, and one of the most experienced lumbermen in the west, was born near Keota, Washington county, Iowa, August 2, 1868, a son of J. P. Nofziger, and grandson of Christian Nofziger. The grandfather, Christian, was born in Alsace, Germany, and came to the United States with his father, another Christian, when twelve years of age. In the Fatherland the ancestors had, with few exceptions, been tillers of the soil, and the younger Christian was reared to an appreciation of this means of livelihood, to which he devoted himself in part after locating in Wayne county, Ohio. Nevertheless, he was a religious enthusiast, and his fervor found vent in the ministry of the Amish Church, to which he owed allegiance for many years. In later life he settled near Sturgis, on the Fawn river, where his death occurred.

J. P. Nofziger was born and reared in Wayne county, Ohio. In addition to becoming a farmer, he also studied for the ministry, and in his effort to alleviate the sorrows of humanity, preached from the platform of the German Baptist Church. At the beginning of the Civil war he removed to Iowa and settled in Washington county, and in 1878 homesteaded a claim near Orleans, in Harlan county, Neb. In 1900 he came to California, and his declining years are now being spent in the midst of his horticultural interests at Lakeside. He married Amelia C. Correll, a native of Wayne county, Ohio, a daughter of Daniel Correll, who was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Correll comes of a very old family which was represented in the state of William Penn long before the

Revolutionary war, and he himself was one of the pioneers of Wayne county, where his days were spent in farming. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Nofziger, and of these, D. I. is the partner of F. U. Nofziger; Minnie is the wife of Mr. Cline, of Philadelphia; B. O. is a resident of Hitchcock county, Neb.; and Galen is living at home.

Until 1879 F. U. Nofziger was reared in Iowa, at which time he accompanied the family to Nebraska and supplemented his previous education in the public schools by further training at Franklin (Neb.) Academy. His higher education was gained solely through his own efforts, for at the age of seventeen he began to teach school and with the profits resulting therefrom was enabled to enter the college at Mount Morris, Ogle county, Ill., after which he took a two years' course at McPherson College in Kansas. At the latter institution he met his expenses by engaging as a tutor in mathematics, but left the college in the senior year in order to devote all of his time to teaching. In July of 1891 he came west and located at Lordsburg, in Southern California, where he taught for a year. In the spring of 1892, in partnership with his brother, D. I., he bought, and successfully managed a lumber yard for eleven months. Upon the disposal of this interest in 1893, Mr. Nofziger bought a ranch at Lemon, Los Angeles county, and in addition to ranching, engaged in teaching and also represented the Newport Wharf & Lumber Company. In March of 1894 he removed to Pasadena and started the yard for the Willamette Lumber Company, and after perfecting its plans managed the concern until January of 1895. He then became identified as manager with the Newport Wharf & Lumber Company at Redlands, and in 1900 bought out the Western Lumber Company on the corner of Ninth and Pedro streets, Los Angeles. At the same time he organized the Nofziger Brothers Lumber Company, of which he is president, and his brother, D. I., secretary and treasurer. Eighteen months later the brothers increased their responsibility by the purchase of the Newport Company yards at Redlands, Riverside, Corona, Hemet, and Santa Ana, and of these the Riverside, Redlands and Corona yards are still continued, with an additional agency at San Bernardino. In 1901 the headquarters of the company were established at the corner of Eighth and Main streets, where is conducted the retail yard, and a wholesale yard has been started at Sixth and Palmetto streets, on the Santa Fe tracks. D. I. Nofziger shares with his brother vast credit for the upbuilding of their business, he having gained his principal experience while manager (from 1897 until 1900) of the North Ontario Lumber Company, at North Ontario, also with the Newport Lum-

ber Company and as assistant manager at Pasadena for two years.

In Juniata, Neb., Mr. Nofziger married Maggie Yoder, a native of Washington county, Iowa. Her father, Stephen Yoder, who is now living in Los Angeles, comes from an old Pennsylvania family, and is a minister in the German Baptist Church. He was a farmer on a large scale in Washington county, Iowa, and in 1880 removed to Shelby county, of the same state, where he continued agricultural enterprises. Mrs. Nofziger was educated at Mount Morris College, and at McPherson, Kans., and like her husband has had extended educational experience, having begun to teach when sixteen years of age. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nofziger, J. C., Bennett Ray, and Frances. Mr. Nofziger is a Republican in national politics, and in Redlands was a member of the San Bernardino County Central Committee. He is variously associated with the social and business organizations of Los Angeles and vicinity, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Jonathan Club, and the Hoo Hoo's. He is a man of large adaptability to the public needs of his neighborhood, and possesses to an unusual degree personal attributes which not only win business success but the confidence of all who know him.

JOHN B. PROCTER. In addition to serving in the capacity of city clerk of Santa Monica and ex-officio assessor for the past two years, Mr. Procter is interested in real estate and insurance, and represents the London Assurance, Liverpool, London and Globe, and St. Paul Companies. Of English birth and lineage, he is a son of Rev. Gilbert and Mary (Gorton) Procter, natives of Lancashire, where the former was a rector in the Church of England. The paternal grandfather, William Procter, was a large landed proprietor and a gentleman of leisure, having no business cares except such as were connected with the management of his estate. The maternal grandfather, Richard Gorton, was also a landed proprietor and a gentleman of wealth.

Among seven children (four now living), John B. Procter was the third son and is the only one in America. He was born in Lancashire September 12, 1861, and received a liberal education in Victoria University, Manchester. Since early manhood he has made his home in the United States, where he arrived April 19, 1883. For a time he engaged in farming at Larchwood, Iowa, but in 1887 came to California and settled in Santa Monica, which has since been his home. During the entire period of his residence here he has been connected with the insurance and real-estate business, in both of which lines he has gained considerable prominence. With the Englishman's inherent love



L.R. Williams

for the recreations that develop the physique and also relieve the monotony of business, he has found much pleasure in polo, and was one of the originators of the game when it was first started in California, also officiated as captain of the Southern California Polo Club during its existence. Before leaving England he married Miss Rosetta Machell, who was born at Newby Bridge, and whose father, Capt. Thomas M. Machell, was for years an officer in the English army. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Procter are James Machell, who is attending school in England, and Gilbert.

The blue lodge of Masons at Santa Monica has Mr. Procter as one of its members, and he is also connected with the Foresters of America. Reared in the faith of the Church of England, he has always adhered to its doctrines, and is now treasurer and a vestryman of the Santa Monica Episcopal Church. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has given his support to the Republican party.

JAMES R. WILLOUGHBY. That early discouragements and the absence of capital or influence are no bars to success is happily illustrated in the life of James R. Willoughby, owner and manager of one of the largest and finest stock farms in Ventura county. A native of Canterbury, Windham county, Conn., Mr. Willoughby was born October 22, 1831. The family ancestry is traced to England, whence three brothers emigrated in an early day and settled in Connecticut. His father, William F., was born in Windham county and died there in 1849; while the mother, Phoebe, daughter of James Carey, was likewise a lifelong resident of Connecticut. The Carey ancestry is traced to Anne Boleyn, who by her death paid the penalty for the honor of being the wife of Henry VIII of England.

In the family of William F. and Phoebe Willoughby there were twelve children, nine of whom reached maturity. Two daughters live in California, and Otis H., who was a California pioneer of 1854, is now a resident of Watsonville. The oldest son, James R., was educated in the public schools of Connecticut and remained on the home farm until he undertook the long voyage to the far west. January 20, 1853, he engaged passage on the steamer Northern Light, Captain Tinglepoe, from New York to San Francisco via the Nicaragua route, but later he boarded the steamer Independence, Captain Sampson, for San Francisco. This boat was doomed to a terrible fate, being both wrecked and burned, and two hundred out of four hundred and fifty passengers were drowned. With others, Mr. Willoughby was cast upon the island of Margareta. There were a number of whalers in Magdalena bay and they there found a way out of their difficulties through the barque

Meteor, which carried them safely to San Francisco. Without even a hat upon his head, but none the worse physically for his accident, he started out to face the problem of making his living, and was soon rewarded by securing work by the day at odd tasks, until such time as he could find steady employment. He began to be interested in buying and selling cattle, hogs and horses, and in time worked up a large wholesale butchering business in San Francisco, where he remained for twenty-nine years.

The first introduction of Mr. Willoughby to the lower coast regions was in 1865, when he traveled south from San Francisco, purchasing sheep and cattle. During this trip he was so impressed with the advantages of Ventura county that he soon after bought sixty-five hundred acres of the old ex-mission and Saticoy ranches. At one time he owned as much as thirteen thousand acres of land, but he has disposed of all this except his original purchase. He is extensively engaged in raising rough-fleeced black-faced sheep, Shorthorn cattle, and a standard draft of horses. Many fine records have been shown by the horses raised on this farm, among them being a record of 2:15 by Richmond, Jr. Mr. Willoughby also owned a third interest in Old Richmond and raised the mother of Waldo J. on his farm, together with other fine horses. Besides his farm interests he is active in the affairs of his county and township, was elected county supervisor on the Republican ticket, also served for one term as city trustee and has been chairman of the county central committee and a member of the state central committee. Since the organization of the People's Lumber Company, in which he bore a part, he has been its treasurer and a director.

In San Francisco Mr. Willoughby married Mary E. Holloway, who was born in Tennessee and died in 1881. Of this union there were the following children: W. F., who is a farmer in Ventura county; Abbie, who is the wife of Fred R. Butcher, of Saticoy; G. D., a farmer in Ventura county; Charles, who is farming with his father; and James, who is engaged in the insurance business in Salt Lake City. August 10, 1886, Mr. Willoughby married Rena Roberts, who was born in Minnesota, a daughter of William and Mary (Fowler) Roberts, natives respectively of Wales and England. The paternal grandfather was born and died in Wales, and married an English woman. The father immigrated to New York and then settled in Mankato, Minn., engaging in contracting and building there until 1896, when he came to Ventura county. He served during the Indian wars in Minnesota. His wife, Mary Fowler, was born in England, a daughter of Henry Fowler, who came to America and followed the dental profession at St. Anthony Falls, Minn. To Mr.

and Mrs. Roberts were born four children, three of whom are in California, Mrs. Willoughby being the youngest. She was reared and educated in Minnesota, and is a graduate of the Mankato Normal School. Of her marriage two children have been born, Rena Sessions and Otis Huntington Willoughby.

PORFIRIO PALOMARES. The Palomares family of Los Angeles is descended from Don Francisco de Palomares, governor of the castle of St. Gregory at Oran, Spain. In his family there were six children, namely: Esteban, who was lieutenant-colonel of the Knights of the Order of Santiago; Don Juan, who became governor of the castle after his father's death; Don Antonio, who was a judge; Don José; Eugenio, who lost his life as a result of his attempts to overthrow the Catholic religion; and Dona Francisca, who married Don Diego Francisco, Knight of the Order of Santiago and governor of the plaza of Oran. The second of the sons, Captain Juan, is remembered in the history as the officer who led his men in a determined but hopeless resistance against the Turkish troops at Borchá. After the majority of his troops had been slain, not being able to defend himself and the castle, he set fire to the powder house or depository, and blew up the castle, beneath whose ruins the dead bodies of himself and his men were later found.

Tracing the history of the family down toward the present, we find that Don Francisco de Palomares was a well-known citizen of Toledo, Spain. A letter written to his sister and dated Mexico, 1777, states that he was born about 1701 and died in Madrid in 1771. His children were Don Francisco, who was clerk of the city of Madrid and died in 1795; Donicio, Maria Josefa and Juan Leocadio. The last-named crossed the ocean from Spain to Mexico and established a home in Sonora, where he married Dona Maria Antonia Gonzales de Zayas, sister of Father Elias, an influential priest. Their only son, Juan Francisco, was born in Sonora, and became the father of the following children: Herman, Antonia, Juana, Francisca, Procofio, Almara, Tranquilina, Fiburcio, Manuel, Ygnacio and Jesus. Among the children of Manuel was Juan Leocadio, by whose marriage to Maria Antonia Gonzales was born an only child, Christopher. The latter came to Los Angeles as a sergeant in the Mexican army and afterward served as judge of Los Angeles. His residence stood on the present site of the Arcade depot. By his marriage to Beneditia Luisa he had the following children: Concepcion, Barta, Rosario, Francisco. Ygnacio, Louis, Dolores, Maria Jesus and Josefa. Of this family Ygnacio married Concepcion

Lopez, and their children were Louise, Teresa, Tomas, Francisco, Manuel, Josefa, Concepcion, Caroline and Maria. The second of the sons, Francisco, at an early age secured employment as assistant on a ranch. Later he became a large property owner and wealthy cattleman. It is said that for years he was the largest land owner in all of the Pomona valley, and over his fields roamed thousands of cattle and horses. Eventually he carried fewer heads of stock, but of a higher grade. On the ground where the home of Mr. Nichols now stands he built a large adobe house, and here the happiest days of his life were passed, in the society of his family and the many friends whom his genial qualities had drawn to him. In those days there was an abundance of rain, consequently the pastures were in excellent condition for the stock. Little land was cultivated. Indians were numerous, but did no damage except to steal cattle occasionally. Wild game abounded, and the sportsman found rare pleasure in hunting the deer, antelope, bears and wolves with which the remote valleys were filled. Little did those pioneers dream of the wonderful transformation of the present; some of them lived to witness many of the changes wrought by the incoming of American settlers, and he was among the number. The increase in the values of land caused him to dispose of much of his property, and his last days were spent in retirement from business. He was one of the leading Democrats of his day and locality and for some time filled the office of supervisor. In religion he was of the Catholic faith. He died in 1882 when forty-six years of age, leaving a wife and four children. The former was Lugardia Alvarado, a native of Los Angeles, and who died June 14, 1896, at the age of fifty-six years. The children were Concepcion, who married Eduardo Abila; Christina; Francisco, who married Virginia Miller; and Porfirio, who forms the subject of this article.

When the estate was divided Porfirio Palomares received seventy-six acres for his share, of which amount he afterward sold twenty-nine acres. At this writing he owns one hundred and ninety-one acres of higher lands where he raises alfalfa for feed. In addition he is the possessor of forty-three hundred acres in San Diego county, the whole forming what is known as the Montserrat ranch. His attention is devoted to a general farming business and to the management of his vineyard. On his place will be seen a substantial set of buildings, provided with the modern equipments. Like his father, he is a Roman Catholic in religion and a Democrat in politics. With his wife, Hortense, daughter of Vicente Yorba of Orange county, he has a large circle of friends throughout Southern California, and is regarded as a worthy descendant of Spanish nobility.

JOSE DOLORES PALOMARES. There is scarcely a resident of the eastern part of Los Angeles county to whom the name of Palomares is unfamiliar. Particularly is this true of those who are acquainted with the early history of the county. At a very early day the family became established here, having come from Mexico and originally from Spain, of which country they belonged to the nobility. The representative of the family whose name introduces this sketch and who is a well-known citizen of Lordsburg, traces his lineage to Don Juan Leocadio Palomares, of Sonora, Mexico, who married Dona Maria Antonia Gonzales de Zayas and had an only son, Christopher. As a sergeant in the Mexican army the latter became connected with the military affairs of his native land. About 1771 he identified himself with the pioneers of the then straggling hamlet of Los Angeles, where he served as judge and built a home on the present site of the Arcade depot. When quite advanced in years he passed away, thus closing a career that had been long and intimately associated with the pioneer history of the City of the Angels. By his marriage to Benedita Saiz he had the following-named children: Concepcion, Barbara, Rosario, Francisco, Ygnacio, Louise, Dolores, Maria Jesus and Josefa.

The fourth member of this family, in order of birth, was Francisco, who was born in 1806 and grew to manhood amid the primitive surroundings of his California home. During his entire life he devoted himself to farming, much of the time making his home in San Jose, where he had a ranch with large numbers of cattle and horses. When advancing years rendered manual labor no longer possible he relinquished to younger hands the active work connected with his ranch, but still maintained a supervision of his property interests. At the time of his death he was eighty-three. His wife, Margarita (Pacheco) Palomares, had died in 1857 when fifty-two years of age. They were the parents of the following-named children: Benidita, Maria Jesus, Christopher, Rosalio, José Dolores (the subject of this article), Concepcion and Francisco.

In the sketch of Porfirio Palomares, on another page, will be found further mention of the family genealogy and a record of the descent as traced from the governor of the castle of St. Gregory, at Oran, Spain. José Dolores Palomares was born in San José, Cal., March 24, 1841, and was reared to a knowledge of farm affairs. Selecting agriculture for his life work, he turned his attention to farming in the Calaveras valley and also had ten years of experience in ranching in Santa Clara county. A later venture was the real-estate business, which occupied six years, and afterward he spent three years carpentering at Contra Costa.

Since 1876 he has made his home in Lordsburg, where he owns a valuable farm and gives his attention to a supervision of his interests. In 1882 he erected a commodious house and barn, planted fruit trees of various kinds and a vineyard, since which time he has improved and sold considerable of his property, although still retaining important village possessions. Like the majority of the Palomares family, he favors the Democratic party and is a Roman Catholic in religious views. By his marriage to Sarafina Macias, daughter of Estaban Macias of Mexico, he has nine children, namely: Porfirio, Maggie, Chonita, Francisco, Arturo, Emilia, Rosa, Issavel and Ernestine.

CAPT. SAMUEL F. REBER. For the important position he now holds, as quartermaster and commissary of subsistence at the Pacific Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Captain Reber is admirably qualified by reason of his long and successful experience as a soldier in the Civil war. This appointment, tendered him through the recommendation of Senator Foraker of Ohio, forms a fitting climax to the patriotic spirit manifested during the days of our country's need, when as a volunteer he eagerly sought for an opportunity to fight for the Union, braving hardships and perils in order to aid in securing victory for the stars and stripes.

The ancestry of the family is traced to John Reber, a German, who in 1742 immigrated to Berks county, Pa. From him descended Bernard, whose son, John Reber, was a native of Berks county, followed farm pursuits, and died in Lewisburg, Pa. Next in line of descent was Samuel, also a native of Berks county, and who removed to Illinois in 1852, settling on Yellow creek, near Freeport. The next year he died at his new home. In Berks county he had married Mary Ritter, whose father, Jacob Ritter, was born in that county, of an old Pennsylvania family. In 1859 she removed to Dayton, Ohio, and there died in 1879. Of her sixteen children who grew to years of maturity three daughters and three sons are now living. Imbued with a patriotic spirit, five of the sons enlisted in the Union army and served with meritorious valor. Levy, who was for three years a soldier in the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, died in Nebraska in 1896; Martin, who was for three years in the same regiment, is now living at Eldorado Springs, Mo.; Samuel F. was a soldier in the Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry for three years of the war; Henry, who was a member of the Ninth Iowa Infantry, died in Dayton, Ohio, in 1869; and James, who as a sixteen-year-old boy enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, is now cashier of Winters National Bank of Dayton, Ohio.

In Lewisburg, Pa., Samuel F. Reber was

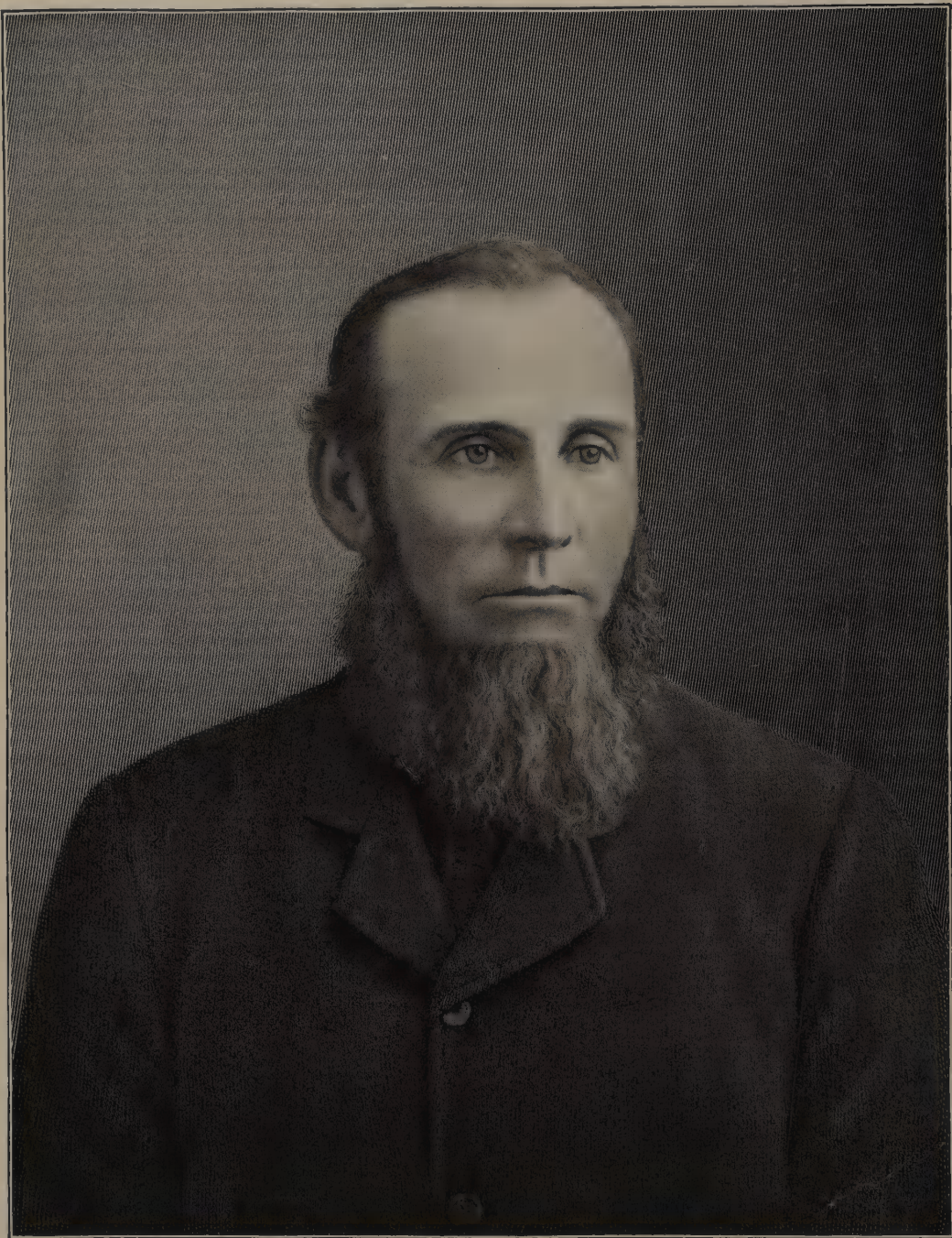
born in 1843. His childhood years were passed principally in Illinois, but in 1859 he removed from there to Dayton, Ohio. In 1861, at the first call for volunteers, he enlisted in the service, but the quota being full, he was assigned to the Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and was mustered in at Camp Chase. As orderly sergeant he proved himself efficient and won promotion to drillmaster of the non-commissioned officer. Among his early engagements were those at Greenbrier and Cheat Mountain, W. Va., after which his regiment and the Sixth Ohio were sent to Kentucky and assigned to Nelson's division of the army of the Ohio, organized by General Buell. Shortly after the commission of lieutenant was tendered him, he commanded his company at Shiloh, all of the commissioned officers being either disabled or killed. Having proved himself an efficient leader he was offered promotion to captain, but being only nineteen years of age he considered himself too young to accept the responsibility. Among his engagements in 1862 were those of Woodbury, Perryville and Stone river. In October he was assigned to the pioneer corps and made assistant quartermaster and impressing officer of the army of the Cumberland, where his duties afforded a splendid scope for the display of his unusual ability. Meantime he had accepted an appointment as first lieutenant, and in January, 1863, was sent to Washington, D. C., to receive instructions in a new system of telegraphy. Returning to the army in April, he was in time to participate in the Chattanooga campaign which culminated in the battle of Chickamauga. While the army was stationed at Chattanooga he was in active service on Waldron's Ridge and in the Sequache valley, returning in time for the battles of Lookout mountain and Missionary Ridge. In the latter engagement he sent and received all of General Grant's messages. In the winter of 1863-64 he had charge of a signal station of observation on Lookout mountain. During the Atlanta campaign he was chief signal officer of the Twentieth Army Corps and was with General Hooker in every engagement of the campaign. The term of service having expired, his regiment was discharged, but he was retained by special order of the war department and remained until Atlanta was captured. The news of the capture he signaled to Vining Station, nine miles from Atlanta, where a telegraph office had been established. He was mustered out October 13, 1864, and at once began recruiting volunteers in Dayton. In March, 1865, he was tendered a commission as lieutenant-colonel by the governor of Ohio, but all indications pointed to a speedy close of the war, and so he declined the honor. He was also commissioned a lieutenant in the regular army and still retains the commission in his possession, but decided he would prefer business pur-

suits. During all of his service, working side by side with him, was Burch Foraker, a brother of Senator Foraker. It is worthy of note that their promotions were simultaneous, even including the signal service, and thus was formed a friendship between the two that continued until Captain Foraker died in 1875.

When the war had closed and men began to settle down to the ordinary pursuits of civic life, Captain Reber went to Portsmouth, Ohio, where for years he carried on an insurance business. In 1883 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he carried on a building business until 1900. While there he served as health inspector, having been appointed under a Republican administration, he being a pronounced and active Republican. His marriage, in Lancaster, Pa., united him with Miss Sarah B. Kieffer, who was born in that city. Four children comprise their family, namely: Burch Foraker and John Charlton, who are connected with the St. Paul road in Minneapolis; Samuel Kieffer, who is associated with the *Fresno Democrat* in Fresno, Cal.; and Walter W., also an employe of the St. Paul in Minneapolis. While in Dayton, Ohio, Captain Reber was initiated into Masonry, and for years has held membership in the blue lodge at Portsmouth. During the period of his residence in Minneapolis he was adjutant of Plummer Post, G. A. R. In 1900 he came to California to visit his son in Fresno and was so pleased with the climate and the country that he decided to remain, hence the appointment as quartermaster at the Soldiers' Home, which was tendered him September 20, 1901, proved most happily in accord with his own tastes and preferences, and on the 1st of October he entered upon his duties, to the efficient discharge of which he has since devoted his time and thoughtful attention.

J. C. RUST. A resident of Pasadena since 1884, Mr. Rust has been identified in various ways with the growth and progress of this city. He was born at North Vernon, Ind., January 19, 1857, and is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Boner) Rust, who make their home in Pasadena. His father, who was a native of Ohio, spent a portion of his earlier life in that state and Indiana, but later engaged in farm pursuits in Kansas, returning from there to Indiana, and finally settling in California. In the family there were twelve children, but five are deceased.

Until eighteen years of age J. C. Rust lived in Indiana. From there he went to Illinois and began farming in Jackson county. Five years later he removed to Kansas and took up a tract of farm land in Riley county. Not feeling satisfied with the limited education he had received, he applied some of his savings to the broadening of his education, for which purpose he attended the State Agricultural College at Man-



F. J. Beckwith

hattan. However, when ready to enter upon the senior year he left the college in order to take up the study of medicine. For a time he read under Dr. Paddock of Nelawaka, Kans., and later was with Dr. Cope, of Vernon, Ind., but on his return to Kansas gave up his intention to become a physician, and instead went to the mines of Silver Reefer, Utah. A year later, in March, 1884, he arrived in Pasadena. His early undertakings in this city were along the line of real-estate investments. On the corner of Illinois and Garfield avenues he laid out two acres, forming the J. C. Rust addition to Pasadena. In addition he laid out five acres, comprising the Rust subdivision of Whittier; also another five-acre tract, the Rust & Landreth subdivision of Whittier; and the Rust, Baldwin & Landreth subdivision of Whittier, ten acres.

During the World's Fair Mr. Rust visited in the east. On his return he engaged in the local express business on the Terminal road, after which he was with Patten & Davis. In April, 1896, with his brother, S. L., he established the Independence Ice Company, a wholesale and retail concern, the two brothers having continued together ever since. In addition he is interested in the Revenue Oil Company in Kern county. As a member of the Electro-Geodetic Mining Company, which operates in different parts of Arizona, he has important connection with mining interests, and besides he is a director in the Golden Age Mining Company, operating in Chaparral, Ariz. He is connected with the Pasadena Board of Trade, is a stanch Republican in political views, and in fraternal relations is associated with the Woodmen of the World. When living in Manhattan, Kans., he married Miss Ivaloo Winder, who was born in Ohio and received an excellent education in the Manhattan schools. While living in that city she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which she has since been connected. The two children born of this marriage are Everett W. and Russell L.

FRANCIS JEFFERSON BECKWITH. Much of interest attaches to the life of this pioneer of Ventura county, whose history for many years was closely associated with that of the county and whose death was a distinct loss to its citizenship. Mr. Beckwith was born in Ontario county, N. Y., August 14, 1834, of Scotch ancestry. His father, Nathan, Jr., was born in 1798 and for many years made his home in New York, from which state he moved to Iowa and took up land on the then frontier. However, he later returned to New York and died in Ontario county when sixty-five years of age. The grandfather, Nathan, Sr., was a pioneer of Oswego county, N. Y. Three of the Beckwith family bore arms with the Americans during the war of 1812. The mother of Mr.

Beckwith bore the maiden name of Phoebe Granger and was born in Ontario county in 1808, her father, Elihu Granger, having removed there from New Jersey.

In a family of seven children Francis J. Beckwith was the youngest. When quite young he accompanied his parents to Indiana and afterward endured the vicissitudes connected with clearing a tract of raw land, in the midst of frontier surroundings lacking every comfort of modern civilization. After the death of his father he continued at home, assisting his mother after the older children had gone into homes of their own. On starting out for himself he went to Michigan and bought land near Vermontville, Eaton county. No improvements had been attempted, and his first task was the building of a log cabin. Next he attempted to put the land under cultivation. After two very busy years on that place he sold out and secured employment in a mill, where he remained for three years.

September 21, 1874, was the date of Mr. Beckwith's arrival in California. For two years he worked for his brother, Appleton, on the latter's ranch in Ventura county. He then went back to Indiana, but two years later returned to California and re-entered the employ of his brother. February 3, 1881, Appleton Beckwith died, bequeathing to his brothers, Francis J. and Addison, his ranch of seven hundred acres. At a later date Addison sold his interest to Francis J., who thus became the sole owner of the valuable estate. Three hundred acres of the tract are rich farming lands, while the balance is adapted for pasturage with the exception of a small acreage of waste land. In location the ranch has many advantages. It is in the midst of a fine farming country, where successes in the past have encouraged the farmers to renewed efforts for the future. Formerly hogs and cattle were the chief products, but corn and lima beans now form the staple products, and from this Beckwith ranch twenty-five cents of corn and two thousand pounds of beans form an average crop. The most of the improvements on the place are the result of Mr. Beckwith's painstaking care and watchful oversight. He planted the trees that now adorn the homestead; and built the large barns and granaries whose well-filled cribs denote plenty and comfort.

August 27, 1859, Mr. Beckwith married Sarah L. Greenmayer, who was born July 5, 1841, and is a daughter of Jesse and Mary (Paul) Greenmayer. Her father was born in Pennsylvania in 1818 and her mother, of Dutch descent, was born in that state the same year. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith are: Caroline, born in Indiana, September 20, 1860, now the wife of George A. Jones, of Ventura county; Charles F., born in Indiana, January 12, 1862; Delbert T., born in Michigan, January 31, 1869;

and Emma G., born October 22, 1878, now the wife of M. M. Baker, of Ventura county.

While a Republican in politics, Mr. Beckwith at no time participated actively in public affairs. Instead, his attention was concentrated upon improving his ranch and training his children for useful positions in society. He died December 30, 1901, and his body was laid in its final resting place on New Year's day. In death he was followed by the respect of associates and the affection of family and intimate friends. The end was unexpected, resulting from an attack of pneumonia and heart failure, and his sudden demise came as a shock to his acquaintances, and particularly to the pioneer element of the valley, among whom he had lived and labored for so many years.

WILLIAM ROMMEL. A resident of Los Angeles since 1883, Mr. Rommel was born in Jefferson county, Ky., January 28, 1849. For many years the family of which he is a representative lived in the vicinity of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, where they were scientific agriculturists and devoted members of the Lutheran Church. Daniel Rommel, the father of William, was born in the same locality, graduated from the Royal College of Wurtemberg, and became proficient in horticulture, floriculture and landscape gardening. When twenty-one years of age he crossed the ocean and settled in Kentucky, where he first managed and later owned a fine plantation, and remained on the property until his death. He was an anti-slavery man and fearless in his denunciation of injustice. In Kentucky he married Barbara Beerworth, who was born in that state, her father having migrated there from Wurtemberg. She is now seventy-three years of age and makes Los Angeles her home. Of her ten children, all attained maturity and seven are now living, four in California. John is president of the Rommel Oil Company of Los Angeles; Edward is secretary of the same company; and a sister, Mrs. Kohlmeier, also lives in Los Angeles.

Until his eighteenth year Mr. Rommel was reared on his father's farm in Kentucky, during which time he received a fair education in the public schools. In order to prepare himself to be an architect and contractor he undertook mechanical studies with an expert in that line. In 1875 he began building in Louisville, Ky., where he erected some of the finest buildings in the city. In 1883 he came to Los Angeles, being the first of the family to settle in the far west. Immediately he entered the building business, his first contract being for the residence of Winnall Dalton. Later constructions due to his skill are the Young Men's Christian Association building, the English Lutheran and Christian churches, besides many other public and private structures. In January of 1895 he

was appointed building inspector by Mayor Frank Roeder, and served until 1897. At one time he was president of the Builders' Exchange, of which he is a charter member. He was also a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1901 he became interested in the real-estate business as a member of the firm of Glass & Rommel, who have made a specialty of buying vacant property, putting up houses on the same, and then selling as opportunity offered. They also act as insurance agents.

In Louisville, Ky., Mr. Rommel married Mary Philipine Freyvogel, a native of that city. They are the parents of six children: Nettie, Mamie, Samuel, Calvin, Carrie and Gertrude. The family are connected with the Lutheran Church, toward which Mr. Rommel is a contributor. In national politics he is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. While in Louisville he became a member of Campus Lodge, A. F. & A. M. There, too, he was raised to the Royal Arch, Knight Templar and thirty-second degrees. On coming to Los Angeles he became a charter member of the Southern California Lodge, F. & A. M., Commandery No. 9, K. T., Los Angeles Consistory and Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S.

E. E. SHAFFER. The auditor of San Diego county, who has been a resident of San Diego since 1870, was born in Contra Costa county, Cal., May 29, 1859, and was one of three brothers now living. The eldest of these, George B., is connected with the First National Bank of Los Angeles; and the youngest, J. E., was deputy in the auditor's office in San Diego until his death, which occurred April 13, 1902. The father, Josiah Shaffer, removed from Pennsylvania to Iowa and in 1849 crossed the plains with an ox-team, afterward engaging in mining on the American and Feather rivers. Finding the venture less profitable than hoped, he took up farming in Contra Costa county. From there he came to San Diego and engaged in milling. In 1872 he began the manufacture of salt by the solar process, having his works at the head of the bay, and continuing in the occupation until he died, in 1880, at sixty-one years. His wife, Delia D., was born in Harrison county, Pa., of Scotch descent, and in 1851 crossed the plains with a sister and brother-in-law, settling in Contra Costa county. Her death occurred in San Diego in 1892.

The education of E. E. Shaffer was obtained in grammar and high schools, also in the San Francisco Business College. For twelve years he had charge of Snyder's book and stationery business. He then engaged in the manufacture of salt, as a partner of his brother, J. E., their works being known as the La Punta salt works. Under their supervision they were enlarged to

a capacity of six hundred tons per year. In January, 1901, the plant was sold. In 1892 E. E. Shaffer was elected county auditor on the Republican ticket. Two years later he was re-elected. Meantime the legislature had changed the term to four years, so that he remained in office for his second term a period of four years. In 1898 he was re-elected by a large majority, to serve until January, 1903. In San Diego he married Mathilda Gabrielson, who was born in Danville, Wis., and by whom he has three sons, George Ernest, Daniel Eugene and Elmer Evan. Fraternally Mr. Shaffer stands very high in Masonry, is past president of the Native Sons of the Golden West, a member of the Encampment, I. O. O. F., the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Maccabees, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Independent Order of Foresters and Knights of Pythias.

JAMES MILLER GUINN, of Los Angeles City, was born near Houston, Shelby county, Ohio, November 27, 1834. His paternal and maternal ancestors removed from Scotland and settled in the north of Ireland in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His father was born near Enniskillen, in County Fermanagh, and his mother, Eliza Miller, was born near Londonderry. His father came to America in 1819, and after ten years spent in the lumber business in the province of New Brunswick he migrated to Ohio, in 1830, and located on a tract of land covered with a dense forest.

James M. Guinn spent his boyhood years in assisting his father to clear a farm. The facilities for obtaining an education in the backwoods of Ohio fifty years ago were very meager. Three months of each winter he attended school in a little log schoolhouse. By studying in the evenings, after a hard day's work, he prepared himself for teaching; and at the age of eighteen began the career of a country pedagogue. For two years he alternated teaching with farming. Ambitious to obtain a better education, he entered the preparatory department of Antioch College, of which institution Horace Mann, the eminent educator, was then president. In 1857 he entered Oberlin College. He was entirely dependent on his own resources for his college expenses. By teaching during vacations, by manual labor and the closest economy, he worked his way through college and graduated with honors.

On the breaking out of the Civil war, in 1861, he was among the very first to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, enlisting April 19, 1861, four days after the fall of Fort Sumter. He was a member of Company C, Seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Later he enlisted in the same regiment for three years. This regiment was one of the first sent into West Virginia. He served through the West Virginia

campaign under McClellan and afterwards under Rosecrans. The Seventh Regiment joined the army of the Potomac in the fall of 1861, and took part in all the great battles in which that army was engaged up to and including the battle of Gettysburg. In September, 1863, the regiment, as part of the Twelfth Army Corps, was sent to the west, and was engaged in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold. Its three years being ended, it was mustered out the 1st of June, 1864, in front of Atlanta.

In August, 1861, while the Seventh Regiment was guarding Carnifax Ferry, on the Gauley river, it was attacked by three thousand Confederates under Floyd and Wise. After a desperate resistance it was forced to retreat, leaving its dead and wounded on the field. On the retreat the company of which Mr. Guinn was a member fell into an ambush and nearly one-half of those who escaped from the battlefield were captured. Mr. Guinn, after a narrow escape from capture, traveled for five days in the mountains, subsisting on a few berries and leaves of wintergreen. He finally reached the Union forces at Gauley Bridge, almost starved. At the battle of Cedar Mountain his regiment lost sixty-six per cent of those engaged—a percentage of loss nearly twice as great as that of the Light Brigade in its famous charge at Balaclava. Of the twenty-three of Mr. Guinn's company who went into the battle only six came out unhurt, he being one of the fortunate six.

Of his military service, a history of the company written by one of his comrades after the war, says: "Promoted to corporal November 1, 1862; took part in the battles of Cross Lanes, Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Antietam, Dumfries. * * * On every march of the company till his discharge."

After his discharge he was commissioned by Governor Tod, of Ohio, captain in a new regiment that was forming, but, his health having been broken by hard service and exposure, he was compelled to decline the position.

In 1864 he came to California (by way of Panama) for the benefit of his health. After teaching school three months in Alameda county he joined the gold rush to Idaho, packing his blankets on his back and footing it from Umatilla, Ore., to Boise Basin, a distance of three hundred miles. For three years he followed gold mining with varying success, sometimes striking it rich and again dead broke. His health failing him again, from the effects of his army service, he returned to California in 1867; and in 1868 went east and took treatment for a number of months in Dr. Jackson's famous water cure, at Danville, N. Y. He returned to California in 1869, and in October of that year came to Los Angeles county. He found employment

as principal of the schools of Anaheim—a position he filled for twelve consecutive years. He reached the town with \$10; by investing his savings from his salary in land, at the end of twelve years he sold his landed possessions for \$15,000. During the greater portion of the time he was employed in the Anaheim schools he was a member of the county board of education. He helped to organize the first teachers' institute (October 31, 1870) ever organized in the county. In 1874 he married Miss D. C. Marquis, an assistant teacher, daughter of the Rev. John Marquis. To them three children have been born: Mabel Elisabeth, Edna Marquis and Howard James. The Marquis family is of Huguenot ancestry. The progenitors of the family in America left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in the north of Ireland. From there, in 1720, they emigrated to America, locating in Pennsylvania.

In 1881 Mr. Guinn was appointed superintendent of the city schools of Los Angeles. He filled the position of school superintendent for two years. He then engaged in merchandising, which he followed for three years. Selling out, he engaged in the real estate and loan business, safely passing through the boom. He filled the position of deputy county assessor several years.

Politically he has always been a staunch Republican. He was secretary of a Republican club before he was old enough to vote, and, arriving at the voting age, he cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and has had the privilege of voting for every Republican nominee for President. In 1873, when the county was overwhelmingly Democratic, he was the Republican nominee for the assembly and came within fifty-two votes of being elected. In 1875 he was the nominee of the anti-monopoly wing of the Republican party for state superintendent of public instruction. For the sake of party harmony he withdrew just before the election in favor of the late Prof. Ezra Carr, who was triumphantly elected. He served a number of years on the Republican county central committee, being secretary from 1884 to 1886.

Mr. Guinn took an active part in the organization of the Historical Society of Southern California, in 1883, and has filled every office in the gift of the society. He has contributed a number of valuable historical papers to magazines and newspapers and has edited the Historical Society's Annual for the past ten years. He is a member of the American Historical Association of Washington, D. C., having the honor of being the only representative of that association in Southern California. While engaged in the profession of teaching he was a frequent contributor to educational periodicals and ranked high as a lecturer on educational subjects before teachers' institutes and associations. He is a charter member of Stanton Post

No. 55, G. A. R.; also a past post commander, and has discharged the duties of post adjutant continuously for ten years. In Southern California Lodge No. 191, A. O. U. W., he has held the office of recorder for fourteen years. When the Society of Pioneers of Los Angeles county was organized, in 1897, he was one of the committee of three selected to draft a form of organization and a constitution and by-laws, and has filled the position of secretary and that of a member of the board of directors continuously since the society's organization.

Besides the historical portion of this volume, he has written a brief history of California, and a history of Los Angeles city and county.

JAMES T. DUNN. The family represented by Mr. Dunn, of Gardena, is among the oldest and most honorable of Georgia. His grandfather, James Lavender, was a native of that state and one of its lifelong residents. For his day and locality he was a rich man, his possessions including two thousand acres of land and sixty-five slaves. At the time of his death, in 1864, the value of his lands had been greatly lessened by reason of the Civil war, which brought death and destruction in its wake. John, father of James T. Dunn, was born and reared in Georgia, and cultivated a plantation of eighty acres there. During 1857 he removed to the southern part of Arkansas and bought eighteen hundred acres in Union county, where he engaged in raising cotton for twelve years. February 5, 1870, he left his Arkansas home for the Pacific coast, and on the 3d of March he arrived in Los Angeles, from which city he proceeded to Downey. There he bought eighty acres of land and his son, James T., purchased a forty-acre tract. In the fall of 1880 he removed to Redondo Beach, and for six years leased and cultivated five hundred acres, where he raised barley. The year 1886 found him in Moneta, where he bought twenty-six acres, and improved the same with a neat residence. At this place his death occurred in 1895. His wife was Mary Lavender, a native of Georgia, and by their union three children were born who attained maturity, James T. being the eldest of these. He was born near Atlanta, Ga., March 17, 1850, and received a fair education in private schools, after which he became interested in farming. In the various removals of the family he accompanied them, finally settling in Moneta, where he has made his home since 1886. In 1891 he embarked in the grocery business and about the same time erected the first store building here, this being also utilized for a postoffice. He still operates a feed mill on his property. However, of late years he has given his attention almost wholly to the cultivation of his ranch of two hundred acres, of which sixty acres are in peas and strawberries, while the balance



CHARLES FERNALD.

is in barley. Under his supervision the land has been transformed from a raw prairie to an improved and valuable ranch, and he has also added to its value by his private pumping plant, which has one hundred inches' capacity.

While in Arkansas Mr. Dunn married Miss Ellen I. Edington, who was born in Alabama. Her father, Jesse M. Edington, a native of Tennessee, carried on a cotton plantation in the south and was a man of considerable influence in his locality; his last years were spent in California. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Dunn consists of the following children: Jesse L.; Mary E., wife of J. M. Hardwick; and John J., a university student. The family are associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church South and are interested in all movements for the welfare and progress of their community. In general elections Mr. Dunn always votes the Democratic ticket. During his thirty years and more of residence in Southern California he has witnessed the many changes wrought here; has seen booms rise and fall, people come and go, and now at last has the gratification of seeing an era of steady prosperity set in, which ultimately will make of this region the most desirable residence section of our whole country.

CHARLES FERNALD. The life whose salient events this biography depicts began in North Berwick, Me., May 27, 1830, and closed in Santa Barbara, Cal., July 7, 1892. The Fernald family comes from a long line of Puritan ancestry and was founded in America by Dr. Reginald Fernald, who was born in Bristol, England, and as physician and surgeon accompanied the expedition of Sir Ferdinando Gorges to the new world, settling in New Hampshire in 1631 with Capt. John Mason's company. A grant of fifty acres was conveyed to him in 1640. The northeast shore of the Piscataqua river which he and his brother Thomas owned, remained in the family for one hundred and fifty years, when John Fernald, Jr., conveyed away Fernald's Island, which, June 15, 1806, passed into the ownership of the United States and is now the site of the Portsmouth navy yard. During the Revolutionary war Hercules Fernald, grandfather of Charles, and who was born at Kittery December 4, 1749, rendered brave service in the Massachusetts line, fighting at Dorchester Heights, Fort Constitution, Bennington, Bemis Heights, Stillwater, Saratoga and other noteworthy engagements with the British.

The education of Charles Fernald was largely gained under the preceptorship of Prof. Harrison Carroll Hobart. When less than nineteen years of age he joined a party bound for California, and after a long journey arrived in San Francisco June 14, 1849. A few months in the mines sufficed to prove that his tastes ran in

other directions. Returning to San Francisco, he engaged in editorial work on the *Post* and *Alta*, well known publications of that city. Meantime his law studies were carefully continued. The fire of May 4, 1851, and that of May 4, 1852, somewhat dampened his enthusiasm in regard to life in the far west, and he decided to return to New England. With this purpose in view, but wishing first to visit some friends in Southern California and then take the Panama steamer at San Diego, he came to Santa Barbara, June 30, 1852, where he met his friends, Edward Sherman Hoar and Augustus F. Hinchman.

So complete has been the transformation in the appearance of Santa Barbara that one can scarcely imagine the contrast afforded by present-day activity in comparison with the sleepy drowsiness of the Mexican settlement of fifty years ago. Just at the time of Mr. Fernald's arrival, however, the peaceful lives of the people had been interrupted by an organized set of bandits who terrorized the entire community and who had compelled the county officers to resign their positions. The best men of the community were making a determined effort to evolve order out of anarchy. At this opportune time Mr. Fernald was offered the position of county judge if he would remain. In a day his entire plans were changed and all idea of returning east was abandoned. March 14, 1853, he received the appointment as judge, and September 5, same year, he was elected to the office, to which he was re-elected two years later. One of his first official acts was the appointment of Russel Heath as district attorney. His splendid personal courage enabled him to cope with the desperadoes who had no regard for life or property. His life was in constant danger in the then unsettled condition of the country and he had many stirring experiences in the administration of the law, and holding in check the many rough characters who menaced the public peace. That he succeeded in administering justice and in securing the respect of the community is proved by the fact that he held the office for four successive terms, by election. Under the first state constitution the duties of a county judge were not limited to the trial of civil cases. As judge of the court of sessions he presided at the trial of many criminal offenses, and he was also judge of the probate court and of the county court.

During his incumbency of the office, Judge Fernald was a close student of the law and also of the Spanish language. As a result he was thoroughly equipped to handle the peculiar litigation of the country arising principally from the construction of Mexican grants, their authenticity, limitations and boundaries, and consequently after retiring from the bench he was retained as counsel by the principal owners of

property in Santa Barbara, which at that time included the present county of Ventura. He was admitted to the state supreme court September 2, 1854, to the United States circuit court in 1857, and the United States supreme court in 1874. His superior legal acquirements and readiness of resources in the management of complicated matters affecting the titles to land and arising in the peculiar disputes characteristic of the country after the conquest, secured his employment in his profession not only by the land owners of his locality, but also brought him a clientage beyond the borders of California, notably as attorney for Thomas A. Scott of Philadelphia, who owned large ranches in Southern California. Especially valuable to the city were his services in finally settling the title to and fixing the boundaries of its municipal lands, as successor to the ancient pueblo of Santa Barbara, by obtaining a patent therefor (four square leagues) from the United States land department, the first patent ever issued to a pueblo in this state.

With the almost unanimous vote of the people, Judge Fernald was elected mayor of Santa Barbara in May, 1882, and served for two years, declining, however, to accept the salary attached to the office. During his service as mayor the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise honored Santa Barbara with a visit of three weeks. Later Judge Fernald was chosen United States commissioner for the southern district of California. Possessing linguistic ability, he familiarized himself with French and Italian literature, and few residents of the United States excelled him in knowledge of the Spanish language. Of international law and the science of government he was a constant student, and he was familiar with the principles of civil as well as common law. A life member of the American Forestry Association, he was deeply interested in the care of the forests and the raising of fruit, and the first experiments in planting and cultivating olive trees in Southern California, outside of the old missions, were made by him in 1865-66, when he purchased the Belmont property, near Santa Barbara, and planted it in olives, for the purpose of proving that olives could be produced for preserving and for making oil of the best quality.

At North Berwick, Me., August 7, 1862, Judge Fernald married Miss Hannah Hobbs, daughter of Wilson and Sarah Eliot (Goodwin) Hobbs, and a descendant of Judge John Hill, Samuel Goodwin (son of Dominicus and Hannah (Hill) Goodwin), Robert Eliot and the Pepperell family. The children of Judge and Mrs. Fernald are four, two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Fernald is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, her ancestors, the Goodwins and Hobbs, both having had representatives in

the Revolutionary and colonial wars. A brother of her mother, Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, was the war governor of New Hampshire, and another brother, Dr. Daniel Goodwin, was president of the University of Pennsylvania. Judge Fernald was a life member of the Pioneer Society of California, member of the National Association of Sons of the American Revolution, member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia, and of the California State Bar Association, in which he served as vice-president.

As the bearing and deeds of Judge Fernald in life had been worthy a knight of old, it was fitting that his associates, the Knight Templar Masons, should perform the cross of steel over his grave. His comrades in the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, issued a pamphlet calling attention to his worthy life and dwelling upon his merits. The superior court of the state, in and for the county of Santa Barbara, presented the following resolutions, quoted in part:

"Whereas, on the 7th of July, 1892, Charles Fernald, a member of this court, was removed by death from his sphere of action in our midst;

"By the death of this, our brother attorney, the bar of this county, as well as that of the state, has met with a loss that will long be felt. After forty years of service upon the bench and as an advocate and counselor at this bar, his name has become identified with Santa Barbara in legal circles throughout this coast. Although just past the age of three-score, he outranked us all in years of practice here. He was eminent in ability, intellectuality and learning, in urbanity, courtesy and the exercise of the ethics of his profession, he stood the peer of any. His success, particularly in land litigation, gave him a reputation and clientage beyond the local bar. He set an example as an honorable practitioner and never knowingly represented an unjust cause. The work of his latter years might be called 'A volume of selected cases,' for not every cause could command his professional skill. To the younger members of the bar he was ever ready to impart the benefit of his ripe experience; and his name will remain particularly green in the memory of these. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That in the death of Charles Fernald, the bar of Santa Barbara county has lost a distinguished and valued member, the state of California an honorable citizen, and his bereaved family a devoted and dearly beloved husband and father."

In the resolutions passed by St. Omar Commandery No. 30, K. T., of Santa Barbara, attention was called to the fidelity of Judge Fernald to the high and lofty principles of Masonry, and as a token of respect to his memory the swords of the officers and knights, and the banner of the commandery were draped in mourning for

thirty days. Numerous tributes to his worth were also called forth from the press, both local and general. The *Santa Barbara Press*, in alluding to his attainments, stated that "In judicial circles throughout the state he was known and recognized as a lawyer of prominence. He was a member of the San Francisco and the State Bar Associations, and the familiar friend of the distinguished lawyers whose youthful brilliancy add luster to the early history of our commonwealth. In his social conduct he set an example to the community worthy of emulation. He was faithful, affectionate and indulgent as a husband and father, and it was a privilege to be admitted to the home circle. There he cast aside all the weapons and armor of the battlefield and became the warm-hearted host, and captivated and charmed all with his fund of knowledge, so happily expressed. It is with sorrow that Santa Barbara parts with one who was so closely identified with her interests and progress."

From the *San Francisco Bulletin*: "Charles Fernald, who died at his residence at Santa Barbara, July 7, was one of the best-known lawyers in the state. He had been a familiar figure in the supreme court for years, and among the older members of the bar he had many friends. Coming to California in the early days, when but a youth, he had grown up with the commonwealth. He had seen the jurisprudence of the state molded from a chaotic mass of pioneer times into a complete code for the guidance and protection of the citizen. As a beardless youth he had argued cases before Murray, Baldwin and Field. As an advocate in the vigor of manhood he had tried many important suits before the justices erected under the new constitution.

"As a lawyer Mr. Fernald was earnest, industrious and able. He entered into the preparation of a case with the same ardor that he would were his own fortunes involved; he made his client's interests his own. As a citizen he was a leader in every enterprise that had for its object the advancement of the state. Corruption in the body politic had no more relentless foe. In his intercourse with his fellows he was considerate, courteous and kind; he had all the attributes of a gentleman and he exemplified them in his daily life. In his home he was everything that a husband and father should be."

ROY B. STEPHENS. During the colonial period the Stephens family became established in Virginia and from there later generations moved to Kentucky. Thomas N., son of a Virginian, was born in Kentucky and became a pioneer farmer of Missouri, where he remained until death. Next in line of descent was Dr. Charles R. Stephens, a native of Monroe county, Mo., and a graduate of Bellevue Hospital

Medical College, class of 1874. Immediately after graduating he accepted an appointment as surgeon in the United States army, in which capacity he continued for three years, meantime being stationed on the frontier. Many of his experiences were thrilling and perilous, and the years of his service formed an eventful period of his career. One of his least desirable experiences was in the expedition of 1876 under General Crook, when the regiment was so nearly starved that they were forced to eat mule meat. In the battle of Rosebud he was with Gen. Guy V. Henry, when the latter was shot through the nose. Subsequently he was sent to Washington to assist in amputating the leg of Lieutenant Van Lutoltz and give the officer needed attention until recovery. After leaving the army he was for two years surgeon at the Winnebago Indian agency. On turning to private practice, he opened an office in Omaha, Neb., and afterward followed his profession in Middle Grove, Mo., from which place in 1888 he came to South Pasadena, Cal. The latter part of October, 1901, found him locating for practice at Victor, Cal., where he died three weeks later, on the 14th of November.

After going to the central west Dr. Charles R. Stephens married Miss Ida F. Demarest, who was born in New York City and died in California December 6, 1897. Through the Demarest family the ancestry is traced back to the Bogardus family and Anneke Jans. Her grandfather, John G. Demarest, of Hackensack, N. J., was a son of Bridget (Brower) Demarest, whose father, John, was a son of Abraham Brower, the latter a son of Sybroust Brower, whose mother, Annette (Bogardus) Brower, was a daughter of William Bogardus, the latter a son of Everardus Bogardus. An uncle of Mrs. Stephens, Abraham Demarest, was a leading publisher and engraver of New York City. Her father, William F. Demarest, a native of New York City, became a pioneer of Omaha, Neb., and opened a grocery there before the Civil war. From that time until his death he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Six children were born of his union with Mary Ann Cox, who was born in the same county in England as Queen Victoria and on the same day as the late queen. Her death occurred in Omaha. When a girl Mrs. Stephens was given excellent educational advantages in Omaha and grew to womanhood, the center of a large social circle conspicuous for refinement and culture. Before her marriage she visited in Denver, Colo., where her brother-in-law, Charles Fleury, was making his headquarters during the building of the Colorado Central Railroad, for which he was a contractor. While in that city she attended a grand ball given in honor of Duke Alexis of Russia, and on that occasion received from the duke the compliment of being the most beautiful woman

he had seen in America. After coming to Pasadena she was appointed in charge of the postoffice, under the administration of President Harrison, and continued to hold the position until her death.

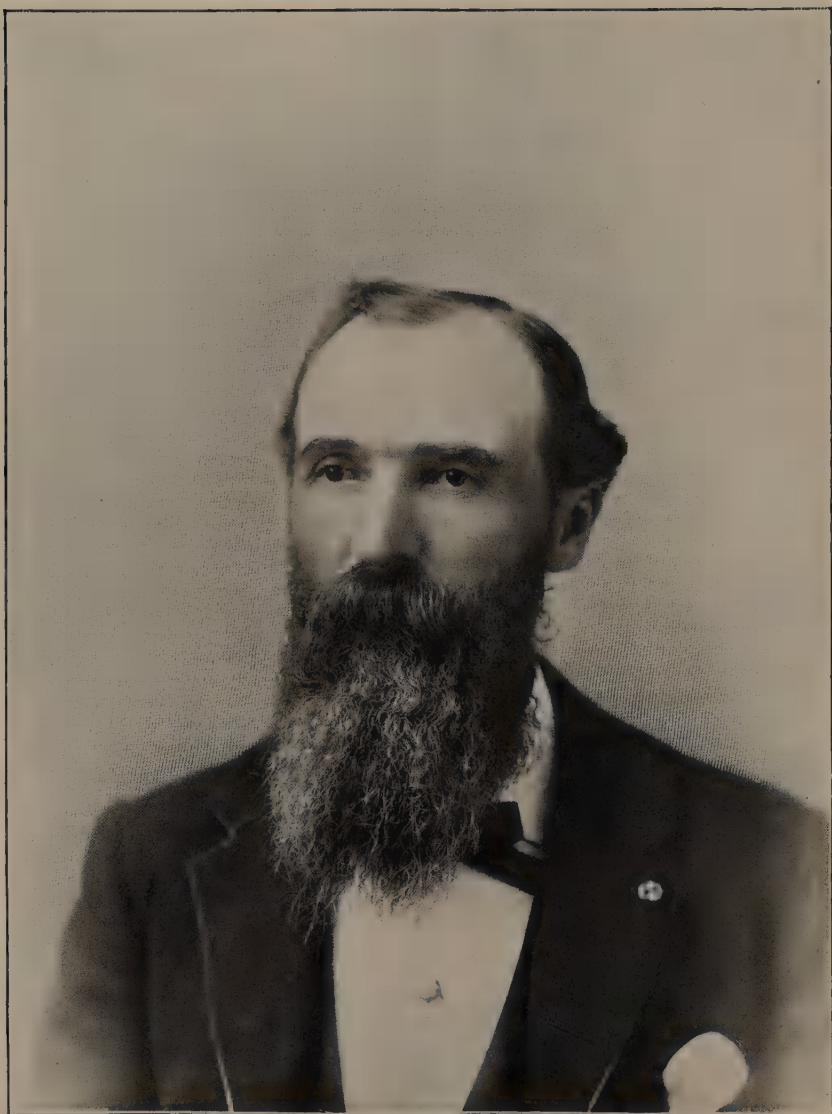
In Omaha, Neb., Roy B. Stephens was born September 21, 1876, being the only child of Dr. C. R. and Ida F. (Demarest) Stephens. In 1889 he accompanied his parents to South Pasadena, and while still a mere boy began to assist his mother in the postoffice, also clerked in the San Gabriel Valley Bank from 1894 until 1897. In the capacity of deputy he was given charge of the South Pasadena postoffice in January, 1897, and in February of the following year was commissioned postmaster at this point, which office he has since filled. At first a fourth-class station, the office has now become third-class, and receives thirteen and dispatches eleven mails per day. Though "rocked in the cradle of Democracy" Mr. Stephens is a true-blue Republican and holds his appointment under a Republican administration, but numbers his friends among all parties, his service giving general satisfaction. He is connected with the American Club and the Uniform Rank, K. O. T. M., and in religious associations is identified with the First Christian Church of Pasadena. His marriage was solemnized at Whittier, Cal., April 30, 1901, and united him with Miss Ceola Landreth, who was born in Illinois and came to Whittier with her father, Lewis Landreth, a pioneer of the colony.

J. B. STOUTENBURGH. The fact that Mr. Stoutenburgh of Pasadena represents one of the oldest Holland-Dutch families of New York is indicated in his genealogy, which he traces back in an unbroken line, through eight generations, to Jans Roeloffsen and Anneke Jans. Going back five generations in the family history, we find that his ancestor, Jacobus Stoutenburgh, came from Holland to America in 1720 and was the very first settler of Hyde Park, Dutchess county, also served as the first judge of that county. His wife, Margaret Teller, was a granddaughter of Sarah Roeloffsen and a great-granddaughter of the two notable Hollanders previously named. At the old homestead in Dutchess county occurred the birth of William I. Stoutenburgh, who in early life followed farm pursuits, but later conducted a mercantile establishment in Wayne county, N. Y., and finally retired to Dutchess county, where he died. When a young man he married Caroline Allen, daughter of Bartholomew Allen, a farmer. She was born in Dutchess county and died there, at an advanced age. Of her four children, one son and one daughter survive. The son, J. B., was born in Pennsylvania April 15, 1836, and grew to manhood at Williamson, near Palmyra, N. Y., receiving his education in subscription schools,

Walworth Academy and Palmyra Union school. While still a mere boy, under the instruction of his father, he gained an excellent knowledge of merchandising, and the information thus acquired was supplemented by his clerkship in a store in Jackson, Mich., whither he went in 1856. From Jackson he removed to Kewenaw Point on Lake Superior, in the Upper Peninsula, where he acted as clerk and bookkeeper in a store connected with the copper mines.

After two years at the Point, in 1866 Mr. Stoutenburgh went to Detroit, where he engaged as bookkeeper with John J. Bagley & Co., tobacco manufacturers. In 1869 he became a member of the firm, whose principal member was at the time governor of Michigan. Owing to the absence of the governor from the office in the discharge of his executive duties, much of the responsibility and management of the business developed upon Mr. Stoutenburgh, who held the office of treasurer and also acted as financial manager of the company. The immense trade of the firm was not limited to America, but extended even across the ocean into Europe, and its management required the utmost tact, keenness of ability and resourcefulness of action. In his capacity of manager he proved equal to every emergency, and many attributed the high standing of the firm to his judicious oversight and great energy. Two years after the death of Governor Bagley the business was sold, and Mr. Stoutenburgh then became a member of the Detroit board of public works, first under Mayor Thompson, and then under S. B. Grummond. His terms of service lasted for four years, during the last of which he acted as president of the board. Under his efficient oversight as president the improvement of Belle Isle Park was begun, the continuance of which in later years has made the park one of the most beautiful spots in the United States. Another work of which the board had charge was the opening of the boulevard around Detroit, which contributes toward making the city one of the most beautiful in the country.

In Jackson county, Mich., near Columbia, Mr. Stoutenburgh and Miss Mary C. Hewitt were united in marriage. They have an only daughter, Mary Ellen. The family have resided in Pasadena since 1887, and Mr. Stoutenburgh has been largely retired from business cares, although his enterprising spirit will not permit him to enjoy entire leisure, and he has assisted in starting the Nemaha Water Company, also, with three others, improved one hundred and twenty acres at Ontario, which is now a bearing orange orchard. In politics he is a Republican and socially belongs to the Twilight Club. The unusual success he has attained in life proves him to be a man of varied talents, who merits prosperity and prominence by his diligence in



D S Blackburn

business, his uprightness in all dealings, and his high sense of honor.

CAPT. D. S. BLACKBURN. It was through his official connection with the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry (Grant's old regiment) that Captain Blackburn gained the title by which he is usually known. He is a descendant of an old and honored Kentucky family, and a son of J. M. and Rachel (Shelby) Blackburn, natives respectively of Kentucky and Pickaway, Ohio, the latter being a daughter of David Shelby, an Ohio pioneer. When a young man, in 1821, his father settled near Paris, Ill., and continued to make his home in that vicinity until his death, which occurred at eighty years of age. During the Blackhawk war he served as colonel of a regiment. His wife also died in Illinois. Their only child, D. S., was born near Paris, Ill., May 15, 1836, and passed his early years upon the home farm, receiving his education in a log schoolhouse near his home. When he reached manhood he became interested in farming and stock-raising and gradually built up an extensive business.

At the opening of the Civil war D. S. Blackburn was among the first to volunteer his services to his country. May 10, 1861, he enlisted as a volunteer in one of the ten regiments that were raised by Governor Yates of Illinois. His regiment was first known as the Seventh Congressional District Regiment, but in June was mustered in as the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry. As second lieutenant of Company F he was sent to Missouri under Col. U. S. Grant. They marched to Missouri from Springfield, Ill., because the colonel said he could teach them more in one day of marching than in a month of camp life. After a short time at Monroe Station, Mo., they were ordered to different parts of the same state. At Pilot Knob, Mo., November 17, 1861, he was appointed captain of Company F, by Governor Yates.

In a battle at Fredericktown, Mo., October 8, 1861, the regiment defeated the Confederates, driving them back to Little Rock and thence to Tennessee. After participating in the battle and siege of Corinth, they proceeded to Chattanooga. Following this came the battle of Perryville. From December 30, 1862, to January 4, 1863, they were engaged in the battle of Stone River, where the regiment lost in killed and wounded over three hundred men. He was a participant in the famous battle of Chickamauga and also fought for the stars and stripes at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. During the Georgia campaign he took part in the engagements at Tunnel Hill, Dalton, Dallas, Resaca, Altoona, Buzzard's Roost, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and the siege of Atlanta. When the siege ended only about

twenty-five of his old company were left. Fate seems to have especially protected him, for in all of these battles he was never wounded. In July of 1865 he was mustered out at Chattanooga with the rank of captain.

When his country no longer had need of his services, the captain returned to the Illinois farm and resumed the peaceful pursuits in which he had previously engaged. He remained in the same locality until 1875, when he came to California and bought a farm of three hundred acres six miles east of Ventura. Since coming here he has given his attention principally to bean raising. In Macomb, Ill., he met and married Miss Alice Piper, a native of Indiana. Their union was blessed by a daughter, Jessie, who brightened their home for seventeen years, but was taken by death in 1891. Mrs. Blackburn is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the services of which the captain attends. While living in Illinois he was made a Mason at Paris. At this writing he is connected with the Ventura Post, G. A. R., and the California Commandery, Loyal Legion. No resident of the county is more stanch than he in allegiance to the Republican party, and none is more interested in the development of local resources. His splendid war record is equaled by his record as a private citizen, as an agriculturist and as a business man, and he is honored and esteemed as one of the most substantial and sterling citizens of his community.

REV. MARSHALL C. HAYES. In the year 1680 George Hayes came from Scotland to Windsor, Conn. His eldest son, Daniel, was captured by the Indians during Queen Anne's war in 1708 and held captive for five years. He was the great-great-grandfather of President R. B. Hayes. While the state of Connecticut was still under the British rule, Daniel's grandson, Joel Hayes, enlisted as a lieutenant in the army of patriots and assisted in bringing to our country independence and freedom. His son, Joel, was born in Simsbury, Conn., and for forty-four years officiated as pastor of the Congregational Church at South Hadley, Mass., where he died. Next in line of descent was Joel 3rd, a native of South Hadley, who there conducted mercantile pursuits; being prospered in his financial ventures and possessing great generosity as well as considerable means, he gave the site on which Mount Holyoke College was erected. His son, Oliver B., was born in South Hadley, graduated at Williams College in 1854, and in 1866 settled in Dalton, Mass., where he became connected with a brother-in-law, Z. M. Crane, of the present firm of Crane & Co. He died at Dalton in 1897. His marriage united him with Josephine, daughter of Winthrop Laffin, a paper manufacturer of Lee, Mass., where she was born and reared. Her sister married Hon. Z. M. Crane,

and their son, Hon. W. Murray Crane, is the present governor of Massachusetts.

Though born in Dubuque, Iowa (his birth occurring February 8, 1858), Marshall C. Hayes spent little of his boyhood in that city, but was reared in Dalton, Mass. In 1884 he was graduated from Williams College, after which he entered McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago, taking the regular course and completing his studies in 1887. His graduation was soon followed, October 8, same year, by his ordination to the Presbyterian ministry and his appointment as missionary to Kanazawa, Japan. Immediately afterward he sailed for his new field of labor, where he passed several very busy and active years. On his return to America, in June, 1892, he settled at Shandon, Cal., where he remained for fifteen months. The year 1894 found him pastor of the Presbyterian Church of North Chicago, Ill. In January of 1896 he returned to California, where he first spent a year on rented property in Pasadena, and in October, 1896, bought his present property in this city. The building of an attractive and comfortable residence formed one of his first tasks, in the accomplishment of which he secured for his family a delightful abode. February 2, 1897, he began the setting out of an orchard of orange trees, to which the ten-acre ranch is devoted. In the caring for the trees, watching the development of the fruits, picking, packing and shipping them, he finds the physical exercise which, in his former labors as minister, was so often denied him. While he has practically retired from the ministry, his heart is as deeply concerned in the welfare of the church as ever and his keen intellectual acumen gives the same pronounced allegiance to Presbyterian doctrines as in his more youthful days. The denomination that was founded by Calvin and fostered by the self-sacrificing toil of thousands of pastors and millions of adherents has gained a distinct addition through his ministry at home and abroad, nor have his efforts been less arduous along lines not strictly religious, yet distinctly humanitarian.

In Iola, Kans., October 16, 1887, occurred the marriage of Rev. Mr. Hayes and Miss Medea Brewster, daughter of a merchant and descended from that historic character, Elder William Brewster, of Mayflower fame. The children born of their union are Marshall C., Jr., and Oliver B., who are students in the Throop Polytechnic Institute in Pasadena; Louise, Winthrop L. and William Brewster.

EDGAR EUGENE SELPH, attorney at Los Angeles and Pasadena, and secretary of the Roosevelt Mining and Milling Company, was born in Salem, Marion county, Ore., in 1860, and comes of a family of Welsh descent, the name being originally spelled Sylph. William

Selph, the father of Edgar Eugene, came to California in the days of gold, crossing the plains from his native home in middle Tennessee, and engaging for a short time in the pursuit of mining. In 1852 he located in Oregon, and combined his trade of blacksmithing with the occupation of farming, in the vicinity of Salem, but in after years removed to Jackson county, Ore., where he is still living, at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Julia Chitwood, a native of Iowa, and of English descent, and who came to Oregon in 1853. Mrs. Selph, who died in 1872, was the mother of four children, three of whom attained maturity, one daughter and one son only surviving at the present time.

The career of Edgar Eugene Selph was entirely of his own making, for his father was a man of moderate means, and the son was obliged to shift for himself at the early age of twelve. While performing the tasks on a farm he formulated large plans for the future, in which a good education played no inconsequent part. Though handicapped by responsibility, he managed to secure a common education and qualify as a teacher, and in this way he worked his way through McMinnville College, which he entered in 1880, and where he remained for five years. While teaching he began the study of law under W. D. Fenton (now one of the attorneys of the Southern Pacific Railway Company) in Portland, Ore., and was admitted to the Oregon bar in April of 1890. His professional career was inaugurated in Oregon, where he engaged in a general practice. On account of his wife's health he located in Southern California in the spring of 1898, and after residing for a time in Pasadena, settled permanently in Los Angeles. His professional and business interests have since been divided between the two cities, his office in Los Angeles being in the Potomac building. Although engaging in a general practice, Mr. Selph makes a specialty of mining and corporation law, and has been identified with some of the most ambitious undertakings in his line during his residence in the state.

The Roosevelt Mining and Milling Company, of which Mr. Selph is secretary, was incorporated April 12, 1901, the directors being S. Washbourn, T. L. Martin, T. Lormer, J. E. Parker, E. H. Royce, V. L. Carroll and E. E. Selph. The officers of the company are: S. Washbourn, president; T. L. Martin, vice-president, and E. E. Selph, secretary. The San Gabriel Valley Bank is the depository. The directors are men of high standing in the business world of Southern California, and are trustworthy and conservative. The property of the company is located in San Bernardino county, eight miles from Ludlow, a station on the Santa Fe Railroad, and the roads leading thereto may be safely traversed by heavy loads at all seasons of the year. Adjacent to the mines are the cele-

brated John R. Gentry group of mines, from which have been taken thousands of dollars in gold; also the Bagdad Mines, owned by Hon. Chauncey Depew and others. The company is developing their property, and the output consists of gold with a small per cent of copper.

Mr. Selph is a member of the Board of Trade in Pasadena, and of the Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles. While living in Oregon he became identified with the Masonic fraternity some years ago, and he is now connected with several Masonic bodies. He was made an Odd Fellow in Sheridan, Ore., and is now a member of Commercial Lodge in Los Angeles. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Fraternal Brotherhood, and the Knights of the Maccabees. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Selph ranks among the most able of the attorneys in Southern California, and is personally one of the most popular and influential.

ELI RUNDELL. Before the days of the forty-niners in California, Mr. Rundell had cast in his fortunes with this great western region. With a party numbering about seventy-five, having thirteen wagons and other accessories, he left St. Joe, Mo., May 8, 1846. Five months later California was reached, and they went into camp forty miles north of the present site of Sacramento. Next they proceeded to San José, camping where the railroad offices now stand. As a member of Fremont's Battalion, he witnessed the battle of Santa Clara. After three months of service in a local company, he secured work in a sawmill at Santa Cruz. Later, with others, he went to Calaveras, where he helped to build houses. One of his vivid recollections of that period is a hunting expedition on the San Joaquin, during which they killed one hundred and fifty elk. Continuing the trip, they came to the present site of the Newhall ranch, and thence made their way up the coast through Santa Barbara, about May, 1848.

Hearing of the discovery of gold, Mr. Rundell hastened to the mines and at Placerville discovered numerous acquaintances among the gold seekers from the east. In 1849 he went to Stockton, where he clerked for Captain Weber one year. In the spring of 1850 he went to San José and embarked in the livery business, but later took up farming. In 1852 he began the manufacture of saddle trees and saddles, for which, in those early days, he received high prices. He continued the same business at Gilroy from 1853 to 1864, after which he resided in Watsonville one year. In September, 1866, he came to Santa Barbara as agent for the Coast Line Stage Company, also as manufacturer of the harness used by the company. When the stage lines were discontinued some sixteen years later he turned his attention to other industries, and since 1885 has been engaged in the harness

business. Meantime, in 1868, the stage owners built a toll road across the mountains to Los Olivos, and he was elected president and manager of the same, which position he held until the road was sold, in 1896.

In Locke, Cayuga county, N. Y., Mr. Rundell was born December 14, 1828, a descendant of an old eastern family. His father, William, and grandfather, Eli, were natives of Connecticut, and residents of New York and Ohio, where the former made shoes and the latter manufactured harness. The death of William Rundell occurred in Republic, Seneca county, Ohio, when he was fifty. His wife, Miranda (Mills) Rundell, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., and died in Ohio in 1887. Of their seven children, the oldest, Eli, is the only one now on the coast. He was six years of age when the family settled in Seneca county, Ohio, and grew to manhood on a farm there. After coming to California, he married Kate McGee, who was born in Boston and died in Santa Barbara in 1897, leaving three children: Fred, of Santa Barbara; Albert, who is connected with the Southern Pacific road, and Alice (a twin of Albert), who is the wife of a physician in Ukiah. In October, 1900, Mr. Rundell was united in marriage with Mary A. Hammon, a half sister of his first wife and a native of Boston, Mass.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Rundell was elected to the council on that ticket and served for thirteen years. During seven years of that time, in accordance with a resolution made by all the councilmen, he drew no salary. When he was elected to the office, not a sidewalk had been built, and in this work he took a deep interest from the start. He also assisted in the straightening and grading of the streets and the starting of other public improvements. In religion he is of the Spiritualist belief. After coming to Santa Barbara he was made a Mason in Lodge No. 192, of which he is now serving his twenty-eighth term as treasurer, and he is also connected with the chapter. The Odd Fellows, White Rose Lodge of Rebekahs, and Marguerite Chapter, Order Eastern Star, number him among their members, and of the last-named he was secretary for many years.

A. KINGSLEY MACOMBER. Within the memory of men now living Africa was denominated the "unknown" continent, and, aside from the immediate vicinity of the coast, the feet of white men had never penetrated its vast wildernesses. Then came the brave and knightly Livingstone, who made two attempts to reach the interior from the east, and during his second expedition died at Bangwelo. The intrepid Stanley, with a splendid equipment of men and necessities, made three attempts to reach the interior from the north, but failed. During one

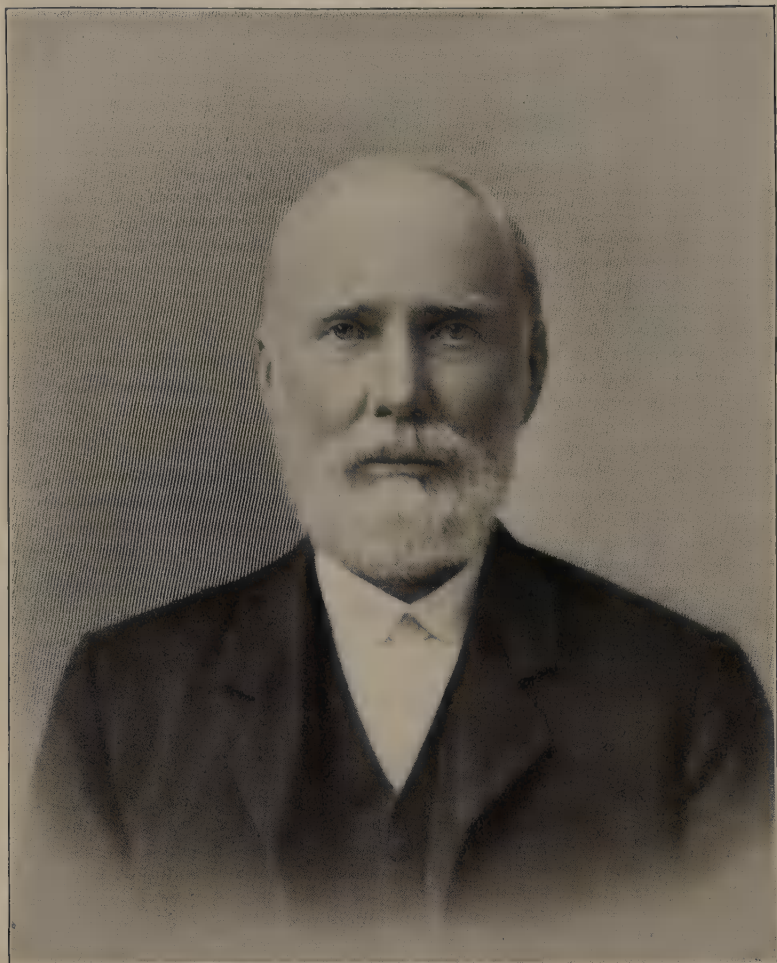
of these expeditions his assistant, Maloney, with a few men, made an expedition to some distance from the main party and succeeded in killing Misiri, the king of Mahdi. On another occasion the Germans sent a formidable expedition from the west, but it was never heard from, and its members undoubtedly perished in their ill-fated endeavors.

At the time of the Major Allen Wilson massacre at Majuba hill, the sole survivor was Major F. R. Burnham, and he it was who, during a Matabele war, killed Molimo, the witch doctor. His fame as an explorer had spread to England, and when he proposed seeking to gain more definite information concerning the interior, it was felt that he was the man to head an important expedition. Accordingly, when Cecil Rhodes and the British government authorized the formation and equipment of a company of explorers, Mr. Burnham and Mr. Ingram were placed at the head of the expedition, with permission to draw for anything they wanted. They accepted on the condition that they were allowed to choose the members of the party, which was granted them. Among those who were honored with an invitation to accompany them was A. Kingsley Macomber, who was at the time a young man of twenty years, eager for adventure, fearless, robust and active, and well equipped, physically and mentally, for the arduous campaign before him. He was born in Morristown, N. J., March 7, 1874, and in 1883 came to Pasadena, where his father, H. K. Macomber, M. D., is one of the oldest and most influential physicians. On accepting Mr. Burnham's invitation in 1894, he went via New York and the Canary Islands to Capetown, Africa, thence to Pretoria. The expedition traveled by coaches six hundred miles to Buluwayo, at one time the home of Lobengula, whom Burnham is supposed to have killed in 1893. There the expedition started on its tour of exploration. It consisted of nine white men (all Americans), about fifty Zulus and fifty pack animals. They spent six months in the heart of the country, and found a number of new tribes that hitherto had only been heard of indirectly. Practical value was given to their investigations by reason of their surveys and maps of the interior.

One of their most difficult feats was the crossing of the Zambesi river which at this point is about a mile wide. This was accomplished after two weeks of effort, the mode devised being the forming of pontoons from rubber beds that were inflated and lashed together. They were the second white party to see Victoria Falls on the Zambesi river, a magnificent spectacle, far surpassing our own Niagara in grandeur and sublimity, with the waves rushing wildly down from a height of three hundred and seventy-five feet, to seethe in a seeming caldron of foaming waters. No expedition had hitherto reached the

Kafui and Mashukulumbue rivers, nor had any white men ever before seen the Monchoia mountains, the highest peak of which they named Mount Wilson in honor of Major Allen Wilson and Wilson's Peak of the San Gabriel valley. In memory of the same distinguished explorer and martyr, Major Wilson, Major Burnham had erected a monument. They located the copper fields and made other important discoveries. At every point of advance savage tribes were to be met and subdued or pacified. One of these, of which Mashu was the head, was particularly fierce and bloodthirsty, and the white men only escaped death through the fortunate circumstance that they had plenty of meat to give the savages, who were almost starving. Then, when night fell, they escaped in the darkness.

At one time Mr. Burnham and Mr. Macomber were escaping hostilities from the northern tribes for five days, and during that time slept only a few hours, the rest of the time hurrying on foot over the two hundred and fifty miles between them and the Zambesi river. At first eight Zulus were with them, but by the fourth day they had all dropped out from fatigue, and the two white men were alone, but finally they reached the river in safety. They journeyed around the camps of the natives, following the southern cross by night and the sun by day. The expedition returned to Buluwayo just before the Jameson raid and the breaking out of the Matabele war. The English garrison had been so greatly depleted that the natives were quick to take advantage of the fact, and brought about a massacre, in which about three hundred out of the one thousand residents of the vicinity were killed. At that time Mr. Macomber and a comrade, Mr. Blick of Pasadena, who had been in the Filabusi camp fifty miles from Buluwayo, fortunately were in town on the night of the massacre, so their lives were saved; but the twenty remaining in camp met a sad fate at the hands of the natives. The white people gathered in Buluwayo, where they were besieged by the Matabeles. The little telegraph line strung from tree to tree to Pretoria saved them, for they got a message through to Capetown before the natives cut the line. The English wired back that they would start two thousand men at once, but it would require two months to reach them, which estimate proved about correct, as over two months passed before relief came. Meantime the garrison was almost depleted of ammunition and provisions, and the rations were one small biscuit per day to each man, so that relief came none too soon. After Buluwayo was relieved the expedition disbanded and Mr. Macomber returned to London, where he received the degree of Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society from the imperial government, authorized by the Queen



Henry Lewis

and the Royal Geographical Society. The last act of Queen Victoria was the awarding of medals to these survivors of the Matabele war. In December, 1896, he returned to the United States, and for a time engaged with E. R. Kellam of Los Angeles in operating the Black Diamond coal mine at Gallup, N. M., also engaged in prospecting and mining in the Cascades and Coast range.

January 17, 1902, Mr. Macomber organized the Los Angeles Trust Company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. This is the first strictly and exclusively trust company organized in the city and its outlook for the future is exceedingly favorable. Associated with him in the company are some of the most prominent capitalists and foremost business men of Southern California. Under the direct supervision of Mr. Macomber, who is president of the company, an eight-story building is now being erected on the choice northeast corner of Second and Spring streets, to be known as the Los Angeles Trust building. This company ranks as one of the strongest financial institutions of the west, and its successful future is assured by the able management.

HENRY LEWIS, one of the early pioneers in the Carpinteria valley, was born near Manassas Junction, Va., in 1830. His father was a farmer, and Henry followed a like occupation, although a part of his boyhood was passed in a store in Washington, D. C. At the age of twenty years he married Miss Chattin, of Virginia, and he then bought a farm and began what has proved to be his life work. He sold out all interests and came to California in 1857. The next year he went into the mines in Tuolumne county, and after six months' experience he came out "with rheumatism and little else," the former of which has remained with him through life.

In December, 1858, Mr. Lewis moved to Half Moon Bay, and there farmed for three years. In the spring of 1862 he came to Carpinteria valley, purchased eighty-eight acres of land and pitched his tent near where his house now stands. He bought his property from the city of Santa Barbara at \$1.25 per acre, the land being wild and uncultivated and covered with brush and live oak trees. He drove down from Half Moon Bay looking along for a desirable situation, and the Carpinteria valley was the first location which seemed practicable. He immediately began cutting and clearing, and now has one of the most complete ranch properties in the place. The only white people then in the valley were Col. Russel Heath and Mr. Lowrie. As rapidly as land was cleared he began the cultivation of lima beans, corn and barley. In 1864 they had a very dry year, no crops maturing and horses and cattle dying for want of sustenance. Mr.

Lewis has since added eighty acres to his ranch, which now numbers one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and fifty acres of which he plants to lima beans, with an average crop of two thousand pounds to the acre.

Mr. Lewis lost his first wife in February, 1863, and in 1879 he married Mrs. Rebecca Mullin of Cincinnati. He has seven children by his first wife and three by his second, all living. His handsome two-story residence, fine barns and suitable out-buildings, all go to show the thrifty and successful farmer, and his well-kept ranch is significant of the prosperity which has attended him.

GILBERT H. SPROUL. From the far eastern state of Maine, where he was born near Windsor in April, 1830, Gilbert H. Sproul sought the opportunities and possibilities of the great undeveloped west. As a partner of his brother Atwood (in whose sketch appears the family record) he acquired possession of a large body of unimproved land in Los Angeles county in 1868, the purchase price of the same being \$11 an acre. While his brother continued for some years to make Oregon his home, he himself gave personal attention to the improvement of the California property. December 15, 1874, the brothers gave to the Southern Pacific Railroad a right of way through their land, as well as twenty acres, on which was erected a depot and needed equipments at Norwalk. The town site was then surveyed just opposite the depot, but has since been largely added to, from a portion of their ranch of four hundred and fifty-seven acres. The home of the family has since been north of town.

Besides these two brothers, a third, Ephraim, had come at the same time to California, but the latter was killed by an Indian in Humboldt county, Cal., and the other two had many narrow escapes from the savages. In December, 1870, Gilbert H. brought his family to the ranch, and when a postoffice was established he was appointed postmaster. In addition, he was prominent in other affairs connected with the early history of the town. Under his supervision an artesian well was sunk which cost \$2,500 or more and which is still the source of water supply for the village. November 20, 1864, he married Miss Anna M. Davis, daughter of Thomas C. and Rachel D. (Carlton) Davis. Her maternal grandfather was of English extraction and served as an aide to Washington during the Revolution. Mr. Davis was born at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., from which he accompanied his parents to Farmington, Me., in childhood. By his own efforts he acquired a thorough education, which he utilized in teaching school in Maine and New York. For some years he held office as justice of the peace.

While he possessed unusual ability, it was in the direction of literature rather than business, hence he gained a high standing as a man, but did not achieve financial success. His mother was a member of the Puritan family of Smiths. When he was about seventy-two years of age he came to California to visit his daughter, returning later to Kansas, where he died. His wife also died in Kansas when fifty-seven years of age.

After having completed her education in the schools of Farmington, Me., Anna M. Davis began to teach school, which occupation she followed several years. Since her marriage she has made her home in California, with the exception of a year spent in Kansas. Of her children Ambrose A. is engaged in horticultural pursuits in Orange county; Hattie resides with her mother at Norwalk; Gilbert is station agent at Orange for the Southern Pacific Railroad; and Frank is in the mercantile business at Downey. Since the death of Mr. Sproul, which occurred September 3, 1883, Mrs. Sproul has devoted herself to the management of the various interests bequeathed her, including eighty acres of the old ranch, subdivided into lots of an acre or less. During recent years she has disposed of many lots in Norwalk, the purchasers being permanent settlers of a high class. Included in her possessions is an eighty-acre tract containing two good wells; this she rents. Under the administration of President Harrison she was given charge of the postoffice at Norwalk and continued to serve in the position under Cleveland, resigning after nine years of service. In addition to the management of her property and the rearing of her children, she has kept posted in the world of literature and art, and, as a correspondent for some of the Los Angeles papers, has not only proved the possession of ability as a news-writer, but has also kept before the public the attractions and advantages of Norwalk as a desirable location for a home.

THOMAS COATES STOCKTON, M. D. San Diego numbers among its long-established residents this influential physician and successful horticulturist, who is a pioneer of 1869. He was born at Smiths Creek, near Sussex Vale, New Brunswick, Canada, April 3, 1837, and traces his ancestry to Richard Stockton, who with his son, Richard Stockton, Jr., more than a hundred years previous to the Declaration of Independence, emigrated from England and settled in the central part of New Jersey. In 1701 Richard Stockton, Jr., purchased of William Penn, an estate of 5,500 acres on Stoney Brook, of which the present city of Princeton is in the center. He, his wife, and five children, Richard, Samuel, Joseph, Robert, and John, were the first residents of that name in Princeton. Hon.

Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was the son of John Stockton.

Major Richard Witham Stockton of Princeton, was a son of Samuel Stockton. During the Revolution he was a major in the New Jersey Volunteers, known as Stockton the famous land pilot to the King's troops. He was surprised February 18, 1777, by Colonel Nelson of Brunswick, N. J., and with fifty-nine privates, taken prisoner. General Putnam sent him to Philadelphia in irons, of which Washington disapproved. "The Major," he said, "has, I believe, been very active and mischievous, but we took him in arms, as an officer of the enemy, and by the rules of war, we are obliged to treat him as such, and not as a felon." At the close of the war, not finding continued residence in the United States desirable on account of his Tory sympathies, he removed to St. John, New Brunswick. He was a grantee of that city and enjoyed half pay. He died at Sussex Vale in that province. His son, Lieut. Andrew Hunter Stockton, was born in Princeton, January 3, 1760, became officer of the marines in the British navy and was twice captured and exchanged during the Revolutionary war, after which he went with his father and three brothers to St. John, New Brunswick. April 4, 1784, he married Hannah Lester, of New York state, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, all whom survived both parents. He died at Sussex Vale, May 8, 1821.

Next in line of descent was Charles Witham Stockton, second son of Lieut. Andrew Hunter Stockton, who was born April 4, 1787, near Sussex Vale, and became a large farmer in that locality, also was justice of the peace many years. He died at Smith Creek, July 12, 1869. Thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters, were reared of the fifteen that were born of his marriage to Alice Coates. She was born in New Brunswick, and died at Smith Creek, May 21, 1865, seventy-two years of age less six days. Nine sons and six daughters survived her. She was a consistent member of the Wesleyan Society forty years.

The youngest of the fifteen children was Thomas C. Stockton, who was also the only one of the large family to settle in the states. He was educated in Mount Allison Academy, after which he spent a year in Harvard Medical College, Boston, Mass., and three years in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1868. Frequently since then he has engaged in post-graduate work in the Poly-clinic of New York. After his graduation he opened an office in New York City and was appointed out-door physician to the Marion Street Lying-In Hospital. Desiring to establish his home in a region where the climate was more equable, he came to San Diego, and has since

carried on a general practice, besides which he has for four terms served as health officer of San Diego, for many years officiated as county physician, for one term filled the position of police commissioner and for seven years held office as county coroner. After having filled the position of United States pension examiner for years, on the organization of the first board he was made a member of the same and elected its treasurer, filling the office for thirteen years. In connection with the position of coroner, he was ex-officio public administrator.

The practical identification of Dr. Stockton with horticultural interests began in 1876, when he bought an interest in a large grant and began the improvement of an olive orchard. Of the two hundred acres that he owns, fifty have been planted in olives that produce abundantly. Besides this property he has other farm lands in the county. At one time he owned the site of the Normal School and donated one-third of his holdings there to the institution. He erected a sanitarium on F street and still owns the building, which is now utilized as a United States army hospital. Scarcely a movement has been projected for the benefit of San Diego that has lacked his hearty co-operation and support. He was interested in bringing the railroad into the city, realizing that permanent prosperity would be impossible without this aid to modern civilization. The County Horticultural Association has received the benefit of his experience and advice, as has also the San Diego Natural History Association. He is corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston. In professional organizations, his interest has been keen and constant, and he has long been associated with the American, State, Southern California and San Diego Medical Associations. The last-named he assisted in organizing, was chosen its first secretary and later served as its president. Politically he was for years an upholder of Democratic principles, but when the party inserted a freesilver plank in its platform in 1896 and further declared against expansion in 1900, he found himself no longer in sympathy with its tenets, and now votes with the Republican party. While living in New Brunswick he was made a Mason in Leinster Lodge, and he has also been identified with the Odd Fellows, being a member of San Diego Lodge No. 153, Encampment and Rebekahs.

The marriage of Dr. Stockton took place in San Diego June 5, 1873, and united him with Miss Minnie G. Slade, who was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 22, 1850. She is a daughter of Samuel Slade, who for many years served as superintendent of schools of Buffalo, and was recognized as one of the most efficient educators of Western New York. To Dr. and Mrs. Stockton have been born two children, namely: Samuel S. and Mabel E.

FRANK GRAVES. Many of the citizens of Los Angeles are of New England birth and lineage, and among this class is Mr. Graves, who was born at Marblehead, Mass., on the 4th of July, 1853. His father, Benjamin T., who was likewise a native of Marblehead, followed the trade of carpenter and builder and at the same time engaged in shipbuilding. During the Civil war he served both in the army and the navy, afterward resuming the business of a contractor in his home city. From there in 1872 he moved to Missouri and settled on a farm in Douglas county, where he remained until death. He was the son of a sea captain who sailed all over the world and died while on a trip to the West Indies. The marriage of Benjamin T. Graves united him with Elizabeth Sheene, who was born in Nova Scotia and died in Massachusetts, leaving two sons, Frank and Benjamin, the latter now a farmer in Missouri. Her father was a sea captain and was lost at sea, off the Grand Banks, during the memorable gale of 1847.

Inheriting from his grandfathers a taste for the life of a sailor, Frank Graves shipped as cabin boy on a merchant vessel, *Gem* of the Ocean, which anchored at Melbourne, Australia, after a voyage of one hundred days or more. On the same ship he proceeded to San Francisco, and on landing there learned of the assassination of President Lincoln. Later he made three trips to Australia, returning each time to San Francisco, and then rounded Cape Horn to New York, and finally arrived at Marblehead after an absence of three years. He was then only fourteen years of age, and, feeling the need of a better education than he had previously received, he entered school, where he carried on his studies for two years. Under his father he gained an early and thorough knowledge of the carpenter's trade, which he followed in St. Louis, Mo., from 1872 to 1875, and in Springfield, Mo., from the latter year until 1886, meantime taking up the work of a contractor. In 1886 he came to Los Angeles, where he built and now occupies a residence at No. 3120 Baldwin street. With the exception of his work in the original development of the Los Angeles oil fields, he has given his attention exclusively to contracting and building, and has met with success in this occupation. Numerous residences in different parts of the city prove his skill as a builder, among these being the home of F. W. Braun, the Salazar residence on Twenty-eighth and Hoover streets, the home of Mrs. M. A. Wilcox on the corner of Hoover and Adams streets, and what is now the Laughlin residence on West Adams street.

While in Springfield, Mo., Mr. Graves married Miss Ophelia Thomas, a native of New York state. They have two sons, Sidney

Thomas and Guy Hubert, the elder of whom assists his father in the contracting business.

A charter member of the Builders' Exchange, Mr. Graves has been connected actively with this important society ever since its organization. No movement or society for the benefit of contractors or that will aid in his success as a builder is overlooked by him or regarded as of little importance. It is his ambition to excel in his chosen occupation, and he spares no pains and neglects no opportunity for broadening his knowledge of contracting. At one time he was interested in oil, being a pioneer in the Los Angeles field, and assisted in putting down several wells which were producers, but his interest in these he afterward sold. The Republican party receives his staunch support in local as well as general elections. Besides his connection with the Independent Order of Foresters, he is identified with the Odd Fellows, having been initiated into the latter order in Springfield, Mo., where he was past noble grand and representative of his lodge in the St. Louis convention when the change was made from five to three degrees. At this writing his membership is in the East Los Angeles Lodge and he is also a charter member of the East Side Encampment.

HORACE G. HAMILTON. Orwigdale farm, ideally located on a branch of the Los Angeles river at Ivanhoe, three miles northwest of Los Angeles, has five hundred acres of fine farming alfalfa and pasture land, upon which is conducted one of the most scientific and modern dairies in Southern California. The milk taken into town for delivery is furnished by as fine a herd of Jerseys as can be found grazing upon any meadows in this sunshiny land, and although some of the cattle belong to other breeds, the beautiful Jersey face predominates, and among them are many heads of registered stock. These prolific producers of one of the most necessary commodities have been carefully reared, and the highest standard maintained, and for the last five years the milk has had the highest test in the Los Angeles health office. Mr. Hamilton established his dairy on the farm in 1894, and in 1901 headquarters were secured in the city at Nos. 211-213 North Beaudry, and a cooling plant has been erected at each end of the line; also the milk is iced when being conveyed into town by the three teams and wagons. The California hospital has been supplied with milk from this dairy ever since it was started, besides many other institutions of the kind of a local nature.

H. G. Hamilton, the genial owner of Orwigdale farm, and the promoter of the Hamilton dairy, was born in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, July 22, 1868, and is of Scotch paternal

extraction. His father, Thomas S. Hamilton, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, and his grandfather, Judge David Hamilton, was also a native of the same state. Judge Hamilton was a county probate judge at New Lisbon, and afterwards in Wayne county, and his death occurred at Wooster, Ohio. Thomas S. Hamilton served for three years and three months during the Civil war, and was a member of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He engaged in the hotel business at Wooster, and was proprietor of the American House, later removing to Chicago, where he successfully continued his former occupation during the World's Fair. He came to Los Angeles with his son in 1894, and has since had charge of Orwigdale farm, in the development of which he has taken the greatest interest. He married Laura Ilgenfritz, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Frank Ilgenfritz, the latter being a large shoe manufacturer in Wooster, although he eventually died in Missouri. Two children were born into the family, Horace G. and Mrs. C. F. Mickley, the latter also a resident of Los Angeles.

After graduating from the high school, Mr. Hamilton entered the University of Wooster (Ohio) and was graduated from the special course at that institution. He then removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and became bookkeeper for Frank Hurd & Co., a position maintained for three years. He then filled a similar capacity with the Merchants' Fruit Auction Company, and in 1892 removed with his father to Chicago, expecting large returns from a contemplated hostelry for the entertainment of the traveling public. The Wooster Hotel, advantageously located on Fifty-fifth street, near the entrance to the World's Fair grounds, more than realized the expectations of its managers, and became a popular headquarters for the Ohio contingent visiting the city. With larger returns than rewarded the average who undertook similar enterprises at that hazardous time, Mr. Hamilton disposed of his interests when Chicago again assumed its normal equilibrium, and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where also he managed an hotel, and where he remained until coming to California in 1894.

The marriage of Mr. Hamilton and Susie G. Orwig was solemnized in Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Orwig, for whom the farm is named, being a daughter of Rev. A. W. Orwig, a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the war Mr. Orwig was in government employ, and is now residing in retirement in Los Angeles. Mr. Hamilton is an active member of the Southern California Dairymen's Association, and has been secretary of the same for the past two years. He is also a member of the Jersey Breeders' Association and vice-president of the Los Angeles Milk Board of Trade. He is



J. H. Sargent

also a member of the Ohio Society of Southern California. Fraternally he is associated with the Royal Arcanum and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hamilton is well fitted to represent the ideal dairy conditions of Southern California, for his trained intelligence has grasped the surrounding possibilities and turned them to the best possible account. In other ways also he is public spirited and enterprising, and his success from a commercial and social standpoint is based upon merit and ability of a high order.

J. W. TAGGART. One of the most capable exponents of legal science in Southern California is J. W. Taggart, a resident of Santa Barbara since 1882, and one of the town's most honored and helpful citizens. He was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., and is second in a family containing four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter are now living. During the years of bitter persecution in Scotland the Clan McTaggart numbered among its members those who rebelled at the religious intolerance in their native land, and sought and found an asylum in County Antrim, Ireland, where they were among the well known Orangemen. In the Irish province the paternal grandfather, James Taggart, was born. He was a seafaring man, and upon engaging in transporting cargoes between Glasgow and Montreal, Canada, made his headquarters in the Canadian city, finally giving up the sea and for a time making that his home. His declining years were spent in Wheeling, W. Va., where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and where he died at an advanced age. A Presbyterian in Ireland, he became an Episcopalian in America, and was buried after the rites of his adopted church.

Col. George Washington Taggart, the father of J. W., was born in Montreal, Canada, and went to Wheeling, W. Va., when a child. He was educated in Virginia, and at an early age decided upon the law as a means of a livelihood. As a preliminary, he read law under Mr. Kirkwood, then of Mansfield, Ohio, later United States secretary of the interior, and was admitted to the Ohio bar. However, possessing a decided talent for mechanical engineering, he became master mechanic for the Baltimore & Ohio (then the North West Virginia) Railroad Company, with headquarters at Parkersburg, W. Va., and remained in this capacity until the Civil war. To further the cause of the Union he raised Company D, Fourteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, of which he was captain, and later served as lieutenant-colonel on Gen. George Crook's staff. Eventually he was made provost-marshal of the department of

West Virginia, and served as such until the close of the war. With the restoration of peace he returned to Parkersburg and engaged in the mercantile business, but is now living in retirement. He has held many local political offices in the past, and is at present a member of the Loyal Legion. In the Grand Army of the Republic he is an ex-grand commander of the department of West Virginia, having occupied that position during the year 1887. He is a member of the Methodist Church, as is also his wife, Eliza (Hines) Taggart, who was born in county Galway, Ireland, her parents having been farmers in the west of Ireland.

The education of J. W. Taggart was acquired in the public schools of Parkersburg, W. Va., and after graduating from the high school he for a year attended the West Virginia College at Flemington. Later he combined educational work with the study of law, his first professional researches being conducted under the capable leadership of C. C. Cole, judge of the district court of the District of Columbia. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, came to California in 1881, and located in Santa Barbara in 1882, where for two years he was manager for the Dimmick, Sheffield & Knight Fruit Company. In 1885 he undertook the practice of law as a partner of Judge E. B. Hall, the first attorney-general of West Virginia, and in 1889 began independent practice. In 1893 he formed a partnership with John J. Boyce, which was amicably continued until the election of the latter to the state senatorship, after which Mr. Taggart continued to practice alone. He has been prominently identified with Republican political matters in the west, is ex-member of the county committee, and was secretary of the same for ten years, and he has also served on the congressional committee of which he was chairman, besides being a delegate to state conventions for several years. For four years he served as a member and president of the school board, and during that time the advance was made of incorporating the kindergarten and manual training school into the public school system. This was the first undertaking of the kind in the west, and Santa Barbara has now the finest Sloyd school on the coast, the school building and equipment having been presented by Miss Anna S. C. Blake. Mr. Taggart was a member of the first board of fifteen freeholders, and also of the second board of freeholders, each of which formed a city charter, the charter of the latter being eventually endorsed by the legislature. During 1886 and 1887 he was assistant district attorney, and at the general election held in 1898 was the Republican candidate for judge of the superior court of Santa Barbara county. He was chosen captain of the camp of the Sons of Veterans, and later served for one term in the naval reserve of Santa Barbara. Fraternally

he is associated with the Masonic Lodge No. 192, of Santa Barbara, and the Royal Arch Masons, and he is a charter member of the Santa Barbara Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

The marriage of Mr. Taggart and Kathrine Payne occurred in Los Angeles, Mrs. Taggart being a native of Pennsylvania. Of this union there are three children, James Deacon, Elise and Kathrine. Mrs. Taggart is a member of the Episcopal Church.

A. V. CREGIER. One of the most successful of the builders and contractors who are responsible for the beautiful homes and fine public buildings of Pasadena is A. V. Cregier, of the firm of Hess & Cregier, and one of the oldest in his line in the city. The career of Mr. Cregier has been an exceptionally active one, and to enumerate his undertakings in California alone is to lay claim to more than is accomplished in the average life. Upon his arrival in Pasadena December 9, 1886, he purchased a lot and built himself a home, and at once entered into plans for building and contracting. Throughout the city he has built hundreds of residences, including the Green and Earl homes, and has extended his activities into many of the surrounding towns. In La Canada, Lamanda Park and Altadena especially there are numerous evidences of his skill and artistic appreciation. It may be said that while he has erected some public buildings, his specialty seems to lie in the construction of residences, and upon this line of work his reputation is chiefly based.

Much of his success in life Mr. Cregier attributes to the early training received at the hands of an exceptional mother, whose lovable and honest traits of character are recalled with pride by the children who survive her. She was formerly Hannah Van Vranken, a native of Clifton Park, N. Y., and daughter of Abraham, also born in New York, and of Holland descent. The father of Mr. Cregier, Jacob Cregier, was born in Holland, and settled in Schenectady county, N. Y., with his parents. He was a large farmer during his years of activity, and spent the remainder of his life in his adopted locality in New York. To himself and wife were born seven children, six of whom are living, A. V. being the only son in the family, and the only child on the Pacific coast.

In Schenectady county, N. Y., A. V. Cregier was born July 29, 1851, and while yet a small boy learned the carpenter's trade. He was a natural mechanic, and his mother took justifiable interest in his progress, encouraging and helping him to succeed. When eighteen and a half years old he served an apprenticeship of three years in Schenectady, following which he removed to Washington, D. C., and in government employ helped to build the Smithsonian

Institute and the Fisheries building under Colonel McDonald. He then settled in New York City and assumed charge of the carpentering department of the Methodist Book concern on North Broadway, and later had charge of one hundred and eight tenement houses owned by Charles Sager Appleby. He also ran a screen manufactory and job shop on One Hundred and Thirty-third street in Harlem, N. Y., and had all that he could do to supply customers that patronized his little establishment, for a period covering five years, or until his removal to Pasadena in 1886.

Through his marriage to Libbie Baldwin, in Saratoga, N. Y., seven children have been born into the family of Mr. Cregier, three of whom are living, Mabel Edna, Hannah Caroline, and Glenn. Mr. Cregier was formerly a Republican, but has been a Prohibitionist since 1896. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years and in the east was superintendent of a Sunday-school. Aside from his regular occupation, he has numerous interests in Pasadena, all of which have been successful, and have added to his substantial financial standing. He is a stockholder in the Bisbee Belle mine at Bisbee, Ariz., and he also holds stocks in several oil concerns. He is progressive and enterprising, and occupies an honored position in the community of which he has long been a resident.

JULIUS FRANCIS HALL. After years of successful identification with the building interests of Denver and of Colorado, Mr. Hall came to Los Angeles in November, 1892, and has since engaged in contracting and building, being for a period of six years a member of the firm of Hall & Dryden, but since June, 1900, alone in business. Among his contracts may be mentioned the following: Delaware, Gordon and Fitzwilliam blocks, Crane Manufacturing Company's building, Howe building, the remodeling of the Callahan block and Elks Hall, the addition to California Hospital, the erection of R. J. Northam's block and warehouse, Shattuck & Desmond's warehouse, the Perry mill, the Thompson residence at Sixth and Bonnie Brae streets, and the residence of Rev. A. C. Smither, pastor of the First Christian Church. In addition to these and many other buildings, he has erected a number of houses for himself in different parts of the city, but these he has sold, with the exception of his residence at Alhambra.

Mr. Hall was born in Youngsville, Pa., October 6, 1853, a son of J. L. and Cornelia A. (Camp) Hall, natives of New York state. His paternal grandfather was from Massachusetts, but moved to New York, and there the father grew to manhood on a farm. Being next to

the oldest of a large family, the support of the others fell upon him after his father's death. For about four years he engaged in the plumbing and hardware business at Youngsville, Pa., but later was a business man of Jamestown, N. Y., for many years, and until his death. His wife also died in that city. She was a daughter of Milo Camp, a New England pioneer of New York, and in 1854, a pioneer of Minnesota, where he served as probate judge of his county. His brother, Anson Northrup, took the first steamboat up the Mississippi river.

The oldest of a family of two sons and one daughter, Julius Francis Hall was thrown upon his own resources when only eight years of age, and at first was errand boy in a store, later became clerk and then bookkeeper. However, he did not neglect his education, but by the time he was twelve he had worked his way through the higher arithmetic, and later he studied two years in a college at Jamestown. In April, 1870, he left his old home and went to Cheyenne, Wyo., where he clerked in a store. August 9, 1872, found him in Denver, where he found employment. In the fall he accompanied a surveying corps to Clear Creek county as far as Idaho Springs and Georgetown, and while there he became interested in the saw-mill business. With Henry Wilson, he engaged in manufacturing lumber, and in 1876 he operated a lumber yard at Georgetown. At the time of the "boom" in Leadville, he went there, in February, 1879, and engaged in contracting and building. Misfortune came to him while living there, as he lost \$10,000 through forest fires. When the exposition opened in Denver, in 1882, he went to that city, but soon returned to saw-milling in Clear Creek county. Later he went to Fort Garland and for two years conducted a ranch, after which he resumed contracting in Denver and had the contracts for numerous fine residences on Capitol Hill.

At Floyd Hill, Colo., Mr. Hall married Miss Martha A. Wilson, who was born in Ontario, Canada, and in 1873 accompanied her parents to Colorado. They became the parents of four children, namely: Arthur Henry, who died in Colorado at the age of eighteen years; Florence R., Grace A. and Martha M., at home. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In national politics Mr. Hall is a staunch Republican. From the reorganization of the Builders Exchange he has been one of its active members and is now serving as second vice-president and member of the board of directors. He is a charter member of the Master Builders' Association. While living in Georgetown he was initiated into the Order of Odd Fellows, and is now past officer in East Side Lodge No. 325, which he has represented in the grand lodge. In the East Side Encampment he is past high priest. While in Denver he

was identified with the Canton and at one time he also affiliated with the Order of Rebekahs.

C. M. HANSEN. In the ancient and populous town of Flensburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, C. M. Hansen was born December 28, 1863, his parents being Hans and Dorothea (Jensen) Hansen, natives respectively of Nes-tive Zieland, Denmark, and Angen, Schleswig-Holstein. After the death of the father, which occurred in Flensburg while he was still a young man, the mother cared for and reared the children, preparing them for useful and honorable positions in the world. There were four in the family, and two of these, C. M. and Theodore, came to California, the latter being now a landscape gardener in Pasadena. The mother also came to Pasadena, and remained here until her death, in 1898.

When fifteen years of age C. M. Hansen became an apprentice to the trade of a cabinet-maker, which he completed in his native town. During 1881 he crossed the ocean and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he followed his trade for six years, as an employe of the firm of Miller, Brown & Messmer, and making a specialty of interior hardwood finishings. From Buffalo in 1887 he came to California, settling in Pasadena, where he was engaged as a cabinetmaker with the Pasadena Manufacturing Company. A year later he went to San Francisco, where he was engaged in stair-building for twelve months, and afterward for eighteen months he was foreman for J. Norris, in the building of several churches. His next location was Modesto, Stanislaus county, where for a year he followed contracting and building. On his return to Pasadena in 1894, he took up contracting which he has since carried on, and since 1901 has had C. H. Towle as a partner. Among his contracts are those for the residences of J. M. Kiehl, Mrs. Flora L. Bland, J. P. Baumgartner, and the Jones and Wooster residences. Aside from his connection with the Woodmen of the World, he is not interested in fraternal organizations, nor has he been active in politics. While living in Buffalo he married Miss Alma Hildegard Pohle, who was born in Saxony, Germany. They are the parents of four children, Theodore, Elsa, Arthur and Arnold.

HERMANN HAASE. More than thirty of the palatial homes in the city of Los Angeles have been constructed by Hermann Haase, one of the most capable of the contractors and builders of Los Angeles. Nor do these represent the sum of his labors in this beautiful town, for many public edifices have arisen under his guidance, among which may be mentioned the Lindley block on the corner of Main and Sixteenth street. Special examples of his skill in the residence line are the Rice residence on

Wilshire Boulevard, the Turner home on Washington street, the Price house on Seaverance street, and others equally meritorious.

Like many of his countrymen who have become expert builders, Mr. Haase learned his trade at a comparatively early age, and was apprenticed, when fourteen years of age, for three years. He was born in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, November 23, 1858, and is a son of Julius and Caroline (Koenig) Haase, natives also of Brandenburg. The father was a miner during his active life, and passed his days in the land associated with the deeds of his ancestors. Of the six children in the family all are living, Hermann Haase being the second oldest child.

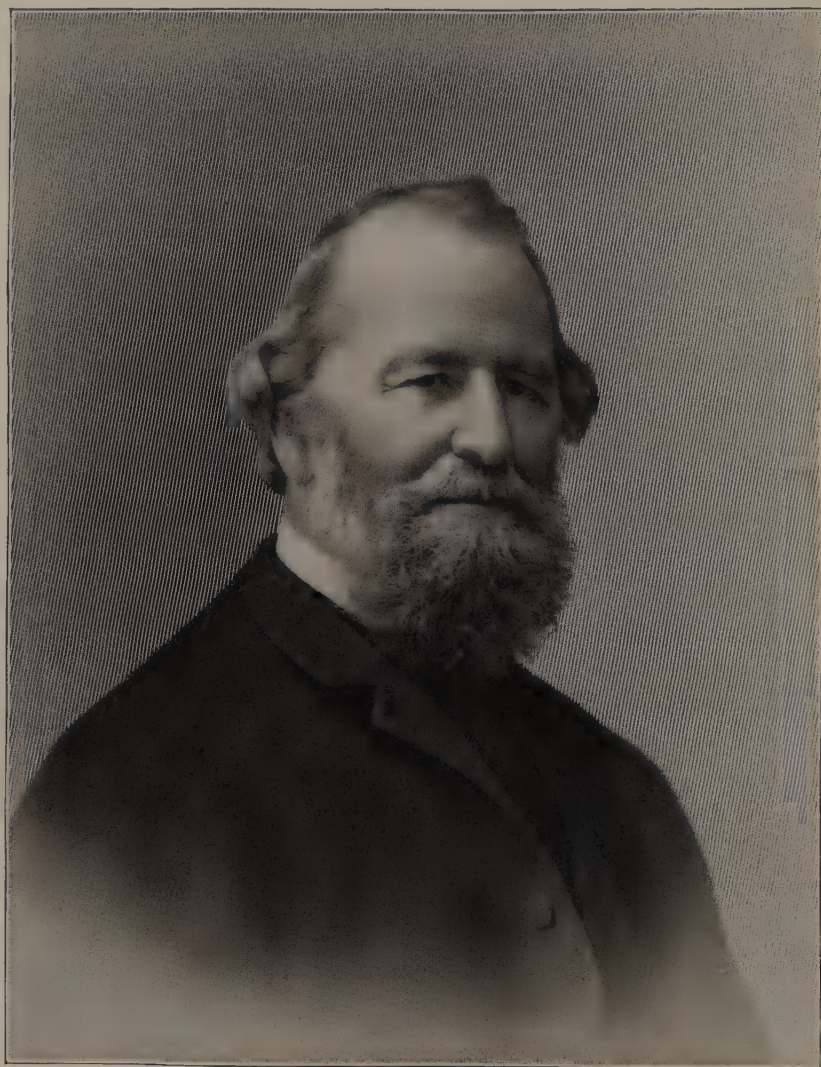
The youth of Mr. Haase was spent for the greater part in Berlin, and it was in this great city that he learned his trade, and from the gates of which he departed upon an extensive jaunt through the country as a journeyman carpenter. He visited different parts of Germany, France, Switzerland and Austria, and in 1884 came to the United States, locating in Galveston, Texas. He was fairly successful in the southern city and remained there until his removal to Los Angeles in 1887. A large field seems to have been awaiting him, for work came his way in a short time and continued with unabating vigor until 1887. He then felt justified, by reason of his large acquaintance and secure footing, in starting in to build and contract, since which time the before mentioned undertakings have been accomplished.

Before leaving his native land Mr. Haase married, in Berlin, with Caroline Voss, a native of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and of this union there have been five children: Freda, who is now Mrs. Hoffman, of Los Angeles; Bertha; Ella; Julius; and Hilda. Fraternally Mr. Haase is associated with the K. O. T. M., Los Angeles Tent No. 2. Until that organization was discontinued he was a member of the Master Builders Association, and he was formerly a member of the Builders Exchange. He had been prominent in promoting many worthy enterprises throughout the city, and has had interests in several lines of activity represented in Southern California. Mr. Haase is a successful builder and admirable citizen, and has formed many desirable friendships in the city of his adoption.

JOHN HAYES. Since establishing his home in Los Angeles in 1887, Mr. Hayes has been active and influential in building circles. He was born in North Wrentham, Mass., May 30, 1858, being the only child of Matthew Hayes, who removed from Massachusetts to Chicago, Ill., in 1872 and was afterward engaged in the building business in that city until his death. Shortly after the family settled in Chicago, John Hayes secured employment with J. N. Adams,

a wholesale commission man on South Water street. Two years later he was apprenticed to the bricklayer's trade under L. L. Leach, a government contractor, with whom he remained until the spring of 1876, when he came to California. A visit to Los Angeles revealed that then sleepy Spanish town unawakened from the slumber of centuries, and therefore little activity was to be found in building circles. For several months he worked at his trade in San Francisco, after which he was similarly occupied in Portland and other parts of the northwest, but for a few weeks only.

The first trip of the Zealandia from San Francisco to Sydney, Australia, was undertaken May 24, 1876, and Mr. Hayes was one of the passengers. After four weeks in Sydney he went to Melbourne and various parts of Victoria and New South Wales, and from there, in 1878, he proceeded to Wellington, New Zealand, where he worked at his trade for eight months. A pioneer in the building business, he assisted in the erection of the second, third and fourth brick structures put up in the capital town of New Zealand. From Melbourne he set sail on the Kent, which passed through the Suez canal and Mediterranean sea to London and from that city he proceeded to New York on the Baltic. After a visit in Massachusetts, he returned to Chicago, where he was employed in the Adams commission house for two years, when he resumed work at his trade in the new town of Pullman. A later venture was as a contractor, with a specialty of pressed brick fronts, and during the five seasons of his work he erected over one mile of frontage each year. A severe attack of bronchitis in the fall of 1887 was the thing which led him to return to the city of Los Angeles and its genial climate once more. After his arrival he soon secured employment with C. Collins, a pioneer builder, and worked for him on the United States custom house and postoffice, the Tenth Street Hotel, gas works and numerous other old-time landmarks. As foreman for D. Kilpatrick, he had charge of the San Bernardino High School, jail and other work. In 1892 he engaged with Mackey & Young, general contractors, afterward on the outfall sewer to the ocean, the State Normal School, Whittier Reform School and many other minor jobs until 1895, when he branched out for himself on the Davies warehouse, the White, Hickson and Kreim buildings on First street, Frankensfield and Grant buildings on Broadway, Wieland Bottling Works, State Normal School in San Diego, all buildings, the Salt Lake freight house, George Ralph building, Tod Ford building on Broadway near Fifth, and Conservative Life Building on Third and Hill streets, besides other large work in connection with B. Lantry Sons on the Santa Fe Railroad, which has been done with



J. C. Liverance



C. M. Serrance.

credit to himself and those connected with him.

In the Builders' Exchange he is a member of the board of directors. Besides his activities in the building business, he has been interested in the development of the Los Angeles oil field and owns some good wells on his property. His connection with Masonry dates from his initiation in the South Gate Lodge of this city, and he is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a Republican and always supports party principles. His marriage, in Los Angeles, united him with Miss Kittie Schindler, who was born in Canton Glarus, Switzerland. Of their union five children were born, namely: Eunice, John, Jr., Kittie, George and Florence.

THEODORIC C. SEVERANCE. Though of remote French extraction, the Severance family came to America from England, and several successive generations have been identified with the history of Massachusetts. In that state, at Old Shelburne, Theodoric Cordenio Severance was born March 1, 1814, a son of Dr. David Severance, a practicing physician through all of his active life, and Diana (Hoyt) Severance. When a young man, fortified by excellent home training and education, the son went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was employed in a bank, and subsequently he was teller in the Bank of Auburn (New York), of which his wife's uncle, James S. Seymour, was the president. On his return to Cleveland, he accepted a position in a leading bank, and later became cashier of the Canal Bank of Cleveland, where he continued until 1855. An important position as an officer in the North Bank of Boston induced him to return to Massachusetts, where he continued until the outbreak of the Civil war, accepting an appointment as collector of the customs at Port Royal, S. C. At the close of the war he returned to Boston, where he remained until his removal to the Pacific coast, in July, 1875.

Shortly after establishing his home in Los Angeles, Mr. Severance, together with H. D. Barrows, assisted in organizing the first Horticultural Society of Southern California, in which he became one of the first officers. During the year of his arrival in California, he purchased ten acres on what is now West Adams street, one of the most choice residence portions of Los Angeles. On this land he laid out Severance street and disposed of a large part of the land; but retained several acres as a homestead, and the residence now occupied by Mrs. Severance. In the parlors of this house were held the first Unitarian services in the city, these being under the charge of Rev. John D. Wells, of Quincy, Mass. After several meetings, an organization was effected, and in the building up of a church for this congregation, both Mr. and Mrs. Severance were deeply interested,

being for some years members of the original board of trustees.

Among the philanthropies which received the benefit of counsel and assistance from Mr. Severance was the Los Angeles Orphan Asylum, in the organization of which he assisted, subsequently filling the position of treasurer, Mrs. Frank A. Gibson holding office as secretary. All through the early days of its history, when its struggles for existence were keen, he continued to be its friend and helper, and finally had the satisfaction of seeing it become a large and prosperous institution. Like a majority of the residents of Massachusetts, he was, before and during war times, a staunch Abolitionist, a member of the Free Soil and Liberty parties, and later the Republican. Being to some extent a man of leisure during the latter half of his life, he was able to associate himself with charitable movements to a degree that was impossible in his earlier years, and in a quiet and unostentatious way he contributed largely of his means and time to worthy philanthropies. In addition to his purchase of city property, he acquired, with members of his family, a large holding in San Bernardino county, comprising two Spanish leagues (over nine thousand acres), embracing a large part of what is now known as the Muscupiabe ranch; six thousand acres of this holding, lying three miles north of the city of San Bernardino, still belongs to the family.

The death of Mr. Severance occurred October 12, 1892. Two years before that he and his wife had celebrated their golden wedding, at which time relatives and friends had gathered at their residence to congratulate them upon the attainment of this auspicious day. Their marriage was one of mutual helpfulness and service. To an unusual degree they were fitted each to promote the other's happiness. Both were educated, cultured and refined; possessing those qualities of mind and heart that enable men and women to be of service to the world. Mrs. Severance was formerly Caroline M. Seymour, of Auburn, N. Y., born in Canandaigua, that state, of Scotch and Dutch descent. Her father, Orson Seymour, a native of Hartford, Conn., was for years, before his death, in 1825, a banker at Canandaigua. Her mother, Caroline M., was born in New York City, a daughter of Dr. Peter Clarke, a surgeon in the war of 1812, and for years a practicing physician of New York City and a member of the staff of the first hospital established there. Mr. Clarke was born in Milton, Conn., to which point his parents had removed from Glasgow, Scotland; his wife was a Miss Fischer, of a Knickerbocker family of New York, of Holland-Dutch descent. Mrs. Caroline M. Seymour died in Buffalo, N. Y., leaving two daughters and a son, namely: Caroline M., Mrs. Severance; J. O., of Los Angeles, and Harriette E., Mrs. Henry Ivison, who died in New

York in 1894. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Severance five children were born, of whom three survive, namely: J. Seymour, of San Francisco; Mark Sibley, of Los Angeles; and Mrs. Julia S. Burrage, of Boston, Mass. The youngest son, Pierre Clarke, who, like his brothers, received the advantages of study in Harvard College, died in Boston in 1889.

While making her home in Ohio Mrs. Severance became one of the early advocates of Woman's Suffrage and from that time to the present she has been earnest in her advocacy of the movement. In 1854 Mrs. Severance delivered the first address by a woman before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Cleveland; and during the next few years was asked to repeat her address on "Humanity: a Definition and a Plea" (which covered logically the unpopular Woman's Rights questions) in cities of Ohio, New York, and later in Boston, before Theodore Parker's Fraternity lecture course. She organized, in 1868, the New England Woman's Club, in Boston, which is claimed to be the first organization under the club title and method in our country, although very near in date to the New York Sorosis. After coming to Los Angeles she organized the first Woman's Club in this city and officiated as president of the same; later also acting as president of the Friday Morning Woman's Club. For one term she was a member of the Library Board. Believing most thoroughly in the kindergarten movement, as expounded by Froebel and other pioneers of the system, she has always been an advocate and supporter of it. During 1878 she started the first Free Kindergarten Association in Los Angeles, and until recently has been its president. Largely through the labors of this organization, after a struggle lasting many years, the kindergarten was made a part of the public school system. However, the association is still continued for the benefit of children under the age required by the state law.

Mrs. Severance has been a close student of the trend of modern thought, and of the relations between labor and capital. Indeed, she is acquainted with these topics to a degree unusual among those not engaged in actual business. Intensely interested in Christian Socialism as the application of the Golden Rule to daily life and public relations, she believes that the wisest statesmanship is that which prepares to meet the crisis now upon us in our industrial conditions, and so avert a violent catastrophe. Like all those who truly love our country, she desires to promote those measures which make for its upbuilding and the permanent prosperity, not merely of a few, but of all its citizens. Advancing years have brought no weakening of her mental powers, but, with faculties preserved and heart mellowed by the passing of the years, she devotes the twilight of her life, as she de-

voted its afternoon, to promoting movements that will help and bless mankind.

FERDINAND NIEMANN. In the province of Hanover, Germany, where he was born March 20, 1853, Ferdinand Niemann grew to manhood upon a farm and received the advantages of study in the national schools and gymnasiums. During the process of the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870, he volunteered in the Prussian army, and served for a year in the Third Regiment Infantry, Guard Corps, at Hanover, after which, in June, 1871, he crossed the ocean to America. For a year he remained in New York City, and in 1872 proceeded to Texas, where his brother still makes his home. During the years that followed, until 1887, he was principally occupied in teaming, by which, together with farming, he accumulated a competence.

On coming to Los Angeles in 1887, Mr. Niemann began taking cement contracts, and has since continued in this business, having orders for work in Santa Monica, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Long Beach and many other towns of Southern California. In Santa Monica he built the foundation for the United Electric Company's plant; also the sixteen-foot wide sidewalk which extends fifteen hundred feet along the ocean front. In Santa Barbara he built the foundation of the United Electric Company's engine and power plant; also the foundation for bath house and plunge bath for the same company in Long Beach, which was the most difficult feat of its kind ever executed on the coast. Among his Los Angeles contracts have been the following; the walk on the Broadway tunnel; West Adams Heights; many contracts for concrete sidewalks, and the foundation for the Sale Lake Railroad depot and concrete work for the same. He has his office at No. 244 South Broadway and his residence at No. 1354 Union avenue. Uniform satisfaction has been given by his work, and his painstaking skill and watchful oversight invariably secure the most accurate results. Besides being a member of the Chamber of Commerce, he is secretary and director of the Cement Contractors' Association, in the organization of which he assisted. Politically he is a Republican and in fraternal relations a member of the Maccabees. In his family there are three sons and one daughter.

ALLAN FRASER. A portion of the estate upon which Mr. Fraser lives was formerly owned by his uncle Donald Fraser who was one of the pioneers of Ventura county and a wharf builder by occupation. An expert in his line, his services were in demand all along the coast, and he constructed wharves at Santa Barbara, Santa Monica and San Francisco, and accumulated quite a fortune from his various enter-

prises. The great bank failure in San Francisco, however, seriously crippled him financially. He afterward turned his attention to the management of his splendid ranch, the principal industry of which was fruit raising. In spite of his successes he led a somewhat lonely life and never married, and at his death in 1890 the property reverted to the heirs, of whom Allan Fraser was one.

The father of Allan Fraser, Thomas by name, was one of the heirs of the wharf builder, and came to California in 1889 with his wife and eight children, Allan, Silas, Christine, John, Grant, Lizzie, Ella and Daniel. He built himself and family a fine residence in 1891, but did not long enjoy his home upon his brother Donald's estate, for his death occurred in 1895. The children all live upon the ranch, as does the mother, who was before her marriage Mary Jane McPhee of Nova Scotia. Seventy acres of the property is planted with fruits and walnuts, the walnuts having been planted thirteen years ago by the uncle, Donald, and the apricots eight years ago by the father and his oldest son, Allan. The latter added to the original land in 1899 by the purchase of three hundred and twenty additional acres, so that the property now aggregates six hundred and forty acres. Of this one half belongs to Allan Fraser, three hundred acres to the mother and twenty acres to Silas. It is all under cultivation, and a portion is irrigated by the Ventura Water, Light and Power Company, eighty-five acres alone being planted in beans, an unusually large crop for this part of the county.

In 1893 Mr. Fraser married Louise, daughter of Ambrose Prientener, of Switzerland, and of this union there are four children, Ida, Willie, Robert and Margaret. Mr. Fraser built a commodious home for his family in 1899, the exterior constructed with reference to a fine appearance and the interior fitted with all modern conveniences. In politics he is a Democrat, but as regards local elections independent. His wife is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and his mother affiliates with the Presbyterian denomination.

WILLIAM HENDERSON. As one who has evolved advanced theories on the subject of plumbing and general sanitation, the name of William Henderson is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. Did not his former splendid services in connection with the city of Boston entitle him to appreciation, the fact that in the brain of the humble and obscure plumber's apprentice was conceived the system of plumbing now adopted in all of the principal cities of the United States would place him at the head of those humane benefactors and social scientists who have met the problem of municipal cleanliness and therefore municipal health.

In the fashioning of his worthy career Mr. Henderson has striven unaided from either the standpoint of money or influence, for his earliest fortunes were allied to responsibility and the necessity for caring for himself and a large family. For the first twenty years of his life he was reared in Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born May 21, 1844, the scion of an old Scottish family who had long held their own in the marts of trade. The paternal grandfather, James, was born in Shettleston, Lanarkshire, and was a hand loom weaver by occupation, an industry engaged in by many of his forefathers. His son, another James, the father of William, was also a native of Shettleston, near Glasgow, and in his youth learned the art of hand loom weaving from his father. Afterwards branching out into the mercantile business in Glasgow, he manufactured sewed muslin, and also became a wholesale shipper and ship-owner on the Clyde, engaging principally in the Mediterranean trade. He was a man of varied and vital interests, and in 1832 was one of the leaders in the Chartist agitation in Glasgow, the members of which were armed and prepared to fight Great Britain, should that country ignore the demand for a Reform Bill. Fortunately for future events, the government yielded, and this circumstance is recognized as the beginning of the British liberal party. The breadth of mind of Mr. Henderson and the humanitarian nature of his instincts were best illustrated by his attitude in regard to the slavery question in the United States, during which he sided most emphatically with the cause of the Union. He was not unfamiliar with this land of large possibility, for in 1847, accompanied by two of his wife's brothers, and his own son James, he traveled over a considerable portion of the eastern states, and it may have been the reflection of his appreciation of the chances here represented which caused him in later years to advise his son, William, not to waste his time in Great Britain, but to go to America. Mr. Henderson was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his death occurred in April of 1865, at the age of sixty-four years. The handloom weaving industry was an occupation also on the maternal side of the house, for the mother of William Henderson, formerly Janet Martin, a native also of Lanarkshire, was a daughter of William Martin, a hand loom weaver. James Martin, the son of William, was a member of the city council, and a judge on the bench of Glasgow for twenty years, and because of his radical rulings and wise decisions attained to great celebrity. He was an extreme radical, and one of the leaders of the Chartist party, and his ability and fame also were handed down for safe keeping to his son, James Henderson Martin, who is following in the judicial footsteps of his distinguished sire. Mrs.

Henderson, who died when comparatively a young woman, was the mother of nine children, of whom William is the only one living.

When twelve years of age, William began a six years' apprenticeship as a plumber, and after completing his trade found a position awaiting him in Liverpool, England, as foreman of a large plumbing concern. In 1865 he returned to Glasgow as foreman in the shop where he had formerly been an apprentice, later taking a trip to Dublin, Ireland, but eventually returning to his former position in Liverpool. In 1873 he came to America and located in New York City, intending to there follow his trade, but owing to the panic of that year removed to Boston, which happened to be the same year as the great fire. He secured a position in a large shop, and the thought and intelligent application which he had bestowed upon his trade won for him almost immediate recognition as a man of more than ordinary resource. In 1876 he did the plumbing of Wellesley College, and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but the first practical test of the system devised by him in 1862, while an apprentice, was on the residence of Hon. E. L. Philbrick. This system is known as an anti-syphon air-pipe system of plumbing, with disconnecting trap between sewer and dwelling. This was placed in all of the palatial homes of Back Bay, Boston, and in the public buildings, and impressed the excellence of the system not only upon the city officials, but upon government representatives, so that Mr. Henderson was employed by the nation to submit tests of his theory before the United States National Board of Health at the Mechanics Fair Building in Boston in 1882.

Owing to the strenuous nature of his life in Boston, Mr. Henderson became conscious of a limit to his endurance, and realized the desirability of a change of climate and associations. He therefore chose California as climatically and commercially in his favor, and upon locating in Los Angeles in 1884 started a plumbing business on the corner of Main and Third streets. In 1892 he bought the ground and built his present business place, which is 50x60 feet in ground dimensions; and located on the corner of West Adams and Magnolia streets. The business is now conducted under the firm name of William Henderson & Sons, and among the buildings and residences in Los Angeles which have been fitted out by them may be mentioned the following: the residences of General Chaffee, Mrs. Kelley, J. Wigmore, J. S. Slauson, Judge Silent, J. and A. O. Smith, H. T. Lee, Dr. Nelson Keeley, Flint, Whiting, Foster, and Vermillion, Lewis, etc.; the Long Beach and Monrovia Hotels; Keller's Hotel at Santa Monica, besides many other public buildings scattered throughout Southern Califor-

nia, including the Women's Temperance Union.

While living at Glasgow, Scotland, Mr. Henderson married Agnes Cockburn, a native of Glasgow, and of this union there have been twelve children, ten of whom are living, viz.: James, a plumber in Petaluma, Cal.; Mrs. Agnes Loricke, of Los Angeles; David, who is ranching; Janet, at home; George and Edward Philbrook, who are in partnership with Mr. Henderson; Mrs. Lizzie Douhnor, of Los Angeles; Douglas, Mrs. McCombs, of Los Angeles; Hazel and Pauline, who are at home. William, the fifth child, and Dougal, the seventh, died in Los Angeles. Mr. Henderson by no means confines his interests to the plumbing business, but has substantially entered into various enterprises in the vicinity. The Henderson subdivision of nine acres, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets and Western and Dunkar avenues, is but one of his numerous real-estate possessions in the city, and of which he still owns thirty-five lots. He owns a ranch at Clearwater, which is rented by his son David. He is fraternally associated with the Masons, having joined that organization in Boston, where also he was elevated to the Royal Arch Chapter. Formerly he was a Knight of Pythias. He is a member of the Master Plumbers' Association, and has probably done more to elevate the popular idea on sanitation as viewed through the eyes of a profound thinker and student of social and economic conditions than any individual on the Pacific coast. Nevertheless, he has found public education along these lines a matter to be conducted with extreme patience, for not all are amenable to innovations which suggest future welfare rather than immediate expenditure and convenience. Many practical inventions are credited to Mr. Henderson, not the least important of which are the Automatic Closet System Valve, patented in July of 1878; the Automatic Grass Sprinkler, to dispense with the use of hose; the Portable Grease Trap and Unique Waste, and numerous other valuable improvements connected with the plumbing business which have been given to the public and not patented.

PAUL HAUPT. Although not a native of the United States, Mr. Haupt has no recollection of any home other than this country. He was born near Gerlitz, Prussia, Germany, October 13, 1852, and was less than three years of age when, in the spring of 1855, his father, August, brought the mother and three children from Hamburg to New York in a sailing vessel, and from there to Louisville, Ky., where he gave his attention to the building business for many years, having learned the carpenter's trade under his father, continuing with him until he had gained a mastery of the occupation.



C. S. A. Johnson

The growing city of St. Paul attracted Mr. Haupt to its activities in 1880 and there he became a contractor and builder. His work was not limited to his home city nor indeed to Minnesota, but extended as far west as Washington and Oregon. Included among his contracts were those for the Fidelity Trust Building at Tacoma, the Pacific National Bank at Tacoma, a part of the Northern Pacific shops at Tacoma, Library and Ladd buildings in Portland, and numerous others, representing a value of almost \$400,000 for his eighteen months of work. Among his contracts in St. Paul were those for numerous business blocks and public buildings. During the fall of 1893 he came to California and has since engaged in contracting and building in Los Angeles, where, among many contracts, he has had those for the residence of A. M. Ozmun and the Ozmun building on Fifth between Broadway and Hill; the Jacobi and E. P. Bryan buildings, the church and hospital at the Soldiers' Home, an ice plant for the Distilled Ice and Cold Storage Company, and the residence of Victor Ponet, the eight-story Los Angeles Trust Company Building, also the twelve-story Union Trust Company Building, now under way, and many other noted contracts. He has his office in the Laughlin building and his residence at No. 400 West Thirty-third street. While living in St. Paul he married Miss Alma Lindahl, who was born in Rockford, Ill. Their children are Edward Paul, William Frederick and Norma Lindahl. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

The political views of Mr. Haupt bring him into affiliation with the Republican party, whose local and national tickets he uniformly supports. His connection with Masonry dates from his residence in Louisville, Ky., and he is now a member of the Southern California Lodge, F. & A. M. He was raised to the chapter degree in Sigma Chapter, Louisville, and to the commandery in Damascus Commandery, St. Paul, and is now connected with Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T. On the organization of the Builders' Exchange he was chosen its second vice-president, and also for three years served in the capacity of a director.

CHARLES S. HAUGHERTY. The position which Mr. Haugherty holds, that of manager of the Buckeye ranch, he has filled since 1887. The property lies in the El Cajon valley, near the village of Bostonia, San Diego county, and embraces one hundred and seventy-seven acres, owned by the Harbough brothers, of Cleveland, Ohio. Seventy-five acres are under cultivation to raisin grapes, five acres are in oranges, and the balance is utilized for hay and pasture land. All of the improvements now noticeable are the result of the energy and ju-

dicious oversight of the present manager, who has spared no pains to bring the estate to the highest possible degree of cultivation.

HON. C. F. A. JOHNSON. The records of the Johnson family show that they were among the early settlers of Maine. Dr. Abner, son of Isaac Johnson, was born at Sullivan, Hancock county, that state, February 22, 1786, and after graduating in medicine established himself as a practitioner in Waterford and Sullivan. During the war of 1812 he held a commission as surgeon. During much of his active life he devoted himself to the manufacture of Johnson's liniment, which became a famous household remedy and is still made and sold, put up in the same form as in the original. In 1812 he married Julia Sargent, who was born in Boston, Mass., August 30, 1786, and died in Wethersfield, Conn., June 30, 1878. Like her husband, she was throughout life a faithful adherent of the Congregational Church.

One of the well-known figures in the colonial history of Massachusetts was Col. Paul Dudley Sargent, father of Mrs. Johnson, and special interest attaches to his history because he was one of those brave heroes to whom the United States owes its independence. Born in Salem, Mass., in 1745, he was a young man when British tyranny aroused the colonies to arms. He took part in the memorable Boston tea party. At his own expense he outfitted a regiment, and this was one of nineteen that constituted General Washington's camp at Cambridge in July, 1775. With the young Marquis de Lafayette at times he shared the honor of being aide-de-camp to Washington. Among the engagements in which he bore a part were those of Bunker Hill, Long Island, New York City, Trenton and Princeton, and in later life he loved to recall that stirring night when, with his illustrious general and other brave men, he crossed the Delaware and surprised the British and Hessians in camp. Almost the whole of his private fortune was sacrificed for the cause of the young republic, and when he retired from the army, at the expiration of three years of active service, he found himself obliged to begin anew. After the close of the war he took up mercantile pursuits, but finally retired to a small farm near Sullivan, Me., and there he passed from time to eternity September 28, 1828. His honorable service for his country and his sacrifice of private fortune for the public good endeared him to all patriots. Many well-known men, among them Talleyrand, came to his little home in Maine to enjoy his hospitality and talk over with him the stirring scenes in which he had borne a part. Patriotism and large mental resources came to him by inheritance, as his father, Col. Epes Sargent, was a man of ability; and his mother was a daughter of Governor

John Winthrop by his marriage to Ann Dudley, granddaughter of Governor Thomas Dudley of Connecticut. The marriage of Paul Dudley Sargent united him with Lucy, daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Smith) Saunders, the latter a daughter of Rev. Thomas Smith, of Portland, Me., and the former a member of the council of Massachusetts during the troubles with England that ended in the war for independence.

In the family of Dr. Abner and Julia (Sargent) Johnson there were three daughters and four sons, but one alone survives, this being Charles Fitz Abner Johnson, of Long Beach, Cal., the subject of this narrative. One son, Dudley, enlisted as a lieutenant in the Seventeenth Maine Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville. Another son, Thomas, who came to California in 1850, died of cholera on the American river the following year. The fourth son, Samuel, died in Bangor, Me. Among the daughters there was one, Mrs. Charlotte McKay, who served throughout the Civil war as a nurse and later wrote an interesting history of her experiences in the army. In recognition of her faithfulness, the regiment with which she was for a long time presented her with a diamond Maltese cross.

The next to the oldest in the family was Charles Fitz Abner Johnson, who was born in Sullivan, Me., February 10, 1827. He studied classics in Bangor Theological Seminary, and later attended Gorham Academy. After a period of clerking in Bangor, he went to Cincinnati and learned telegraphy, thence went by boat to New Orleans, and in 1849 took passage on a sailing vessel to the Chagres river and the Isthmus of Panama. From there he took the ship, Oregon, to San Francisco. Like all forty-niners, he tried his luck at mining, his first experience being on the Yuba river. Later, as a freighter, he took the first mule-train of provisions to Yreka. In 1852 he returned east via Panama and engaged in the lumbering business on the Aroostook and St. John's rivers. One of the most successful enterprises in which he was engaged was the manufacture of potato starch, and in this at one time he had the largest business in the whole world, having ten steam mills in different parts of Aroostook county. It was not until he came to California in 1889, that he sold out his manufacturing plant. Besides this enterprise he was extensively engaged in merchandising and had a bank at Presque Isle. At the same time he bore a very active part in political affairs, being, indeed, one of the most influential Republicans in all Maine. His acquaintance included the leaders of the party throughout the country, and he was more than once visited by Garfield, Blaine, and other men of national fame. In 1884 he was state elector on the Blaine ticket and had the honor of casting his ballot for that candidate in Augusta, Me.

When Mr. Johnson first came to California, it was as a young man, without influence or means. When he came a second time, forty years had elapsed since the occasion of his first visit; the country had undergone marvelous changes; he himself had made an honorable record as a business man and progressive citizen, and had accumulated a competency sufficient to provide every comfort for his declining years. Selecting Riverside as a suitable location, he bought twenty acres on Palm avenue and engaged in horticulture there for six years. In 1895 he removed to Long Beach and erected an attractive home on Cedar avenue. Upon the reincorporation of Long Beach, in the fall of 1897, he was elected a trustee, and by the board was chosen its president, thus being the first mayor of the reorganized town. As is generally known, Long Beach had passed through a season of great depression, and business was at a standstill. No improvements had been made owing to lack of funds, and no new settlers were drawn here, although the climate was all that the most exacting could demand. Largely through his efforts a radical change was made. Improvements were instituted, the city hall lot was purchased and the city hall erected; the pavilion was built; and he also recommended the establishment of an electric light plant and sewerage system, but neither suggestion was carried out at that time, although thousands of dollars would have been saved to the city had the work not been deferred. He was a director in the Bank of Long Beach and a stockholder in the Savings Bank. Here, as in the east, he was a staunch supporter of Republican principles and of the men pledged to promote these principles.

The first marriage of Mr. Johnson united him with Sarah C. Jewett, who was born in Gardiner, Me., a daughter of Samuel Jewett, and a sister of G. K. Jewett, who was president of a railroad in Maine. Her father was born in Massachusetts, as was also her mother, a Miss Kimball. While visiting at Fallbrook, Cal., Mrs. Sarah Johnson died; the body was brought to Riverside for interment. Of this marriage five children were born, three of whom attained maturity, viz.: Mrs. Louise Frémont Selfridge, of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Kate Dudley Wheelock, of Riverside; and Edward Jewett, who is engaged in the insurance business in Boston, and who brought the first ostriches to this country from South Africa, where he had spent a year studying the habits of the birds. Mr. Johnson had an adopted son, Hon. T. H. Phair, known as the "Starch King," who is a member of the Republican state central committee of Maine, and at one time was state senator. Another adopted son, Percy A. Johnson, is a large rancher of Fallbrook, Cal., and a member of the Board of Trade there.

In Riverside occurred the marriage of Mr.

Johnson and Mrs. Harriet (Campbell) Hart, who was born in Griswold, Conn., a daughter of E. F. and Mary E. (Burlingame) Campbell, natives of Connecticut. Her paternal grandfather, Napoleon Bonaparte Campbell, was born in the Nutmeg state, of Scotch descent, and her maternal grandfather was Capt. Peter Burlingame, also a member of a prominent family of that state. In an early day E. F. Campbell settled in Janesville, Wis., where he engaged in merchandising, but later he removed his business to Ashley, Ill., and there died. His wife died in Janesville. They had only two children, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Roberts, the latter of Fond du Lac, Wis. In the female seminary of Janesville Mrs. Johnson received excellent advantages. Shortly after leaving school she became the wife of Josiah F. Hart, and with him she went to Europe in 1875. During the period of their residence on the continent Mr. Hart studied the pipe organ, while his wife devoted herself to art. The natural talent which she possesses was cultivated under the best masters, and such was her success that one of her paintings was accepted for the exposition at Brussels. Especially has she attracted favorable criticism in her studies from life, which are exceptionally well executed, indeed, seemingly perfect in the smallest details. The period of foreign study Mr. Hart also found of the greatest benefit, and from the time of his return to America in 1880 until his death in 1887 he was known as a fine pipe organist. In 1884 he and his wife came to California and settled at Riverside, and after his death she continued to reside there until her second marriage. She is a charter member of the Ebell Society, which she has the honor of serving as president, and in addition she is actively connected with the Eastern Star. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson became members of the Congregational Church, in which he was a deacon. While living in Maine he was one of the founders of the church of that denomination in Presque Isle. He was made a Mason in Ashland, Me., and after coming to Long Beach became a charter member of the blue lodge in this city.

Mr. Johnson died May 27, 1902, and was buried in Riverside.

EDWARD HENDERSON, M. D. During the years of his residence in Pomona Dr. Henderson has not only built up an excellent practice, but has also engaged to some extent in horticulture, which he finds a pleasant relaxation from professional duties. Like the majority of the citizens, he was attracted to this place by reason of its delightful climate and a desire on his part to escape the storms and blizzards incident to life east of the Rocky mountains. January, 1891, found him a newcomer among the people of Pomona, but in the years that

have since elapsed he has won his way to their friendship and has gained their confidence through his professional skill.

The early education of Dr. Henderson was obtained in Jefferson county, Iowa, where he was born in 1850. On completing his school studies, he took up medicine, and in 1874 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, after which he engaged in practice in Iowa, first at Batavia, and later at Cromwell. In 1891 he came to Pomona, and, finding the climate all that could be desired, he located here permanently, since which time he has conducted a general practice.

For two years Dr. Henderson was president of the board of health, of which he is now secretary. He is a member of the Pomona Board of Trade. Along the line of his profession he is connected with the Pomona Valley Medical Society, the Los Angeles Academy of Medicine and the Southern California Medical Society. Fraternally he is past grand of the Odd Fellows' lodge, a member of the Masonic blue lodge, the Fraternal Aid and the Independent Order of Foresters. By his marriage to Alice Caldwell, a native of Vermont, he has two children, namely: Evelyn, who is the wife of Albert Hummill, of Seattle, Wash.; and Ralph Stanley. The latter, when a fifteen-year-old boy, won at the Gun Club meeting twenty-three out of twenty-five shots, which is the best record in Southern California. The doctor, too, is an expert shot and is now acting as president of the Gun Club, in whose meetings he maintains the keenest interest.

LAWRENCE HOHL, proprietor of the Pico market in Los Angeles, was born in Ailingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, April 27, 1866, and was reared and educated in his native land. While still very young he gained a fair knowledge of the ways of bakers, for his father, Sebastian, and his grandfather, Valentine, were knights of the flour bin, and devoted their years of activity to concocting appetizing and nourishing pies, cakes and bread. Sebastian Hohl and his wife, Regina (Richter) Hohl, were born in Wurtemberg, and the former is now retired from active business life. Of their children five sons and one daughter attained maturity, Lawrence being the second child. He remained at home and assisted his father with the bakery until seventeen years of age, after which he spent a year in farming, and in 1884 immigrated to the United States, arriving in New York harbor May 12. At once he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he worked in a medical manufacturing laboratory for Ashenback & Miller for ten months, after which he took his way to San Antonio, Tex., and worked in a dairy owned by John App, for three months. Next he became a coachman for Gustav Gross, the

banker, and at the end of thirteen months engaged in learning the butcher business with Mr. Schultz.

In June of 1887 Mr. Hohl came to San Francisco, Cal., and in July arrived at Los Angeles, where for a week he was employed in the Atlas Mill, and was then with Samuel Meyer for a year. Subsequently he was employed by Frank Schade, Therbach & Weaver, and was with Wicker for two and a half years, and then formed a partnership with Mr. Strauber on Montreal street, an association which was severed at the end of three months. He was then with Charles Gassen for four years, after which he started the Pico market at No. 1422 West Pico street. The excellent business methods of Mr. Hohl have drawn a constantly increasing patronage, aided, no doubt, by the affable and agreeable manner of the proprietor, and his never-failing effort to please. Politically Mr. Hohl is a Democrat, and he is fraternally associated with the Sons of Herman and the Modern Woodmen of America.

PERRY A. HOWARD. On coming to the United States from Ireland, Samuel Howard settled in New York, but later, removing to Wisconsin, became a farmer in Green Lake county. His son, C. A., a native of Rochester, N. Y., acquired large interests in the vicinity of Kingston, Wis., where he made his home many years. At a later date he became a large stock raiser near Sun Prairie, Wis. About 1880 he settled in Lawrence, Kans., and directed his attention to the oversight of his large ranch in Russell county. His death occurred in February, 1885. While residing in Wisconsin he married Phoebe Jane Perry, who was born in New Hampshire, a daughter of Samuel Perry, and a member of a colonial family of New England. After the death of her husband she came to California and died in Los Angeles when sixty-three years of age. Her four children are residents of this city, namely: Charles H., Perry A., Mrs. Myrtle Vories and Mrs. Daisy B. Fuller.

On the home farm near Kingston, Green Lake county, Wis., Perry A. Howard was born November 15, 1860. At the age of nineteen years he was graduated from the Wisconsin State Normal at Whitewater and the next year, 1880, removed to Lawrence, Kans., afterward assisting his father in the management of the large stock ranch in Russell county. Shortly after the death of his father the ranch was sold and he removed to Alma, Kans., where he bought one-half interest in the Bank of Wabunsee county, and for three years acted as cashier of that institution. Selling out in 1888, he came to California, settling in Los Angeles, where he now makes his home. As secretary of the board of park commissioners, he was an

integral factor in the beginning of the park improvements, and much of the planning which has evolved the beautiful Westlake, Elysian and East Los Angeles parks, originated during those four years of his service. From 1892 until 1894 he was street superintendent of Los Angeles, having been elected on the Republican ticket, and during his term he superintended the building of about thirty miles of street sewer. In 1894 he took up general contracting, and has since made a specialty of the building of streets, in which line he has perhaps accomplished more than any other contractor of the city. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange and a participant in all the movements for the benefit of the trade. His contracts have been executed with such promptness and fidelity that he has become recognized as a leader in his occupation and occupies a distinctive place among his fellow-craftsmen.

In Victor, Mitchell county, Kans., Mr. Howard married Miss Nettie Farrand, who was born in Iowa and removed to Kansas with her father, James Wesley Farrand, a veteran of the Civil war. The three children born of their union are John Wesley, Perry Alonzo, Jr. and Irene. The family attend Immanuel Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Howard is a member. Ever since attaining his majority Mr. Howard has been a voter in behalf of Republican principles. In Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., he was made a Mason, while his initiation into Odd Fellows Order occurred in Semi-Tropic Lodge No. 371, to which and to the encampment he still belongs. Other organizations which enroll him as a member are the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Los Angeles Court, Independent Order of Foresters; La Fiesta Camp No. 63, Woodmen of the World; and Hermosa Lodge No. 33, Fraternal Brotherhood.

LOUIS JACOBI. The vicinity of Marburg, in Prussia, Germany, is the locality around which cluster the early associations and memories of Mr. Jacobi, who was born there July 2, 1850, the third in a family of five children and the only one of the number to seek a home in America. His father, Ludvig Jacobi, was the son of a contractor and builder and himself became a large railroad contractor, rendering skillful work not only in the laying of tracks but also in the construction of large tunnels. After some years he gave up contracting and became the proprietor of a flour and grist mill, in which business his last years were spent. In early manhood he married Louisa Morer, whose entire life, like his own, was passed in Germany.

Under the careful oversight of his father, Louis Jacobi acquired in youth a thorough knowledge of millwrighting. On attaining his



B F Hayden

majority he crossed the ocean to the United States, settling first in Putnam county, Ill., but in a short time going to Hazleton, Luzerne county, Pa., where he secured employment at the carpenter's trade. On returning to Putnam county, Ill., he followed carpentering and milling. The year 1877 found him in the Gunnison district of Colorado, where he continued building, but at the same time became interested in mining. He was a pioneer of the San Juan country, where he was employed as foreman in the building of bridges and depots for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Drifting still further toward the west, he came to California in 1883, and for two years was engaged as foreman of buildings in San Francisco.

Since 1885 Mr. Jacobi has made his home in Los Angeles. One of his first jobs here was as assistant foreman in the building of the Bradbury residence, after which he took the contract for the Bradbury hotel in Monrovia and later was foreman of the Phillips block, now occupied by the People's store. This was the first large business block built in Los Angeles and was four stories in height, with a basement. As foreman he was connected with the building of the convent on Pico Heights and the Orphans' home on Boyle Heights. The success which had rewarded his efforts and the large acquaintance he had formed in building circles led him to begin taking contracts, and later years have proved the wisdom of this step. He had the contract for the Tajo building on First and Broadway for Mr. Bradbury, the contracts for the city fire department's headquarters on South Hill, for numerous business houses in the center of the city, the Blaisdell residence on Figueroa and Adams streets, two houses for Mr. Waller on Boyle Heights, the De Mange residence, also on Boyle Heights, and many other substantial and commodious residences.

In Los Angeles Mr. Jacobi married Miss Louisa G. Schillinger, who was born in Bavaria, and by whom he has four children, Carl, Mary, John and Walter. The family occupy a residence at No. 612 North St. Louis street, which was built by Mr. Jacobi, and in addition to this, he has built up and now owns other property. Along the line of his occupation, he is connected with the Builders' Exchange and is a charter member of the Master Builders' Association. At national elections he casts his ballot for Republican candidates. With his family he is identified with the Presbyterian Church and a contributor to the activities of the denomination. While in Putnam county, Ill., he was made a Mason, and after coming to Los Angeles he became a charter member of Hollenbeck Lodge No. 319, F. & A. M. Later he was raised to the Royal Arch degree in Signet

Chapter No. 57, and is besides a member of the Grand Council of Los Angeles. Another fraternity with which he is associated and in whose activities he maintains an interest is the Royal Arcanum.

B. T. HAYDEN. The recollections of Mr. Hayden often travel backward to the days when, as a boy of twelve years, he crossed the plains with his parents. It was during the period of the Civil war, when the Indians were particularly troublesome and hostile, and the party to which he belonged was in constant danger of depredations. The services of the twelve-year-old boy were utilized as a body guard, and he did his duty with all the faithfulness of a veteran. Fourteen head of cattle and ten head of horses were driven through to Union county, Ore., where all at last landed, unharmed.

Mr. Hayden was born in Illinois, December 1, 1850, and was fourth in a family of four sons and five daughters. His father, William Hayden, a native of Kentucky, and a pioneer of Illinois, removed from there to Texas, thence to Missouri, later to Iowa, and finally crossed the plains to Oregon. In all the places of his residence he made a specialty of raising cattle and horses. Arriving in Oregon, he homesteaded and pre-empted three hundred and twenty acres in Union county, of which his family were the first settlers. In time the Cove (as his ranch was called) became a favorite stopping place for travelers through the then sparsely settled state, and he gained many warm friends through his open-handed hospitality. His death occurred in Moneta, Cal., in 1895, when he was seventy-two years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Ervin, was born in Ohio and now makes her home in Oregon.

Exceedingly few were the advantages which Mr. Hayden enjoyed during his boyhood years. His time was spent in the saddle rather than the schoolroom, and this was not only because he preferred the former, but also because there were no schools near his Oregon home. His skill in breaking horses was a matter of comment among all acquaintances. At one time the Umatilla Indians had a horse that had nearly killed three of the best Indian riders and beat them out. When he heard that no one was able to subdue this horse, he straightway looked it up. He finally bought the animal and when he had broken and trained it, there was no finer saddle horse in the whole country. While some Indians were friendly in those days, as a rule they were treacherous and hostile. On one occasion he had to ride alone eighteen miles from Washo Ferry to Farewell Bend on the Snake river. Friends advised him not to start on the journey, believing he would be killed, but he was too brave to give up. After he had gone

some distance he found that two Indians were following him on horses. He stopped at a sudden turn in the road, and when they rode up, they found a gun pointed at them. Under these circumstances they made no attempt to molest him, but quietly pursued their way.

After having homesteaded and pre-empted a farm in Willowa county, Ore., Mr. Hayden remained there for nine years. In addition, he bought four hundred and eighty acres of school land, which was utilized as a sheep ranch, but this property he afterward sold. Conditions of health led him to remove to California, where he settled at Moneta and purchased twenty acres of timber land. A residence was soon built and other improvements made. For four years he conducted a general mercantile business, for a similar period served as postmaster, and he has also been a promoter of the Moneta Canning Company, of which he is now president. He built Hayden's hall, which is a substantial building, adapted for a theatre and for lodge purposes. Besides these various interests, he was a half-owner of a warehouse.

In Union county, Ore., Mr. Hayden married Miss Margaret Huffman, who was born in Missouri, her father, John Huffman, having migrated to that state from Virginia. They have two children, Hazel G. and Audrey W. Mrs. Hayden is identified with the Ladies Order of Maccabees and Fraternal Brotherhood, while Mr. Hayden is connected with the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Knights of Pythias. In politics, though reared in the Democratic faith, he has for some years been an active supporter of the Republican party.

ERNEST JENSEN. The industrial calendar of Los Angeles contains no name more prominently identified with brick manufacturing than is that of Jensen, of the firm of Jensen & Hadacheck, of Pico Heights. Ernest Jensen, one of the substantial and successful members of the family of that name, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, near Meldorf, December 11, 1861, a son of Christian and Johanna (Royer) Jensen, natives of the same locality. Christian Jensen, as well as his father before him, was a brick manufacturer, and came to America in 1883, his death occurring in Los Angeles. The grandfather Royer was a stone-mason and blacksmith in Schleswig-Holstein. There were eight children born to Christian Jensen and his wife, four of whom are living, and of these, Dora and Henry live in Los Angeles, while Christina is a resident of Wisconsin.

As became the son of a brick manufacturer, Ernest Jensen gained familiarity in his extreme youth with the different departments of the industry, and at the same time laid in a store of useful information at the public schools of Meldorf. From his fifteenth year he was actively

associated with his father in business, and in 1881 immigrated to America via Hamburg, the steamer arriving in Philadelphia from Liverpool after a voyage of eleven days. At Chicago, Ill., Mr. Jensen engaged at his trade as foreman of the works of Mayer & Toll, a position maintained with credit and success until 1887. He then resigned to come to Los Angeles, where his brother Henry was already located, and where he assumed the foremanship of the latter's brick yard for over ten years. In 1899 he started in to manufacture brick on Sixteenth street and Western avenue under the firm name of Jensen & Hadacheck, the business being conducted under the name of the Pico Heights Brickyards. A good quality of clay is found in convenient quantities, and the firm turn out enormous numbers of brick annually.

In Chicago, Ill., Mr. Jensen married Lena Bruhn, a native of Meldorf, Schleswig-Holstein. Of this union there is one child, Johanna. Mr. Jensen is a Republican in political affiliation, and is fraternally associated with the Maccabees and the Fraternal Brotherhood. With his wife he attends the German Lutheran Church. He is one of the solid business men of this part of the county, and is esteemed by all who enjoy his friendship or are associated with him in a business way.

JOHN SHIELS. One of the well-known business establishments of Riverside is that of John Shiels & Sons. The senior member of this firm, a pioneer of Riverside, came to California in 1883 and at once embarked in business as a tinsmith. Having little capital, his first ventures were on a very small scale. His shop was at first located on Main near Ninth street. After a time he began to devote considerable attention to plumbing and his success was so gratifying that he acquired a prominent position among the plumbers of the city and was engaged in contracts of importance, representing large amounts of money. Since 1891 he has had his shop at Tenth and Market streets.

During 1886 the sons of Mr. Shiels, Charles M. and William Frederick Shiels, were admitted into partnership, and the title became John Shiels & sons, since which time it has continued as such. The sons, being capable and energetic young men, have proved of the greatest assistance to their father, and are aiding in maintaining the reputation of the firm at the high standard established years ago. Among their contracts may be mentioned those for the McNabb and Crawford residences on Magnolia avenue, A. P. Johnson's house on Palm avenue, and the residences of William Irving, John Mylne and Mr. Henderson at Arlington Heights. In addition, they have also had contracts for sewer work.

AUGUSTUS C. HAZZARD. It is not strange that Mr. Hazzard should have found in the ministry an outlet for his earnest religious spirit. He began to preach in 1854, and was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1857. During the following seven years he was devoted to his duties in the church, his labors in Michigan ending in 1864. Owing to failing health, he was obliged to consider the matter of a change of climate and surroundings, and the far west seemed to offer a surcease from physical disability. He accordingly journeyed hence by way of Panama and San Francisco, and upon arriving at his destination at once assumed charge of the Santa Rosa station. After a short time he went to St. Helena, in the Napa valley, where he continued his ministerial work. He was for a time on the Sacramento circuit, and at different times stationed at various points throughout California, and now remains in the Southern California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1883 Mr. Hazzard took up his permanent residence with the early pioneers of Whittier, the land at that time being covered with great stretches of barren waste. And here, also, his strong and ardent personality was a factor for good, for he taught and exemplified the gospel of mercy and good-will. Interested to a large degree in farming and horticulture, he at first secured about one thousand acres of the promising soil, the majority of which he later disposed of to other agriculturists. At the present time his attention is entirely given to horticulture, and he has one hundred and fifty acres under English walnuts and twenty-five acres under citrus fruits.

ALLEN W. NEIGHBOURS. Though a resident of the vicinity of Downey since 1865, Mr. Neighbours was not then a newcomer, having previously lived in San Bernardino since 1853. In 1863 Mr. Neighbours crossed the plains with an ox-team in a train of emigrants, facing dangers of the most pronounced kind, and located at the end of their journey in San Bernardino, Cal., finally going to the vicinity of Downey, which has since been his home. He was one of the earliest pioneers of the district, and has, during the course of his life here, witnessed many changes and improvements, the credit for which is due in a large measure to his assistance and interest in the development of the latent resources. He was married twice; his first wife, Priscilla Burrow, died in Arkansas. Elizabeth McCann, his second wife, was a native of Tennessee, and seven of their children survive.

In national politics Mr. Neighbours is a Democrat and interested in all of the undertakings of his party. Vitally interested in the cause of education, he was chosen to serve for several years on the school board as a trustee. He is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut

Growers' Association, incorporated. Essentially a self-made man, he has won the approval and esteem of the entire community by his attitude toward matters pertaining to the well-being of the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Neighbours have a fine ranch of fifty-five acres of land, about twenty acres of which are in walnuts.

JAMES FLETCHER ISBELL. Upon the arrival of Mr. Isbell in Southern California in 1868 great herds of cattle and sheep roamed at will and grazed on the uplands and in the meadows. His first place of residence was at one time included in the home ranch of Don Pio Pico, the last Spanish governor of California. In Spanish the title of the property was Rancho Passo de Bartolo Veja. The governor was a loyal American citizen and a gentleman of the old school, dignified and courtly. He proved a good friend to Mr. Isbell; the latter raised a crop of corn on his ranch with only once irrigating the land. Don Pio Pico offered to sell him all the land he wished at \$20 per acre, and to wait for payment until he had harvested his crops. This offer Mr. Isbell refused, although he has ever since regretted doing so. Instead, he went to Orange county in 1872 and bought twenty acres of land for \$30 an acre, but traded ten of the acres for orange trees to plant on the balance of the property. In addition he bought five acres, thus having fifteen acres, which he later sold for \$500 per acre. The increase in the value of the property was due to his efforts in the interests of irrigation. He was instrumental in the organization of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company, which bought out the Chapman & Glassell Company. The old ditch was not large enough to accommodate the demand for water, and Mr. Isbell was one of sixteen men who went to Los Angeles and bought out the old company. They built what was practically a new ditch, and by cutting a tunnel they created a forty-foot water power, which is used by the Olive Milling Company. The ditch cost about \$65,000, much of which amount was worked out by the stockholders. It has proved of incalculable value to the entire country and irrigates twenty thousand acres of land. Immediately after its completion prices began to advance, and it was for this reason that Mr. Isbell was enabled to sell his property at a large increase over its purchase price. During the work of building the ditch he superintended one gang of the construction party, at the upper end of the ditch, in the Santa Ana Cañon in the mountains.

In 1883 Mr. Isbell changed his location to the ranch at Los Nietos, where he now resides. Here he has thirty acres in all, twenty-five of which are under English walnuts and five under oranges. Originally a waving cornfield shook its tassels in the air, plebeian progenitor of a golden aristocracy. Since his return to Los Angeles county Mr. Isbell has done considerable work in

grading ditches in the Los Nietos valley. He worked for the Santa Fe Railroad Company in securing for them the right of way between Los Angeles and the Orange county line. He also put up the grade at the railroad crossing at Los Nietos station, thus giving the Santa Fe the right of way, and obliging the Southern Pacific to put up the signal tower. While working for the railroad company he was able to secure fifty acres of land, on which he located the town of Rivera, subdivided the property into lots, and these he sold.

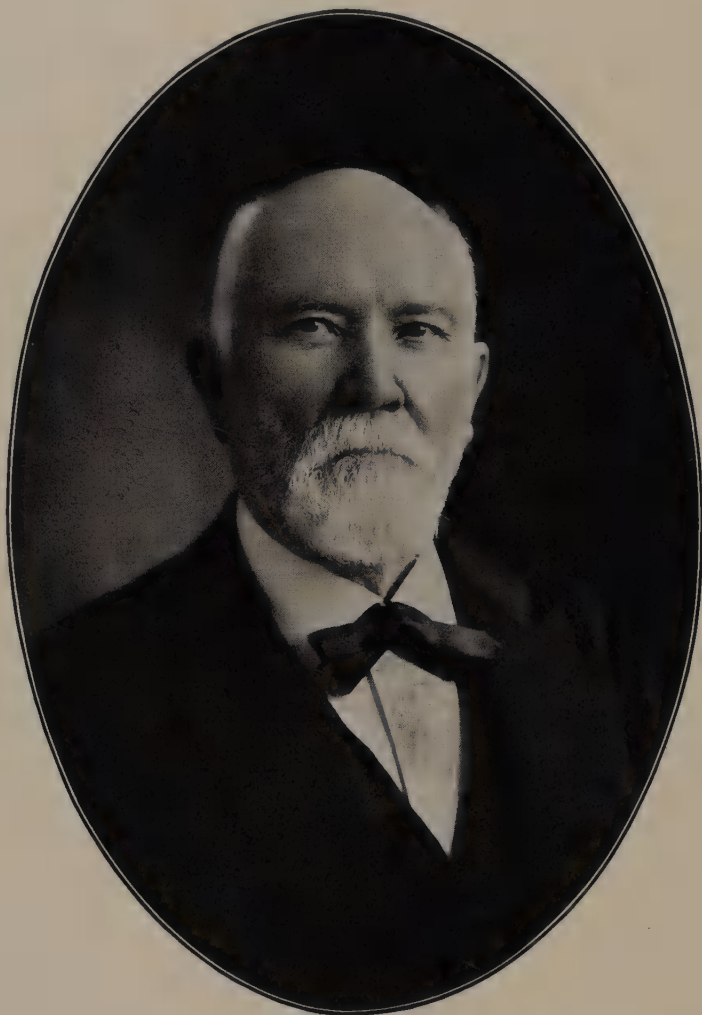
CLAYTON LEWIS. The chief engineer and electrician of Second street station, Edison Electric Light Company of Los Angeles, is a member of an old Pennsylvanian family, whose genealogical record is traced to Lewis the Springer, so-called by reason of his remarkable skill in jumping. These two names were transmitted to posterity under the family cognomens of Lewis and Springer, both of which spring from the same ancient English stock. John Lewis, a native of Warren county, Pa., became a pioneer of the county of the same name in Ohio, and from there about 1856 removed to Madison, Wis., thence going to Baraboo, Wis., in all of which places he followed the occupation of a tinsmith and copper-smith. During his residence in Madison he served for one term as city treasurer. His death occurred at Baraboo in 1876. He married Martha Lutton, who was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish lineage, and is now a resident of Santa Ana, Cal. Of their twelve children all but two attained maturity and nine are now living. The two eldest sons, James, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Samuel, of Fresno, Cal., were soldiers in the Civil war, the former being a member of the Forty-third, and the latter of the Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry.

In Madison, Wis., Clayton Lewis was born January 13, 1858. When a boy his health was so delicate that attendance at school was impossible, hence his education was secured principally from reading and observation. At sixteen he began to grow strong and was able to take up farm work. In 1879 he went to Iowa and was for two and one-half years employed as locomotive fireman on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, after which he was employed as locomotive engineer for a year. In a similar capacity he worked in Texas and Nevada, and during the summer of 1883 became locomotive engineer for the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, in which connection he remained for two years. A later position was on the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1886 he became engineer in the Central station of the local electric light company of Bismark, N. D. A year later he returned to Oregon and was employed there and in Washington by contractors for the installation of electrical plants. He

helped to install the first four electric street railroads in the state of Oregon, also many of the first electrical plants in that state and Washington.

On coming to Los Angeles, in 1895, Mr. Lewis was employed by Arthur Perry in an electrical capacity, and then was connected with the San Antonio Light and Power Company, having charge of their plant in the San Antonio cañon, fifteen miles north of Pomona, which was the first commercial long distance plant in the whole world. Power from this plant was transmitted as far as San Bernardino, twenty-eight miles away. After six months Mr. Lewis resigned and, returning to Los Angeles, during the same year (1897) became chief engineer and electrician in charge of the Second street station of the West Side Lighting Company, now the Edison Electric Company. This position he has since filled. Under his supervision there has been a gradual increase in the capacity of the plant from one hundred-horse power to six engines, having a combined capacity of fifteen hundred horse-power. The perfect condition of the plant is largely due to his keen and intelligent supervision, and the able manner in which he has discharged every duty has brought him frequent and merited commendation. The high opinion of his ability held by the members of his craft was proved in 1900 when he was elected president of Los Angeles No. 2, National Association of Stationary Engineers, and in other ways he has received tangible evidence of a general recognition of his ability and influence. Though not active in politics, he is well informed regarding the problems which divide our great parties to-day, and gives his support to the Republican organization. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His marriage, in La Grande, Ore., united him with Miss Catherine Adams, who was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., and by whom he has a daughter, Adeline. In religion Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MICHAEL KLASSEN. To the subject of building in all its phases Mr. Klassen has devoted the greater part of his active life, and has applied thereto the most profound study and practical research. Since 1890 he has been superintendent of cement foundations of buildings for Carl Leonardt, and for the last year has been the partner of Mr. Leonardt. During these years Mr. Klassen has carried out contracts for the largest and heaviest work in Los Angeles, nor have his services been at all confined to this, his favorite city. He superintended among others the Chino sugar factory and the factories at Oxnard; Ames, Neb.; Rocky Ford, Colo.; and another re-built factory in Nebraska; the plunge at Santa Monica and Redonda; the foundation of the Bradbury block,



Abraham Mann

German-American Bank, Wilcox Building, Turner Hall, the Philadelphia brewery, the Los Angeles Street Railway Company's building, and the heavy work for the Lankershim, Henne and Insurance buildings.

Upon the ancestral lands of his family Mr. Klassen was born near Trier, on Mosel, Prussia, November 28, 1854, and on this same farm his father, Michael, lived for seventy-one succeeding years. He was a man of importance in his neighborhood, and was a non-commissioned officer in the Prussian army. The paternal grandfather, Michael, tilled the acres of the time-honored estate which also witnessed his birth, and also engaged in the lumber manufacturing business on an extensive scale. His son, Michael, married Annie Mary Grewer, a native of the vicinity of Trier, a daughter of Jacob Grewer, farmer and hotel man, and the descendant of a prominent Prussian family. Two of the brothers of Mr. Grewer were killed in the war with Napoleon in 1813. Mrs. Klassen died when her only child, the third Michael in the family, was three years old. He was reared at the old home and received a fair education in the public schools, and at an early age displayed particular aptitude for the use of carpenter's tools. This tendency was fostered by his uncle, who was a carpenter, and by close association with the saw-mill of his grandfather. Having mastered his trade he entered government employ in the railroad service during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. The following year he immigrated to America, and worked at his trade in Brooklyn, N. Y. He afterwards located in New York City and worked at the bench, and his life was practically uneventful until the breaking out of the Modock war created a demand for the services of the alien as well as native sons of the land.

April 17, 1873, Mr. Klassen left his saws and hammers and chisels and took up the vocation of arms, as a soldier in Company A, Twelfth United States Infantry. After the first year he was promoted to the rank of corporal, and after six months more to the rank of sergeant, in which capacity he served for the remainder of the strife. His regiment came on a special train to San Francisco for a campaign in the lava beds, which resulted in the hanging of Captain Jack and two of his confederates. In all he served in the army for five years, and was mustered out April 17, 1878, having previously spent some time at Camp Wright and at Mojave, Ariz. After the service Mr. Klassen located in Los Angeles and worked at his trade until 1880, in which year he went to Tombstone, Ariz., and contracted and built for two years. He then decided upon Los Angeles as a desirable permanent place of residence, and his subsequent success in his chosen occupation has seemed to substantiate the wisdom of his choice.

The marriage of Mr. Klassen and Mrs. Jane E.

Dees, of Ireland, occurred in San Francisco, and of this union there are three children: John is a carpenter in business with his father, while Robert and Annie are living at home. Mr. Klassen has built a pleasant and convenient residence at No. 1455 West Thirty-seventh street, which is the scene of much agreeable hospitality. He is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally associated with the Maccabees. In the business world of Los Angeles he is regarded as a substantial and capable acquisition, and by his friends and associates he is appreciated for the traits of generosity, consideration and unquestioned integrity.

ALFRED BECK CHAPMAN. From the time when he first saw California, in 1858, to the present day, Mr. Chapman has never wavered in his enthusiasm concerning the ultimate prosperity of the state. Many of our pioneers passed away before their fond hopes were realized, but it has been his high privilege to witness the transformation of the country wrought during the passing years. He has lived to see what was in days gone by a wild tract of land covered with brush and mustard and worthless except for stock pasturage, transformed into a prosperous, highly cultivated and beautiful region, whose attractions win unstinted praise from even the most critical of strangers.

The Chapman family came from England. William S. Chapman, of Virginian birth, graduated from the University of North Carolina, of which his father was president, and afterward engaged in the practice of law and the management of his cotton plantation. Had he been spared to old age, undoubtedly his talents would have brought him success, but he died while still a young man, being thirty-two years of age. Some years before he had married Miss Coziah A. Beck, daughter of Col. Alfred Beck, a militia officer. Their son, Alfred Beck Chapman, was named in honor of his distinguished grandfather, and was born at Greensboro, Ala., September 6, 1829. Graduating from West Point in 1854, he was afterward stationed at Forts Leavenworth, Benicia, Tejon and Churchill. He held the rank of lieutenant, but resigned his commission and retired from the army to engage in the practice of law. Coming to Los Angeles in 1861, he studied law with his father-in-law, J. R. Scott. After the war he formed a partnership with Andrew Glassell, and three years later another attorney was admitted to the firm, which became Glassell, Chapman & Smith. The junior member was Col. George H. Smith, late of the Confederate army. A large practice was built up in local courts and the supreme courts of the state. For several years Mr. Chapman was city attorney, later district attorney.

Retiring from the firm in 1879, Mr. Chapman settled upon a portion of the Santa Anita

rancho, his original purchase comprising sixteen hundred acres. Since then he has sold some of the ranch, and now owns seven hundred and fifty acres. Like all horticulturists, he has had his reverses, and, like most of them, too, he has had many successes. He has large acreage in citrus trees.

In 1859 Mr. Chapman married a daughter of J. R. Scott. They became the parents of the following-named children: Alfred Scott, who became an authority in fruit-growing and served as a member of the state horticultural society, and now resides in Los Angeles; William, a physician practicing in Spokane, Wash.; Lucy, Ruth, Evelyn and Richard. After the death of his first wife Mr. Chapman married a daughter of the late Col. W. H. Stephens. No one is more deeply interested in the progress and welfare of his community than Mr. Chapman. While he is a staunch Democrat and a believer in the Episcopal faith, his interests are broader and more comprehensive than those of any party or church, but represent all that is best and truest in mankind. In promoting his own success he has advanced the prosperity of San Gabriel valley, and has been instrumental in attracting hither a highly desirable class of citizens.

W. A. WELDON, M. D., is the proprietor of the leading drug store in San Pedro and has been closely connected with every movement tending to advance the permanent welfare of this place. Broad minded in his views and loyal in his devotion to the chosen city of his abode, he accepted the responsible position of chairman of the board of trustees of San Pedro.

Dr. Weldon was born in South Portland, Me., in 1853, but was reared in the city of Boston, where he obtained an excellent education in the public schools. After completing his high school studies he entered Bowdoin College in Maine, where he spent two years in the academic department. He then obtained a position in a drug store, and, while mastering the business, he also devoted considerable attention to the study of medicine. In 1884, after he had been given his degree as a doctor of medicine from Bowdoin College, he came to the west, and for a couple of years pursued his practice in the eastern part of the city of Los Angeles. In 1886 he came to San Pedro, where he soon built up a large and representative practice. From 1890 to 1893 he served as county coroner, and for several years he has been retained by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as their district surgeon. He owns and carries on a well-equipped drug store, and usually gives employment to two clerks. He is the federal quarantine officer for the United States marine hospital service at San Pedro.

In politics the doctor favors the Republican

party. Fraternally he stands high in the ranks of the Foresters of America. May 11, 1901, he married Miss Franc Hawks, principal of the Boyd street school of Los Angeles.

JOHN J. DEAN. When Mr. Dean arrived in Moneta he found scarcely the semblance of a village, for as yet no streets had been laid out and there were only three houses to indicate the site of the future town. With a firm belief in the possibilities of the soil, he bought five and one-half acres which had been planted to barley. On this land he set out strawberries, blackberries, Logan berries, and various larger fruits, and he has since devoted himself with encouraging success to the berry industry. For some years he made his home in a small house, but it was inadequate to his needs, and was replaced by an attractive residence which has no superior in the entire community. Another improvement is a private gas pumping plant of twenty-six inches. Having a talent for landscape gardening, he has made his home and lawn attractive, and is constantly making some improvement to add to the beauty of the property.

It was after having traveled in many parts of the world that Mr. Dean decided California to be unexcelled as a place of residence. He was born in England August 4, 1851, and is a son of Henry and Marie (Whitehall) Dean, also natives of that country. His grandfather, William Dean, was a lifelong resident of England, as was also the father, who was a gentleman of leisure and owned an estate of almost three thousand acres, known as Hazel Hall. In a family of six children John J. Dean was the fourth. As a boy he was given the advantages of public and private schools. At the age of twenty-one he came to the United States and for five years served an apprenticeship to the nursery business on Long Island. Subsequent to the completion of his time he worked as a journeyman in South America, Canada and the West Indies. On his return to New York, he secured employment as landscape gardener for the state insane asylum at Auburn, and this position he held for seven years. For four years afterward he engaged in landscape gardening in Dallas, Tex., and from there in 1887 came to California, settling at Tropic. Soon, however, he returned to New York, but fifteen months later came back to the Pacific coast, and worked as a foreman in the Elysian Park nursery, Los Angeles. From that city he came to Moneta in 1890. While in Los Angeles he married Miss Jeanette Weaver, who was born in Sussex, Wis. They are members of the Presbyterian Church and hold a high position in the respect and esteem of their acquaintances. Since becoming a citizen of the United States Mr. Dean has voted with the Republican party, both in local and national elec-



J. W. Buell

tions. Active in Masonry, he is identified with the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and consistory.

A. W. BUELL. If it is true that retrospection plays a part in our later years in proportion as the conditions in the present are remote from those of the past, Mr. Buell must have abundant material for reflection, and one can imagine him spending the evenings of many winters before a glowing grate fire, unconscious of the moving of the dial, or the wasting away of the embers. For the peaceful life which he is spending at his beautiful home in Santa Barbara is so strangely at variance with that of his youth and middle age, so thoroughly modern, so attuned to twentieth century comfort and even luxury, that to look back whence he came seems like peering into half-lighted vistas, remote, and altogether inaccessible. For the other half of the picture has a setting of pioneer days, dear to the historian and romanticist, and recalls the white man fearlessly entering the domain of the red man, the progress to the little log school house, the prized candle light, the distaff and spinning wheel, and the dangerous and interminable plains, beckoning the credulity and ambition of man to the boundless resources beyond. Viewed in the artificial light of recent advance, this picturesque delineation is full of charm and beauty and simplicity, yet they who created it suffered from privation and hardship, and by reason of their courage, challenge our boundless admiration and ceaseless gratitude.

The Buell family is of English descent, and settled first at Plymouth and later in Connecticut. The grandfather, Samuel, served in the Revolutionary war, as mustering officer and military drill master, and while in the Quebec campaign became enamored of the beauties of Vermont, locating there after the close of the war. For a farm he bought out a Mr. Ash, after which he returned to Connecticut, married, and prepared to transport his household goods to the new home in the Green mountains. The country was locked in icy fetters and the journey was made by sled with a yoke of oxen, and, in order that the oxen and cattle which accompanied the family might not slip on the ice, they had to be shod. Some of these same shoes are at present a prized possession of the family. Mr. Wilcox accompanied the newly married couple on this expedition, and they were the first settlers in Essex, Chittenden county, Vt. The land was cleared of timber, and there began an ideal pioneer existence, in which carded wool, spinning and weaving played an important part, for the winters were cold, and the process of transforming crude sheep's wool into clothing for the human frame had to be accomplished under the low roof of a Vermont cabin. Food was cooked

in the broad fireplace, and a little log house was built near the spring and there a nursery was planted from seeds brought from Connecticut. Later still a new dwelling house was built on the knoll, and in this more modern affair Lynos Buell was born, the father of A. W., and March 18, 1836, A. W. Buell himself was ushered into existence in the same little house. Moral austerity ruled over the establishment of Grandfather Buell, an instance of which was repeatedly furnished when he later kept an inn, and became a deacon in the Congregational Church. He allowed no one to go by or travel on the Sabbath, even if he had to keep them over Sunday for nothing. He was also a strict temperance man. He lived to the good old age of seventy-four years, and his wife survived him until eighty-four years of age. Two of the sons were in the war of 1812, Samuel and Orange, and both were at Plattsburg, the latter attaining the rank of captain.

Lynos Buell spent his life farming on the old homestead in Vermont, and he carefully utilized the two hundred and eighty acres for dairy purposes, and for the raising of fine merino sheep. He was a selectman for many years, was a Whig, an abolitionist and a Republican, and a member of the Congregational Church. He lived to be seventy-one years of age. The mother, Hannah (Olin) Buell, was born in Westford, Chittenden county, Vt., a daughter of James Olin, a native of the vicinity of Bangor, Me., and an early settler of Vermont, where he died at the age of ninety years. The Olin family was of English descent, an old New England family, and the forefathers were as a rule seafaring men. Mrs. Buell died at the age of seventy-four years, and was the mother of six children, five of whom grew to maturity. Rufus Thompson Buell in 1853 came to California around the Horn on the Yankee Blade, and now resides in Santa Ynez, having a farm of fourteen thousand acres and owning over two thousand head of cattle. Mary Marion, who became Mrs. Thompson, died in Colchester, Vt.; A. W. was next in order of birth; Analutia died at the age of eight years; Harlan came to California in 1863, and is a merchant at Watsonville; and James died in Montecito, where he was postmaster and a merchant.

On his father's farm in Vermont A. W. Buell developed ambitious traits of character, which found an outlet March 17, 1857, the day before he was twenty-one years of age. The auspicious occasion was his starting for California from Burlington, Vt., going by rail to St. Louis and from there by steamer to Boonville and by stage to Versailles, from which point he went in an ox train to Westport, Mo., where they outfitted. There were three wagons and three yoke of oxen for each wagon, eighty head of cattle, forty horses, and three thousand five hundred sheep,

and sixteen men. Mr. Buell worked his way through by driving one of the teams for N. Talcott & Co. Their course was up the Platte river to Fort Laramie, and for fifteen days they camped on the south side of the Platte river. A long remembered experience was the crossing of this river with the cattle and provisions, when Mr. Buell was in the cold water from daylight to dusk for fourteen days, guiding the sheep as they swam to the opposite shore. At night they were obliged to stand guard to protect the sheep from the howling wolves, and one night he himself was nearly killed by these bloodthirsty animals. Arriving in Humboldt, Mr. Buell left the train and set out for California, experiencing great difficulty in crossing the desert, but arriving safely in San Francisco, December 24, 1857, more than ten months after starting on the trip. The journey across the plains was a comparatively uneventful one, judging by the experience of those who were in advance and who followed behind, many meeting ruthless death by being massacred by the Indians and Mormons.

Mr. Buell intended to get work to do in Oakland, but found no position, so he walked forty miles in one day and surprised his brother, R. T., who had four years previously located in California at Point Reyes. R. T. Buell was a graduate of Oberlin College and had been a teacher for some years, but in California turned his attention to stock raising. In this locality Mr. Buell started to farm with a partner, and they improved some land and put one hundred and forty acres into barley and thirty acres into potatoes. When harvest time came around the grain was cradled and bound by hand, and when they succeeded in locating a threshing machine in the neighborhood, they were obliged to hand out the neat little sum of \$40 a day while they were traveling there and back. This expenditure was not conducive to very exorbitant gains, and at the time of reckoning in the fall Mr. Buell had available assets amounting to fifty cents, a pair of blankets, and a saddle horse, which he sold in short order and took himself to San Francisco with small regret for things left in the rear. He worked on a milk ranch for a year, and performed the feat of getting up at midnight, milking numerous cows, and started for the city before the sun had thought of rising. A year later he went back to Point Reyes, rented his brother's dairy, and with Joe Fay as a partner ran the dairy on halves for three years. During that time business looked up a little and they made \$15,000, in no easy way to be sure, for they worked night and day, milked fifty-four cows or more, and had no chance to fritter away valuable time.

This experience ended, Mr. Buell rented Steele's dairy, conducted on quite a colossal scale. One hundred and sixty cows came in for attention, and the services of ten men were

required, the output of the dairy during one year being sixty thousand pounds of cheese and three tons of butter. They also raised hogs. By the end of five years he had a fine start, and then went to San Mateo county and engaged in the dairy business with Fred Thompson for a year, but not liking this arrangement he decided to go south, and, accompanied by his brother, R. T., arrived in Santa Barbara August 14, 1867. Upon looking around they found a man named Hughes who owned a half interest in a San Carlos ranch, and they purchased the other half of the ranch, consisting of about thirteen thousand acres, after which the brother went back to Vermont, and Mr. Buell returned to San Francisco for money. He also bought Cañada Corral rancho, consisting of one league, or four thousand four hundred and forty-four acres. In December of 1867 he brought back a fine herd of cattle for a dairy, shipped lumber from Pigeon Point for building, erected the dairy and residence which are still standing, and engaged in the dairy and stock-raising business. He also raised sheep, and at one time had thirty-five hundred head, and upon his pastures grazed some of the finest horses that ever shook their manes in Southern California. Belmonts and Morgans were raised to the exclusion of other breeds, and here matured Flory, with a record of two-twenty; Lompoc, with a record of two-twenty-two and a half; and Bullet, with a record of two-twenty and a half. San Carlos was later sold to the brother of Mr. Buell, and Cañada Corral, with its fine record of successes in the dairying, sheep-raising and stock-raising line was disposed of to Mr. Hazard, who also bought eighty head of horses for \$10,000, Mr. Buell reserving six horses for his own use.

Mr. Buell came to Santa Barbara and bought the property which at present constitutes his home, and which consists of two and three-fourths blocks on Milpas and Montecito streets. Nor does this cover the extent of his property, for he owns forty acres in Montecito, and considerable other business and residence property in Santa Barbara, besides the Victoria livery stable. His own home is improved and beautified to the extent of the landscape gardener's art, and is one of the fine places in the city. His wife, formerly Mary Carter, of Vermont, and whom he married in Monterey county in 1868, is the mother of seven children, and is one of the interesting pioneer women of the county. The children are as follows: Mrs. Jennie Malhart, of Oxnard, whose husband is a farmer on a large scale; Elizabeth, at home; Alonzo, a resident of Santa Barbara; Mabel and Lena, who are students in the high school; Louis and Harold. Mrs. Buell is a member of the Catholic Church. In voting at presidential elections Mr. Buell never deviates from the straight path of Republicanism.



W. S. Day

HON. WILLIAM SCOTT DAY, judge of the superior court of Santa Barbara county, was born in Smith (now Trousdale) county, Tenn., March 14, 1848, and was the oldest son of Henry Douglas and Martha (Kearley) Day, natives of Tennessee. Ten children comprised the family, and all but one of the number attained mature years, seven of these now surviving, but Judge Day is the only one on the Pacific coast. The Day family is of Scotch extraction. John Douglas Day, a native of North Carolina, married a member of the Scotch family of McCauleys, and settled on the Cumberland river in Tennessee, where he became a large planter. His son, Henry D., removed to Arkansas in 1859 and for two years remained on a farm there, but April, 1861, found him in Illinois, where he carried on a farm in Union county until he was accidentally killed at sixty years of age. His wife, who is of Welsh and Scotch descent, is now more than eighty years old and continues to reside in Illinois.

When the family moved to Arkansas William S. Day was eleven years of age, and in 1861 he accompanied them to Illinois, where he attended district schools and the Carbondale Seminary. From the age of sixteen he devoted several years to teaching school, but in 1872 took up the study of law under Judge M. C. Crawford, of Jonesboro, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in Mount Vernon, Ill., in June, 1874. From that time until 1888 he engaged in professional work at Jonesboro. In 1876 he was elected state's attorney of Union county, which office he filled for four years, after which time he devoted himself to his private practice. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States. At the election of 1886 he was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature, where he served in the session of 1887.

Coming to California in 1888, Mr. Day selected Santa Barbara as his home and here began a general practice of law. In April, 1897, Governor Budd appointed him judge of the superior court, to succeed Judge Walter B. Cope, resigned. At the general election, in the fall of 1898, he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, by a majority of two hundred and eight in a county that usually gave a Republican majority of three hundred and fifty; it is a notable fact that he was the only Democrat elected at that time. During his term of office he has held court in Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura and San Luis Obispo, as well as Santa Barbara. As jurist, he is known for fidelity to duty, logical mind, impartial spirit and lofty principles of honor and justice, and both at the bar and on the bench his career has been one worthy of emulation.

In Jonesboro, Ill., Judge Day married Miss Helen A. Frick, member of a pioneer family of

Illinois that originally came from Germany to North Carolina. They are the parents of two children. The son, William Clarence, after graduating from the Santa Barbara high school, entered Leland Stanford University, from which he was graduated in 1901, at twenty-one years of age. The daughter, Alice M., graduated from the high school at fifteen years of age, and is now attending Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania.

During his residence in Illinois Judge Day was made a Mason and officiated as master of his lodge. He was also raised to the chapter and commandery degrees in that state. He is a charter member of St. Omar Commandery No. 30, K. T., of which he is past eminent commander. In addition he is a past officer in the local lodge of Odd Fellows and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In his religious belief he is a Unitarian, and is now a member of the board of trustees of his church in Santa Barbara. Socially he and his family are honored wherever known, for the talents that have brought him professional prominence are no less conspicuous in private and social life.

ALONZO E. HORTON. Probably the most noted man in San Diego is A. E. Horton. He belongs to that class of pioneer residents to whom so large a debt of gratitude is due. Often alluded to as the father of San Diego, his history has been inseparably associated with that of the city. He has lived to see what was in years gone by an apparently worthless tract of land transformed into one of the charming coast cities of California, while all around the country is prosperous, beautiful and finely cultivated. The history of his early experiences here reads more like a romance than a chapter from real life. Everywhere the influence of his energy and faith in the future was apparent. His own enthusiasm created the quality in others. When he landed in San Diego bay on the steamer Pacific, which had six passengers and twenty-six tons of freight, he came ashore in a yawl boat. While waiting for a conveyance to old San Diego he walked to the place where the courthouse now stands and at once remarked that the site would be unsurpassed for a city. Going to the old town he found that the six hundred or more acres of level land could be bought by having the land put up and sold to the highest bidder. This was done after a board of trustees of old San Diego had been elected in order to make the transaction legal. Eleven days later the sale came off. Two hundred acres were offered. His bid of \$100 was at once accepted. Then a quarter section was put up; he bid considerable less than before and secured the land. The sale continued until he had secured the entire six hundred, besides other land, until he owned one thousand acres, com-

prising Horton's first addition to San Diego. There were many who believed disappointment awaited him as it had met a Canadian who, fifteen years before, attempted to make the land profitable. However, the people who predicted failure had not counted on his pluck and perseverance. He agreed with General Rosecrans that, if a railroad could be built from Yuma to San Diego, the latter would make the finest harbor in the world. He brought a shipload of piles from Santa Cruz and made arrangements to build a wharf. To anyone who would erect a building he donated a lot, and thus soon had more than twenty buildings. After due consideration he determined to make Fifth the principal street. To any man who erected a 12x16 building he gave a lot, and when twenty-one buildings had been put up he bought them back (excepting one). At his own expense he whitewashed the side to the water front. Through all these methods the town was widely advertised. In the carrying out of his plans he employed about one hundred and fifty men. Special inducements were offered merchants to locate in the new town. Constant improvements were made to the streets. It was an era of interesting experiences. Many men refused offers made by him that eventually would have made them independent fortunes. The Horton House and Horton's Bank building were the result of his indefatigable efforts to build up the town. Through his efforts a postoffice was established. Later a daily mail was secured to take the place of the previous weekly mail. The telegraph company was induced to build to San Diego after he had agreed to back the enterprise financially.

As may be imagined, those were very busy days for him. Indeed, he often accomplished in a day what five or six other men by their combined efforts could not have done. He seemed tireless. There was no matter too great or too small for him to aid by co-operation. Finding that the gentleman who did all the freight and passenger business to the town was exorbitant in his rates, he endeavored to induce him to make some concessions, and when he would not Mr. Horton persuaded George Wright to put the steamer Tabor on between San Francisco and San Diego, and in this way passenger fare was reduced from \$60 to \$30 for the round trip, while freight was brought down from \$15 to \$9 per ton. His influence furnished employment to a great army of workmen. Just in all his dealings, these men felt the benefit of his kindly spirit when, without request on their part, he reduced the hours of labor per day from twelve to ten, while at the same time he was liberal with wages, paying \$5 and \$6 a day. When the first bank was started he became its president. Within nine months after beginning the erection of the Horton house he had it

completed at a cost of \$150,000, and the hotel was a financial success from the start. For his homestead he selected the place where he landed on his first arrival here, on Horton Heights, at what is now State and Olive streets. From the first he realized the necessity of securing a railroad for San Diego, and his efforts were constantly bent toward that end, and in the end he was successful. When he wished to secure the passage of a railroad bill in Congress for the Texas Pacific he went to Washington, D. C., and there interviewed Sunset Cox, member of Congress from Ohio, who had been a staunch opponent to the bill. Now, it happened that Mr. Cox had been attorney for the Panama men who had sustained a loss during the riot, and Mr. Horton had been the main witness in securing damages for these men, costing the New Granada government over \$2,000,000. For this reason Mr. Cox felt very friendly toward Mr. Horton, and was ready to listen to his arguments. Finally he withdrew his opposition to the bill, which was passed with the amendment that fifty miles a year were to be built east from San Diego and fifty miles or more west from Fort Yuma.

Turning to the personal history and ancestry of Mr. Horton, we find that Barnabas, son of Joseph Horton and a native of Leicestershire, England, settled in Hampton, Mass., in 1635, thence going in 1640 to New Haven and in October of the same year to Southold, L. I. His son, Joseph, removed to Rye, Westchester county, N. Y. Erastus Horton was born in Connecticut and died in San Diego, Cal., at eighty-seven years of age. His wife was Tryphena Burleigh, also a native of Connecticut, but of Scotch descent; she died in San Diego when eighty-five years of age. Of their seven children Alonzo E. was the oldest son. The youngest daughter is Mrs. W. W. Bowers of San Diego. The subject of this article was born in Connecticut October 24, 1813. When two years of age he was taken by his parents from Union, Conn., to Stockbridge, Madison county, N. Y., and four years later to New Haven, Oswego county, N. Y., where his first school lessons were taken under the direction of Miss Patty Woodward. When he was eleven the family moved to the shore of Lake Ontario, and it was there that his father had an illness that left him blind. Thenceforward he assisted in the support of the family, and, after returning from school, two miles distant, he worked at basket-making. Soon he left school and spent his time in chopping wood to supply orders from Oswego for hewed timber. At twenty years of age he began to clerk in a store, later was a lake sailor and afterward captain of the Wild Goose, between Oswego and Canada. During the winter of 1834-35 he learned the cooper's trade, his specialty being flour barrels.

Then the city of Oswego elected him constable by the largest majority ever given any candidate on the Whig ticket.

Upon the advice of a physician, who, however, thought him incurably ill with consumption, he came west. In 1836 he landed in Milwaukee, and for a time he was busily engaged in making investments, all of which showed his keen judgment and sound common sense. Nor were those days devoid of danger, for frequently his life was sought by highwaymen, and more than once it was only his quick wit that saved his life. Returning east, he passed the time until 1840 in employment in various places. His first western home was purchased in the town of Oakland, Wis., that year, and his father and family followed to that locality not long after. Through investments in cattle in Illinois, which he sold in Wisconsin, in one year he increased his capital of \$150 to \$4,000. In St. Louis he saw profits in land warrants and bought sufficient to locate fifteen hundred acres. Out of this investment grew the village of Hortonville, Wis. His first town was buried in the woods, and with eight men he cut a four-mile road to his proposed mill site. By the time he had lots to sell he was sawing lumber with which to improve them. The prices and payment for material were of small account with the proprietor. Houses must be built whether settlers had money or not. In a year from the completion of the mill there were one hundred and fifty people living in Hortonville. At the end of two years he sold the remaining property there at a profit of \$7,188.

The first trip made by Mr. Horton to California was in 1851. His mining ventures, unlike his experiences in other lines of activity, were not successful. However, in other ways he was prosperous. He opened a store at Pilot Hill and constructed a ditch six and one-half miles long to supply the miners with water. After a year he sold his waterworks and other interests for \$6,500. His next employment was trading in gold dust on account of the Adams Express Company, usually realizing \$30 a day in commissions. After the failure of the company he began in the work for himself and met with remarkable success. Although he carried large quantities of gold dust about with him, he managed by dress and actions to lead highwaymen into believing him to be a "green Yankee," and he was never attacked. At the same time he carried on another successful venture. This was the putting up of ice twenty-five miles above Georgetown, which was so remunerative that three hundred and twelve tons netted him \$8,000.

Among the passengers on the steamship *Cortez*, in March, 1856, was Mr. Horton. After the steamer arrived at Panama the memorable uprising of the natives occurred, and had it not been for his promptness the mob would have

carried out their plan. Nearly two hundred persons from the steamer were dining in the hotel when the attack took place, but only three had firearms. The announcement that the rioters were coming caused a stampede from the table to the upper rooms. On bursting into the house the leading ruffians were halted at the stairway by Mr. Horton and his aides, and a few effective shots drove the assailants into the streets. Immediately a reign of terror began, and there were many who owed their lives to Mr. Horton's steady aim in shooting down their assailants. His coolness and bold action succeeded in bringing the passengers together in safety on the ship. He had lost \$10,000, but had the gratification of having saved many lives. On their arrival in New York the passengers chose Mr. Horton to proceed to Washington and make a statement of the occurrences at Panama in response to a demand from the authorities to that effect. Accepting the appointment, he gave his time to a settlement of the claims. A demand for reparation was made by the United States. However, his own claim for \$10,000 was strenuously opposed by the governor of New Granada, who knew the part he had taken in resisting the attack and who wished vengeance for the lives lost among his countrymen. As a compromise, Mr. Horton gave up his claim in order that the others might be paid the amount of their losses. Starting again to the west after the Civil war, he included a trip to British Columbia and engaged in mining in the Caribou district, but unsuccessfully. Reaching San Francisco without capital, he tried various plans for restoring his lost fortunes, but had not met anything especially attractive at the time he heard San Diego discussed as one of the great cities of the future. The value of the harbor and climate were the topics of the evening at a private gathering he attended. So impressed was he that sleep was impossible. Getting up, he began a careful study of a map of California. He decided that the location was excellent and offered special inducements, and determined to go at once. With this decision he returned to bed and slept soundly until morning. Within three days his store was closed and the stock sold. With the proceeds, less than \$500, he started to San Diego, arriving April 6, 1867. He was pleased beyond his expectations, and decided to invest, with the results previously stated.

It was some time after coming to San Diego before Mr. Horton could arouse the people to a necessity of having regular elections. Finally he secured an election for trustees, who were empowered to sell city lands. Candidates were provided and elected. The property was legally advertised and sold. A deed to seven hundred and fifty acres was made at twenty-six cents an acre, and the only bidder was Mr. Horton. The

work of advertising the new city was immediately commenced. His labors were untiring from the time he measured off lots and blocks with a tape line and laid out the streets for his workmen to clear from cactus and sage brush until the winter of 1869-70, when his sales averaged \$15,000 a month. From \$3,000 in 1867 his receipts increased to nearly \$85,000 in 1869. All the money he received was invested in improvements to the town, and it is safe to say that \$300,000 have been used by him for that purpose. His faith never failed him, even when crops failed for want of rain and croakers began to publish accounts of retrogression and certain death to the enterprise. In every way his fellow-citizens have endeavored to show him the respect which they hold for his judgment and ability. In the senatorial contest of 1871 he carried his own county (although it usually gave a large Democratic majority), and only failed of election by reason of the adjoining county giving the usual Democratic majority.

While living in Wisconsin Mr. Horton married Sally Millington Wright, who was born in New York, and died in Jefferson county, Wis. His second marriage united him with Miss Sarah Wilson Babe, who died while on a visit in the east. His present wife was Lydia M. Knapp, a native of Massachusetts. One of the endearing traits in Mr. Horton's character was his long and kind care of his parents. From an early age the burden of their support largely fell upon him, and not only did he discharge every duty that filial affection prompted, but he also gave them that love which made their latest years their happiest and most comfortable, and his tenderness toward his mother made the separation from him the severing of the dearest and last earthly tie before her departure from this world.

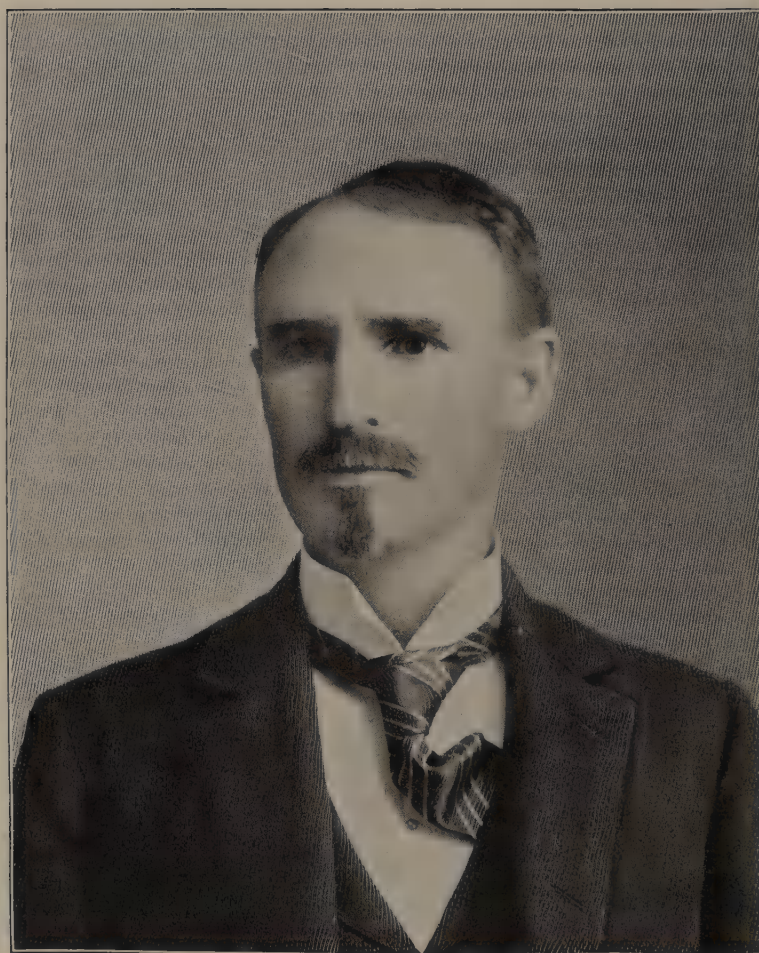
HON. POMEROY W. POWERS. The decade which measures Mr. Powers' identification with the building activities of Los Angeles represents an era of great importance in his life. Shortly after coming to this city, in 1892, he became a member of the real estate firm of Bowen & Powers, one of whose chief enterprises was the improvement of the Jones tract, between Pico and Sixteenth streets and West Union avenue, by the building of almost all of the two-story residences now to be seen on that tract. Since the erection of these buildings the firm has improved property in other parts of the city, and has also maintained important mining interests.

Near Canandaigua, at Rushville, Yates county, N. Y., Mr. Powers was born February 19, 1852, being the second child of B. W. and Sinah L. (Hudson) Powers, natives of Rushville. His paternal grandfather was an attorney, while his

maternal grandfather, John Hudson, was a large farmer. For years B. W. Powers bought and sold live stock in his native town, but about 1855 he moved to Lyons, Iowa, where he became a large contractor. Going to Kansas in 1860, he was a member of the company that laid out the town of Irving, on Blue river, in Marshall county, five miles below Blue Rapids, and he bought one hundred and sixty acres in that vicinity, but the great drought of the same year discouraged him and he sought a home amid the more encouraging surroundings of Manhattan, Kans. In addition to cultivating land near there, he engaged in contracting, and for several years served as a member of the city council. His death occurred in 1891, when he was visiting in Kansas City. Politically, he voted with the Republicans, while in religion he was a Methodist. His wife, who is now eighty-eight years of age, makes her home in Kansas City. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living but one daughter.

The public schools and Bluemont College of Manhattan, Kans., afforded Pomeroy W. Powers excellent educational advantages. It was his father's determination that each boy should learn a trade, and he was apprenticed for four years to a harness-maker in Manhattan. At the expiration of his time he began selling lumber at Junction City, Kans., and after nine years in that place went to Kansas City as general manager of the Western Lumber Company's offices. Shortly afterward he was chosen president of the company, and under his able management the company acquired the ownership of many yards, principally on the Santa Fe line. His rise from an employe to the president of the company within a comparatively short period shows that he has an abundant supply of energy, force of character and resourcefulness. The seven years of his service as president were characterized by a steady growth and large proportionate increase in the company's business. In addition to this important responsibility he engaged considerably in buying and selling property and erecting houses, all of which fitted him for his subsequent career in Los Angeles. On severing his associations with Kansas City he moved to the Pacific coast.

In Chenango county, N. Y., Mr. Powers married Miss Ida Bowen, who was born in German, that county. They are the parents of seven children, namely: Benjamin Nelson, who acts as superintendent of the building business of P. W. Powers; Hale P., who is engaged in the cattle business at Junction City, Kans.; Grace B., Mrs. Hannas, of Los Angeles; John R., a student in the State Agricultural College of Manhattan, Kans.; Clifford, Earl and Mav. During the Spanish-American war John R. was a soldier in the army, having enlisted in Company F, Seventh California Infantry.



F. W. Ewing

Since coming to Los Angeles Mr. Powers has taken an active part in politics, and has become known as an earnest and pronounced supporter of Republican principles. Three times he has been chosen to act upon the county central committee and each term his service has been characterized by activity, keen judgment and fidelity to the party's welfare. The Union League Club numbers him among its members. During December, 1900, he was nominated to represent the Fourth ward in the common council and was elected by the largest majority given any candidate for the council that year. On the organization of the council he was elected its president, and this post he now fills, having also, during the absence of Mayor Snyder, served several times as acting executive of Los Angeles. In his office he has done good service not merely for his party but for the entire citizenship, being one of those men who, while they advocate the principles of their party, yet rise above narrow partisanship in their desire to promote the welfare of their home city and advance the interests of their fellow-citizens.

FELIX WINFIELD EWING was born in Wayne county, Ill., May 27, 1849, and is the only child of James and Harriet (Huston) Ewing, natives respectively of Indianapolis, Ind., and Wayne county, Ill. His paternal grandparents, Joshua and Ann Ewing, natives of Ohio, removed to Indianapolis, where the former engaged in milling and contracting. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Huston, was a pioneer of Wayne county, Ill., where he married Clarissa Skinner. After working as a postal contractor in Wayne county, James Ewing became an early settler of central Illinois, near Decatur, where at first he continued in the occupation he had previously followed, and later engaged in agriculture. In 1865 he removed to the vicinity of Portland, Ore., where he continued as a manufacturer until his retirement from business life. Later he removed with his family to Ashland, Ore., where he died October 13, 1878. His widow passed away March 21, 1889, while visiting in Ellensburg, Wash., and was buried beside her husband in the Ashland cemetery.

When sixteen years of age Mr. Ewing accompanied his parents by wagon train across the plains from Decatur, Ill., to Portland, Ore., following up the Platte river, then going to the Columbia, and traveling down the same. After an interesting though dangerous journey of six months he reached his destination and shortly afterward became a student in a high school near Portland. Subsequently he attended an academy at Ashland and then taught school in that vicinity, while pursuing law studies in the office of Judges Kahler and Watson at Jacksonville. Not having sufficient means to enable

him to continue legal work exclusively, in December, 1875, he went to Modoc county, Cal., where he taught school for a time in addition to his law studies.

In May, 1877, Mr. Ewing was admitted to the bar of the twenty-first judicial district court of California, and in May, 1881, was licensed by the supreme court in Sacramento. In the fall of 1877 he was elected district attorney of Modoc county, an office which he filled for three successive terms. He continued to reside at Alturas, Modoc county, where he practiced law with much success until 1889, when he toured the state of Washington in search of a new home, but finally, in December of that year, settled with his family in San Diego, where he remained until going to San Buena Ventura, his present home.

Since establishing himself in San Buena Ventura, August 8, 1892, Mr. Ewing has engaged in the practice of law. A partnership which he formed with N. Blackstock (now railroad commissioner) January 2, 1893, has continued ever since, and the firm of Blackstock & Ewing is well and favorably known in the community. In addition to a large general practice they act as attorneys for the bank of William Collins & Sons, Santa Paula Bank, A. Levy & Co., bankers, and the Ventura County Lumber Company. They have a fine suite of well-equipped offices in the Collins Bank Block, and possess one of the best law libraries in Southern California. The two partners own a ranch of eighteen hundred acres, where they carry on a general stock and farming business, finding in the management of the property a relaxation from their professional labors.

Since attaining mature years Mr. Ewing has been an adherent of the Democratic party and now takes a leading part in its local councils, his interest being demonstrated by his labors as chairman of the Ventura Democratic-central committee, which office he filled for two terms with zeal and intelligence. In 1898 he was his party's nominee for district attorney in Ventura county, and was elected, running six hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He assumed the duties of his office in January, 1899, for a term of four years, and is discharging its obligations efficiently. Fraternally he is a past officer in the order of Odd Fellows.

The marriage of Mr. Ewing and Miss Bertie Somers Kemble was solemnized in Lake City, Modoc county, Cal., August 29, 1877. Mrs. Ewing was born in Jefferson City, Mo., but received her education in a Sacramento (Cal.) academy. Two children have blessed their union, Edna Maude and James Felix. Mr. Ewing owns and occupies with his family a fine modern residence in Ventura-by-the-Sea, which commands beautiful views of the city and the bay.

WARREN C. KIMBALL. Some years ago the writer of this article, with a party of friends from the east, was enjoying a tour through California. They were one day in National City, and chance led them to a pretty homestead nestling among the trees, whose owner, with the typical western hospitality, bade them welcome and took them on a tour of inspection over his ranch. This gentleman was none other than Mr. Kimball. Although a stranger to all of his guests, his courtesy and friendly spirit were so marked as to leave a delightful impression in the minds of his visitors, and not one of them has ever forgotten the few hours spent at Olivewood ranch.

A resident of San Diego county since 1868, Mr. Kimball was born near Concord, N. H., in 1839. September 14, 1861, he arrived in San Francisco with his two brothers, Frank and Levi, all of whom engaged in contracting and building for nearly ten years under the firm name of Kimball Bros. In 1871 he came to the present site of National City, where in 1868 he had bought a Spanish land grant containing 26,632 acres, purchasing in partnership with his brothers. At once the land was surveyed into tracts of from ten to one hundred and sixty acres, and these the proprietors began to sell. About five square miles were utilized in the survey for the town of National City, which they laid out and divided into blocks and streets. On the property remaining in their possession they kept a flock of several thousand sheep. In 1872 they made a resurvey of National City and changed the streets so as to run north and south, or east and west. Realizing the need of railroad facilities, they did all within their power to secure the same, and in 1869 bonded ten thousand acres to the Memphis & El Paso Railroad under General Fremont, but the road was never built through to California, and the land reverted to the original owners, the Kimball brothers. In 1869 they organized a water company, taking the supply for irrigation and domestic use from Sweetwater river. After many years of connection with the sheep business in 1881 they disposed of their flocks and turned their attention to the raising of fruit.

As early as the fall of 1868 Frank Kimball had built a house on the ranch, and in 1872 Warren C. began the erection of a commodious residence. It is here that he has since made his home. The community is under great obligations to them on account of their efforts to interest others in horticulture, and it was they who first proved that fruit could be raised on the bay. They were among the first to introduce oranges in this district and the first to plant olive trees, having set out an orchard of fifteen hundred trees in 1875. Water for the orchard was supplied by a windmill. Besides the olives fifty acres were planted in oranges

and lemons. By the exercise of sound common sense in their work they made the orchards financially remunerative, and their thrifty appearance and evident success inspired other men to embark in horticulture. However, it was not sufficient to merely interest people already residing here. They realized the necessity of interesting eastern capital. With this idea in view, they have always been foremost in planning for exhibits in various parts of the United States. In 1885 they made an exhibit of a carload of fruit at the New Orleans Exposition, paying personally all the expenses incident to the exhibition. This was the first exhibition of California fruit at any point east of the Rocky mountains, and not only brought them eighteen first premiums, but stimulated thousands to inquiry concerning the resources, climate and opportunities offered by California. In 1886 the brothers shipped a carload of fruit to Boston, this being the first California product ever sent to New England. A tasteful exhibition of the fruit was made in historic old South Church. While they paid all expenses personally, the good accomplished was not limited to them, but embraced all residents of San Diego county. In 1880 they held the first horticultural and agricultural fair in New York City under the auspices of the National Ranch Grange, of which they were the heads.

The question of irrigation has always engaged the best thought and attention of the brothers. Believing that the highest prosperity could never be attained until this problem was solved, they early set themselves to find some way out of the difficulty. They were active in securing eastern capital for the building of the now famous Sweetwater dam, one of the largest of its kind in the world. At another time Frank went to Boston and completed all the negotiations for the building of the California Southern Railroad from Barstow to National City. To this road in 1880 they donated ten thousand acres situated on the bay front and known as the Chulavista tract. They were also financially interested in the National City & Otay Railroad, and were stockholders in the San Diego Land and Town Company. In fact, there was no movement for local progress that lacked their support and co-operation. They are, indeed, the fathers of the town.

The marriage of Warren C. Kimball united him with Flora M. Morrill, a lady of superior ability and culture. Like her husband, a native of New Hampshire, she grew to mature years in that state, and in 1862 came to California, where she afterward resided. A lover of the beautiful, she was of the greatest assistance to her husband in the beautifying of their home and the wide-spreading lawn contains many rare trees which she secured and planted. Nor did her efforts cease there. She was very active

in setting out trees and otherwise rendering the town attractive, and all of the shade trees along the public roads are the result of her forethought and wise planning for the future. In 1875 the San Diego Chamber of Commerce offered a prize of \$75 for the best article written on San Diego county and its general improvements, and this prize was awarded to Mrs. Kimball by competent judges. For many years she was a corresponding editor of the *San Francisco Granger*, which responsible position she filled in a most efficient manner. Her death, July 2, 1898, was a deep bereavement to Mr. Kimball, to whom she had been helpmate, counselor, friend and companion for so many years.

HENRY P. WOOD. Through travel in various parts of the world Mr. Wood has gained a cosmopolitan knowledge that makes him a valued citizen of his home town of San Diego. Since May, 1892, he has made his home in this city, where for many years he has been intimately associated with all movements tending to the development of an increased supply of water for the rich lands of San Diego county, realizing that an abundance of water for irrigation is the basis of prosperous conditions throughout the southwest. From 1892 to 1899 he held office as the Hawaiian consul at San Diego, continuing until the office was discontinued in the latter year. Like many of California's progressive men, he has mining interests in the west. He is especially interested in the Inglewood mine in Tyson's valley, Yuma county, Ariz., and is now president of the Inglewood Mining Company. His time is, however, practically devoted to the discharge of his duties as secretary of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, to which office he was appointed in May, 1899, and which he has since held. There is no movement that has contributed more constantly and effectively to the growth of San Diego than has the Chamber of Commerce, which, since its establishment in 1874, has had a continuous existence, and is now the leading business association in the city. With a membership of about five hundred, it is indicative of the best thought and advancement of the town, and is typical of the recent material development of local resources. One of the most attractive features of the chamber, which has a central location on Sixth and D streets, is its exhibit of local products, showing the fine quality of the citrus fruits grown in this part of California and setting forth the advances made in other directions by the progressive men to whom the present prosperity is due. Mr. Wood is also a member of the board of directors and secretary of the San Diego Eastern Railway Company, an organization formed under the auspices of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce for the

purpose of securing a direct line of railway east from San Diego to the Colorado river.

The first of the Wood family in America was Alexander Wood, a native of England and a pioneer on the Hudson river in New York. His son, Cornelius, born in New York and a farmer by occupation, had a son, John, whose birthplace was Newburgh-on-the-Hudson. The latter moved to Oswego, N. Y., where he was a builder and owner of boats, and engaged in a transportation business on the lakes. Hiram W., son of John, was born in Oswego and became a wholesale commission merchant, first in New York and later in New Orleans. Going to California in 1850, he began mining in Nevada county, where he also carried on a store. His last days were spent on the Hawaiian Islands, where he died. He had married Jane, daughter of William Patton, of Irish descent. She was born in Newburgh, N. Y., and died in Nevada county, Cal. The only child of their marriage, Henry P., was born in Nevada county, Cal., June 2, 1855, and received his education principally in Hudson Academy at Newburgh, N. Y. In 1877 he went to Hawaii and began the work of superintendent of a training school on the Isle of Maui, from which point in 1879 he went to Kohala, Island of Hawaii, to take charge of a mercantile establishment. After a residence of eleven years on the islands in 1888 he returned to California. He has also made several trips to England and traveled extensively on the continent. Between 1888 and 1892 he went to Central America traveling on foot and by canoe along the line of the Nicaragua canal, in which way he gained a thorough knowledge of this vast undertaking. In 1897, as the special representative of the Southern California Chambers of Commerce, he went to Washington, D. C., in behalf of the movement for the completion of this canal. Again, in 1901, he represented San Diego in Washington in behalf of canal and harbor improvements.

During his residence in Hawaii Mr. Wood married Miss Emma Wight, who was born and reared there. Her father, James Wight, was born in East India, the son of an officer in the English army. Given excellent educational advantages, he graduated in medicine from a university in Edinburgh and then located for practice in Australia, but from that island removed to Hawaii in 1850. During the half century that has since elapsed he has become the owner of a large sugar plantation, and is one of the most prominent citizens of his locality. By his marriage Mr. Wood has two daughters, Ada and Ethel. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; in politics is a Republican and in religion an Episcopalian. Among his other associations is that of membership in the National Geographic Society.

E. A. RIZOR. From a French and German ancestry Mr. Rizer inherits the reliable traits of character which have contributed to the realization of his plans in life and which have placed him among the foremost lawyers in Santa Barbara. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, August 11, 1868, a son of J. S. Rizer, who was born near Coshocton, Ohio, and is now living in retirement in Santa Barbara. The great-grandfather Rizer was born in Alsace-Lorraine, and upon immigrating to America located first in Maryland and then went to the vicinity of Coshocton, Ohio, where he farmed and where he eventually died. The paternal grandfather was a merchant tailor by occupation, but his life was a comparatively short one, and he also died in Ohio.

Although a harness-maker by trade, after removing to Columbus, Ohio, J. S. Rizer engaged in general contracting. Later he took up his residence in Illinois, and afterward turned his attention to mining in Colorado. In 1880 he located in Fort Scott, Kans., and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was equally successful as a general contractor up to the time of his retirement and removal to Santa Barbara in 1891. His wife, Mrs. M. C. (Trindle) Rizer, was born in Clifton, Greene county, Ohio, a daughter of William Trindle, a native of Pennsylvania. The Trindle family came from the north of Ireland, a fine old family of land owners and prominent men in their respective communities. The great-great-grandfather Trindle was an Irish nobleman, and his two younger sons immigrated to America and bought a large tract of land, upon a portion of which Mechanicsburg, Pa., now stands. The paternal grandfather settled in Ohio, where he was successful as a farmer and stock raiser. Mrs. Rizer, who is still living, has two children, her daughter Emma being the wife of C. E. Welch of Los Angeles, Cal.

E. A. Rizer was reared in Illinois and Colorado and graduated from the high school and business college of Fort Scott. As a temporary means of livelihood he learned telegraphy with the Western Union, and by this company was stationed at Wichita, Kans. He later engaged with the Santa Fe Railroad Company and was stationed in the Indian Territory and Texas. In 1891 he came to Santa Barbara and began the study of law under Hon. J. J. Boyce, ex-state senator, completing his studies with Judge D. P. Hatch of Los Angeles. After being admitted to the bar in 1894 he engaged in general practice in Los Angeles until 1896, when he took up his permanent residence in Santa Barbara, and has since worked up a large practice. He is a Republican in politics and ex-member of the county central committee.

Mrs. Rizer was formerly Mabel Kiler, born in San Rafael, Cal., and one of the Native

Daughters of the Golden West. Her father, Edmund F. Kiler, an early settler in California, was for many years identified with the redwood country, and is now a commission merchant and an extensive farmer near Santa Barbara.

FRANK P. FRARY, mayor of San Diego, has made his home in this city since 1875. Of French descent he was born in Fremont, Ohio, December 7, 1856, and is the only son of Orin P. and Martha J. (Smith) Frary, natives of the same town as himself. His father, who was the son of a New Yorker, grew to manhood in Fremont, and from there went into the Civil war as second lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Infantry. At the close of the war he settled in Lansing, Mich., where he carried on a drug business for some years, but is now living retired.

From 1868 to 1875 Frank P. Frary made his home in Lansing, Mich., and attended the schools of that city. December 8, 1875, was the date of his arrival in San Diego, and at once he secured employment with the Coast Line Stage Company between San Diego and Santa Ana. In 1882 he obtained the contract to carry mail and operate a stage line between San Diego and Julian, a distance of sixty miles, and in this work he continued steadily until 1897, when he sold out. In the mean time, he also had the Cuyamaca line from Lakeside to Cuyamaca. During 1886 he bought an interest in the Westcott & Webb Transfer Line, firm name Westcott, Webb & Frary. The Pioneer Truck Company was incorporated May 15, 1889, Mr. Frary being secretary, treasurer and manager, while Mr. Westcott holds the office of president. The company conducts a general storage, transfer and freight business, and makes a specialty of heavy work. Besides his close connection with this growing and important enterprise, Mr. Frary is interested in the Encinitas Copper Mining and Smelting Company, of which he has been secretary and treasurer since its incorporation and which owns and operates a good mine.

Elected to the board of delegates on the Republican ticket in 1896, Mr. Frary's re-election in 1898 proved his popularity as a city official, while his choice as president of the board further emphasized his recognition as a man of ability. He is a member of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce. In April of 1901 he was elected mayor of the city of San Diego and May 6, same year, was installed as mayor for a term of two years. His important position he has filled to the satisfaction of all. After coming to this city he was made a Mason in San Diego Lodge No. 35, F. & A. M. For many years he has been secretary of San Diego Lodge No. 153, I. O. O. F., and at one time he served as noble grand, while he acts as scribe of Cen-



Wm. Moore

ennial Encampment No. 58. In addition, he is connected with the Foresters of America, and Woodmen of the World. His marriage took place in San Francisco and united him with Miss Maud Thayer, who was born in that city, of an old family of New Hampshire. They have two daughters, Ruth and Gladys.

CAPT. WILLIAM MOORE was born near Augusta, Me., April 3, 1827, on the Kennebec river, the night that the famous bridge of the same name was burned. William and Sarah (Reed) Moore were his father and mother. They were born in County Tyrone, north of Ireland, but were Scotch and Protestants. In 1819 they crossed the ocean to St. Johns, New Brunswick, neither of them at the time being more than twenty years of age. Their two eldest children were born in Canada. Shortly afterward they moved to Augusta, Me. They were of a family of farmers and linen weavers, manufacturing their own flax, and having from twenty to thirty weavers with hand looms. In America they became farmers and their four sons and four daughters were reared on a farm. Of these children, two sons and one daughter survive. Andrew and James (twins) are builders, doing an extensive business in Kansas City, Mo. Another brother, Joseph Moore (now deceased) owned a large tract of land in Missouri and during the Civil war served as colonel of a Missouri federal regiment.

After having learned the carriage-making trade, in 1848, when scarcely twenty-one years of age, William Moore began to manufacture carriages, buggies and sleighs in Lewiston Falls, Me. There he belonged to a military band and played the cornet. His military coat, high grenadier hat and brass horn (about fifty years old) are in the possession of his family in Los Angeles. One of his sisters married a Quaker and settled near Philadelphia; their son and daughter are living in Southern California and these are William Moore's only relatives in California, besides his wife and children. As a boy and young man William was held in high esteem among his associates. He was always quiet and unassuming, but strong in his opinions when he believed he was in the right. He possessed an unusual fondness for reading, which continued to his last illness. This he credited in a measure to an early acquaintance with two neighbor school teachers. Many profitable evenings were spent with them, eagerly reading history or other books which they were kind enough to offer him. He had an excellent memory and could recite pages of Burns', Scott's, and Moore's poetry, besides which he was a constant reader of general literature—politics, history, travels and romance, and he could recite or read Scotch dialect admirably. He had a fair knowledge of music and was an excellent

Spanish scholar. In fact, he had information on a variety of subjects and was an interesting conversationalist, possessing unconscious wit and humor, and with a quaint way of expressing his thoughts. His smooth brow and tranquil eye, at seventy, showed his serene disposition and equable temperament, and his affable disposition made many friends and few or no enemies.

Occasionally he would refer to the old days of Los Angeles and tell pioneer stories. Friends would listen with surprised interest, but he was seldom in the mood to revert to the past. Frequently he was asked to contribute notes for publication, but he always smilingly declined; the same when asked to parade on the Fourth of July, not because he was not patriotic, but because he was devoid of personal vanity and averse to display. Once he told the story of "Peg-leg" Smith and his mine, but the writer remembers only the end—there was no "Peg-leg" mine—only a myth to lure men to journeys and disappointments. Now and then he referred to his trip from San Francisco to Los Angeles. He missed the occasional steamer and determined to come on horseback, but his purchase proving troublesome, he turned it loose and made the entire journey on foot. To one of his disposition the trip seemed neither long nor tedious, for he was young and in fine health and spirits, had two gold "slugs" in his pocket that he had mined in Napa mountains, and was interested in seeing a new country and so much of it. One night he came to a deserted hut and rested. A dry, stiff hide was by the side of the road. This he pulled over him and laughed as he did so, thinking it was better than nothing, and likening it to the comfort of a door for a covering.

A curious account is narrated of a night spent by George Hansen and William Moore in an old Spanish house that possessed crude carved wooden images of saints and apostles. The two men occupied the rooms where these relics were, but had not noticed them upon retiring. Awakening in the night, the moon was shining and lighting up the ghastly images in a startling manner, giving the young surveyors sensations of a curious presence in the room, and it is not surprising that they could not sleep.

William Moore left New York for California on the 4th of July, 1852, engaged about eighteen months in the lumber regions of Napa and in mining. He arrived in Los Angeles April 3, 1854, on the twenty-seventh anniversary of his birth. For a time he worked at carriage-making here, and helped to make the first carriage in the city, but soon applied himself to surveying, and continued in that business until a short time before his death. He was first connected with George Hansen in surveying and engineering, and they continued lifelong friends,

sometimes alternating in office and at other times working together. His name appears on many of the maps on record in this county as surveyor, often as owner of property. For about forty-three years he worked and lived in and about Los Angeles, and meantime watched the growth of the place from a few scattered adobe houses to a city of one hundred thousand, with elegant public and private buildings. He surveyed ranches, county lines and city property, was familiar with Spanish grants and old titles, and was continually examining records and helping people to adjust their lines when in question. He laid out ditches, reservoirs and tunnels. In 1858-59 he was county surveyor; in 1873-74 served as city surveyor or street commissioner. These offices were then merged, and this was the first attempt to establish uniform grades in the city of Los Angeles. Very curious was the appearance of some of the main streets, as the writer remembers them. Some lots were up and some down, and steps and stairs were made to pass from one height to another, involving fatigue and circumlocution in walking a short distance. Strenuous opposition to improvement made the office of city surveyor anything but pleasant. He was often called upon in city and county courts to give expert testimony in old suits to settle boundaries, for at one time or another he had surveyed nearly every foot of land in the county. He had a keen memory for old landmarks and "corners" and could tell where to dig for long-buried stakes and "monuments." By disinterested advice and assistance he endeared himself to many old pioneers and Spanish settlers, and was often consulted and rendered valuable assistance freely.

The title of captain by which he was known came to him through his service as captain of a company of California infantry at the opening of the Civil war. In 1861 a wave of patriotism spread over our broad land, reaching the Pacific coast and the new state of California. Men quickly stepped into line and perfected themselves in military tactics. It was then William Moore organized and drilled a company under the President's first call for troops of Los Angeles soldiers. Though impatient to go to the seat of war, they were doomed to disappointment, for, instead of being ordered east, they were made home guards.

In the home of Gen. Volney Howard, of San Gabriel, January 3, 1874, Rev. C. F. Loop, of Pasadena, united in marriage William Moore and Mary E. Hall, a native of New York. George Hansen, Prudent Beaudry and a few other friends were present. Two children were born of the union, Florence and Hansen, twenty-four and twenty-two years old, healthy and happy young people, still living with their mother on East Twentieth street, Los Angeles, which has been the family home for twenty

years. Graded streets are invading their home neighborhood and their once prolific orchard is liable to be divided. The only son, Hansen Moore, who combines the names of two worthy surveyors and lifelong friends, is six feet and two inches in height and weighs two hundred and forty-five pounds. The daughter is a graduate of the Los Angeles high school.

In 1876 Captain Moore and his wife visited the Centennial, and visited his mother, sisters and brothers, who then lived near Philadelphia and in Missouri, and the reunions after an absence of the son for twenty-five years were very pleasant. The dear old mother had prayed daily for her absent son, and could scarcely realize his actual presence. She would look long at the stout, mature man, and say he "could not be the slender William who left home to see the world so many years ago."

Captain Moore died January 11, 1897. The funeral took place in a pitiless rain. Friends and neighbors wended their way in carriages through splashing mud and water to bear him to his last resting place, but as they reached Rosedale cemetery the sun shone out clear for a few moments during the service. Shortly before he died, after a brief sleep, Captain Moore raised one hand and then the other, then waved both at once, as though directing an assistant surveyor. Doubtless thoughts of the old vocation flitted through his mind, but at last the final signal was given and his course was run. Surveyors wave both hands to denote completion, and that was evidently what he intended to express, failing to speak. His was a peaceful, harmonious life; gentle and kind in his home; cheerful and dignified among men. The manner of his burial was in keeping with his dislike for display. So far as learned his relatives are good citizens, doing their duty in their everyday life, to family, neighborhood and country. Several pursued mechanical vocations; one was district attorney of Salina, Mo.; several were farmers and others soldiers. Two nephews, Walter B. and Robert A. Moore, were officers in the late war. The family has always been respected, and scores of Los Angeles pioneers knew and esteemed William Moore, the old surveyor.

JAMES C. RIVES. A career worthy of emulation from many standpoints, strong and discerning in its recognition and acceptance of opportunity, is that of James C. Rives, district attorney, horticulturist and promoter of the well-being of Los Angeles and vicinity. In maintaining the reputation of an enviable ancestry Mr. Rives has worked unaided along the devious paths to present success, for at a very early age he was face to face with responsibility and the formation of his own future. He was born near Atlanta, Ga., January 4, 1846, a son

of Dr. Burrell and Elizabeth A. (Taylor) Rives, natives, respectively, of Fulton and Morgan counties, Ga., and the mother a descendant of the Alexander H. Stephens family. The paternal grandfather, Rev. Jackson Rives, was born in Virginia and came of a family long represented in the Old Dominion, the immigrating ancestor having come from the home of his forefathers in England. Later bearers of the name shouldered their muskets on the fields of Bunker Hill and Brandywine.

Rev. Jackson Rives was a clergyman in the Baptist denomination in Georgia, and in later life entered the mercantile ranks, his useful life extending beyond the Biblical allotment to more than a cycle of years. His son, Dr. Burrell Rives, was a graduate physician and practiced his profession in Georgia and Virginia. During the Civil war he sided with the Confederacy, and was a surgeon in Gen. Joe Wheeler's division of General Bragg's army. In 1867 he started for California with his family via the southern route, but upon arriving at Sulphur Bluffs, Tex., remained there for two years. In 1869 he again started across the plains and through Arizona to San Diego, locating in the Los Nietos valley, near the present site of Downey, where he practiced medicine until his death in 1880, at the age of forty-one years. His wife, who is living with her son, James C., is the mother of six children, four of whom attained maturity, and three are living, James C. being second. Edward is a pharmacist, while John Logan, a graduate of the State Normal, is engaged in educational work in Los Angeles.

A vivid recollection is still retained by Mr. Rives of the journey across the plains from Texas, of the ox teams with their obstinate endurance, the raids upon the stock by the Indians and the ever-present dangers of the overland trail. He was educated at the district schools of the Los Nietos valley, but because of the early death of his father was obliged to go to work when fourteen years of age that he might assist in the family maintenance. He therefore applied himself to the printer's trade in Los Angeles, and between 1880 and 1884 worked on the different dailies in the city. In the meantime he had gained a fair knowledge of general newspaper work, and in 1885 started the *Downey Weekly Review*, a periodical managed with gratifying success for three years. An opportunity presenting itself to dispose of the paper on good terms, he applied himself to the further study of law, with which he had already familiarized himself during the leisure of the past few years. Upon being admitted to the bar in 1887 he began to practice in Los Angeles, where his correct understanding of legal science, his personal kindness and tact won for him an almost immediate recognition.

As a staunch adherent of Republican princi-

ples and issues Mr. Rives has ever taken a keen interest in the undertakings of his party, and in 1898 he was nominated for the office of district attorney, and was elected by one of the largest majorities ever received by a county official, his showing being nearly five thousand over his opponent. January 1, 1899, he assumed control of the office, the arduous duties of which necessitate the employment of six deputies. The administration of Mr. Rives has been well received throughout, his executive ability, his decisive handling of difficult situations, and his devotion to the best interests of the people, having won for him the praise of all who believe that public office is public trust. For many years he has been on the state central committee and the county central executive committee, and has taken an active part in stumping the state.

Notwithstanding the fact that his most aggressive and responsible interests have been centered in Los Angeles, Mr. Rives has always lived at Downey, where he owns an eighty-acre ranch, and one of the most delightful Southern California homes imaginable. September 4, 1889, he married Mary Lee Crowell, a native of Arkansas, and sister of C. T. Crowell. To Mr. and Mrs. Rives have been born four children, Edward L., Robert C., Howard and Pauline. Mr. Rives is extensively engaged in horticulture, and upon his finely improved and appointed ranch has sixty acres of orchard, forty-five of which are walnut bearing, the remainder being devoted to oranges. He is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, the Southern California Fruit Association, and the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is popular and a welcome visitor of the principal social and business organizations in which Los Angeles abounds, notably the Jonathan and the Union League Clubs, and numbers among his friends the most desirable social element of the city and its surroundings. In personal appearance Mr. Rives so strongly suggests the great slave emancipator that he has come to be known as the Abraham Lincoln of California.

HON. CHARLES H. IVINS, A. B. A pioneer of 1852 on the Pacific coast and of 1856 in California, Judge Ivins is now a resident of Santa Monica, which in his opinion possesses the most equable climate of any of our coast cities. He is a member of a colonial family of New Jersey, whose original emigrants to America came from Scotland. His parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Shinn) Ivins, were natives of New Jersey, and in 1841 settled in Iowa, dying in Keokuk, that state. The mother

was a member of a Quaker family, of Holland-Dutch extraction. Of her children two sons attained mature years, and one of these, William, died in Keokuk. Three daughters, Mrs. Seaton, Mrs. Hauxhurst and Mrs. Patterson, make their home in Oakland, Cal., while the remaining daughter, Mrs. Jansen, is a resident of Los Angeles.

In Bordentown, N. J., Charles Henry Ivins was born April 1, 1829. About 1841 he accompanied the family via Philadelphia and the canal, thence by boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, to Keokuk, Iowa. A short time afterward he returned east as a student in Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1848 with the degree of A. B. Two years later he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Keokuk. However, the allurements of the unsettled west aroused his ambition. Thousands were seeking the Pacific coast in the hope of gaining a fortune, and he joined one of these parties of gold seekers, with the intention of going to California, but while en route his plans were changed somewhat. The ox-train left Keokuk in April, 1852, for what proved to be a very hard trip across the plains, via Omaha, the Platte, north of Salt Lake, and on to Oregon. During the same year the territory of Washington had been organized, and the recognized qualifications of Mr. Ivins led to his appointment as a district judge of the new territory, which had its seat of government at Olympia. The district over which he presided centered at Port Townsend, where he made his headquarters. For four years he continued in the position, and later was appointed judge of admiralty, which office he filled for two years.

Meantime Judge Ivins had made a trip to California in 1854, and had been so delighted with the prospects here that he decided to remove to the state. In 1857, on resigning the office of judge, he settled at Petaluma and embarked in the cattle business, which he conducted upon so large a scale that at one time he had two thousand head of cattle on his range. Later he bought a large ranch and range in Mendocino county, where, however, the severe winters caused a heavy loss in his herds. His next venture was the erection of a large hotel at Markleyville, Alpine county, Cal., but this business not proving financially remunerative, he returned to Petaluma, where he resumed ranching. The purchase of a tract of land near town proved a wise investment, as it was later sold to good advantage. Reports concerning San Luis Obispo county led him to remove there. One thousand acres, comprising a part of Santa Rosa rancho, he purchased for \$1.75 an acre, the price being low on account of recent droughts. Two years later the price had risen to \$15 an acre. His purchase comprised the northeast corner of Santa Rosa

rancho, and was watered by Santa Rosa creek. No improvements had been made, but under his oversight soon fences had been built, a house had been put up, and other buildings erected as needed. During the last two years of his stay in Petaluma he had made \$8,000 in his dairy, and on coming to San Luis Obispo county he brought his stock with him, after which he engaged in cattle-raising, dairying and general farming for eight years. He still owns one thousand acres known as the Ivins ranch of Santa Rosa, and this land is rented to two dairymen.

On leaving the stock business and resuming the practice of law, Judge Ivins made his home in Oakland for three years and practiced in San Francisco, after which he conducted a general practice at Santa Rosa and erected a beautiful residence in that town. However, on account of his wife's ill health, he deemed a change advisable, so removed to Alameda, where he built an attractive home and engaged in law practice. The change not proving as beneficial to his wife as had been anticipated, in 1893 he took her to San Diego, and the following year established their home in Santa Monica, which has proved to be the climate needed to restore her health. Since coming here he has built a commodious residence on Ninth and Arizona streets, and has carried on a general law practice in Los Angeles and vicinity.

In 1857 and again in 1858 Judge Ivins returned to visit his old friends in Keokuk, Iowa, both these trips being made via Panama. Judge Ivins married Miss Mary Elenora Cole, a daughter of Gen. Edward Cole, a hero of the Mexican war. She was born in Rochester, N. Y., and reared in Keokuk, Iowa. Possessing mental powers above the ordinary, these have been developed by an excellent education and subsequent wide range of reading. Indeed, her literary attainments make her conspicuous in circles to which the gift of a broad mind and a gifted pen is the open sesame. In the work of the Federation of Women's Clubs she has been active, and she has the distinction of having officiated as the first president of the Coterie Club of Santa Monica, which she organized. She still holds an official position in the state federation of Women's Clubs. One of her papers, concerning the community property rights of women, attracted more general attention than any recent article from a woman's pen. In religion she is of the Episcopalian belief, as is also Judge Ivins. Their only son, Ernest C., is the present sheriff of San Luis Obispo county, and their only living daughter, Mrs. Cora Jessie Stewart, resides with them. Another daughter, Mrs. Kate M. Hoefler, died in San Francisco.

In many respects Judge Ivins is particularly fitted for the office of jurist. Nature endowed him with a power of keen analysis, a discrimina-



W. E. Sawtelle

tive mind, clearness of judgment and an impartial spirit, which rendered his decisions on the bench fair and just. His conclusions were reached slowly, but when once his mind had formulated certain opinions and arrived at certain conclusions, he was seldom proved to be in error. More than once, since coming to Santa Monica, these qualities of which he is the possessor have been used for the benefit of the city, in matters pertaining to the municipal welfare. While he is a Democrat at all times, yet partisanship has had no place in his career.

W. E. SAWTELLE. The town of Sawtelle was founded by the Pacific Land Company, whose officers are Robert C. Gillis, president; W. T. Gillis, vice-president; Robert F. Jones, secretary and treasurer; W. E. Sawtelle, manager. The organization of the company dates from 1897, and the following year the map of the Barrett Villa tract, two hundred and twenty-five acres, was recorded. In June, 1901, the Lindsay addition of one hundred acres was made, while in October, same year, the Pacific farms, comprising about four hundred acres, were laid out, making a total acreage of seven hundred and twenty. It had been the original intention to name the town Barrett, but when a petition was made for a postoffice, the government notified them that there was a post-office in the state named Bassett and the similarity between the two would result in much confusion; therefore another name was essential. The residents of the villa at once requested that the name be made Sawtelle, in honor of the company's manager and representative, and thus the name was adopted which is now in use.

In many respects the location of Sawtelle is unexcelled. It lies on the line of the Los Angeles & Pacific Railroad, fourteen miles from Los Angeles and three miles from Santa Monica, and within easy access of both by means of the half-hour car service. It possesses the additional advantage of being within one-half mile of the Soldiers' Home, where \$500,000 is paid out annually by the government. This same proximity makes the town strictly prohibition, as under the laws of the state liquor cannot be sold within one and one-half miles of the Home; hence as a residence point for families wishing to rear their children in the midst of desirable surroundings it affords special advantages. An abundance of water is obtainable from sixty-five to seventy-five feet below the surface, and about fifty wells have been sunk without one failure to secure water. In addition, the town site possesses a water system. The town is subdivided into four hundred and thirty house lots, three hundred and seventy-five acreage lots and thirty ranches containing from four to twenty acres each.

When the company built its office, in the

spring of 1898, the building stood in the midst of a barley field. A store was erected at the same time, and this formed the nucleus of the present town. Sales moved very slowly the first year, and the real activity did not begin until the summer of 1899, since which time over one-half of the property has been sold. Within three years the town grew from a single cottage to one hundred and fifty residences, and almost every day during the season witnesses the completion of some building and the beginning of another. This fact in itself proves the briskness of sales, a fact which is noteworthy by reason of dullness in sales in many other towns. Perhaps one reason of this is found in the fact that the frequent dry seasons have retarded sales elsewhere, but here, the town not depending upon fruit orchards for its existence, building goes on apace unaffected by the quantity of rain supply.

Referring to the personal history and genealogy of Mr. Sawtelle, we find that he descends from a Huguenot family that fled from France at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes and sought refuge in England, whence subsequent generations went to Massachusetts. Richard Sawtelle, a native of Groton, Mass., soon after the Revolution settled in Norridgewock, Somerset county, Me., where Indians still roamed through the large forests. His son, George, was born there, became a merchant, and in 1861 was appointed postmaster under President Lincoln, which position he filled twenty years or more. He was a member of the Congregational Church and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His marriage united him with Sarah Peet, who was born at Norridgewock and died there. Her father, Rev. Josiah Peet, a native of Connecticut, became a Congregational minister in Maine. It was the custom in those Puritan days for the citizens of a town to select their minister, and in accordance with that custom Rev. Mr. Peet was so chosen as the Norridgewock preacher.

In the family of George and Sarah Sawtelle there were three sons and one daughter. Of these Mrs. Hopkins continues at the old home; Dr. F. G., of Providence, R. I., was a member of the Third Maine Battery during the Civil war; F. J. is an architect; and W. E., the youngest of the four, is manager of the Pacific Land Company and a resident of Los Angeles, Cal. The last-named was born in August, 1850, in the house where his father first saw the light. In 1869 he went to Worcester, Mass., where later he became interested in the Sanford-Sawtelle Company, a mercantile house founded in 1835, and in which he is still a stockholder. His marriage, in Portland, Me., united him with Miss Mary Wheeler, who was born in Indiana, and by whom he has two daughters, Katharine and Barbara. On account of the health of Mrs.

Sawtelle, which he hoped a change of climate would benefit, in 1896 Mr. Sawtelle brought his family to California. For a short time he remained in San Diego, but in 1897 became one of the organizers of the Pacific Land Company, in which he is still actively interested. In national politics he is a Republican. During his residence in Worcester he was a member of the board of trade. With his family, he attends the First Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles. Personally, he is a man of active mind, fertile brain, keen perceptive faculties and indomitable energy, and it is largely due to these qualities that he has made a success of his work with the land company, for the founding of a town is an arduous enterprise and he who undertakes it must necessarily possess qualities of a high order, if he would bring a gratifying degree of success to the undertaking whose management he has assumed.

FRANCIS A. HOLLENBECK. In tracing the genealogy of Mr. Hollenbeck of Los Angeles, we find that he descends from a family that came from Holland to America in a very early day. For many years succeeding generations lived in the east, where they were principally connected with agricultural pursuits. His father, Silas C., son of John Hollenbeck, was born in Akron, Ohio, March 4, 1824, and while still in his youth accompanied his parents to Illinois, settling in Winnebago county. During the long period of his residence there agriculture formed his chosen occupation and brought him gratifying returns from a financial point of view. However, desiring to spend his last years in a less severe and rigorous climate, he decided to seek a home in California, and accordingly during 1882 settled at Verdugo, Los Angeles county. Buying a tract of sixty-six acres, he set out the same in various kinds of fruits and devoted himself to the care of the land and the trees. While in Illinois he had served as supervisor, but after coming to the Pacific coast his connection with politics was limited to the casting of a Republican ticket at elections. Though his life was one of great activity, embracing in its earlier half many difficulties and hardships, his stalwart physique was not undermined by his constant labor; indeed, until shortly before his death, it was constantly remarked that he bore his years unusually well. He died June 5, 1901, when seventy-seven years of age.

By the marriage of Silas C. Hollenbeck to Mary Ann Reed, who was born in New York and died in Illinois, four children were born, viz.: Francis A., of Los Angeles; Julia B., Mrs. Henry W. Benson, of Florence, Cal.; Willard, deceased, and Edward H., of Verdugo. The eldest of the three, Francis A., was born in Winnebago county, Ill., February 1, 1849, and as a boy received such advantages as his native

county afforded. Under the wise training of his father he was qualified to assume responsibilities of his own and ably conduct extensive farming interests. When twenty-six years of age he left home and went to Thayer county, Neb., where he bought a quarter section of farm land. The placing of the ground under cultivation, the erection of needed buildings and the general oversight of the place, consumed his time and attention and brought him fair returns for his care and trouble. Meantime, his father had removed to California, and the reports he sent back were so encouraging that the spring of 1885 found him in Los Angeles county, where he bought one hundred and eighteen acres near Florence. The larger portion of the land was devoted to general farm purposes, although there was also a vineyard. In the cultivation of this property he engaged for twelve years, finally selling the land in 1897 and removing to Los Angeles, where he is now interested in the real estate business, with office at No. 215 Currier block. Like his father, he has always been a firm believer in Republican principles, but has not been an active participant in politics, and as yet has never consented to hold office, although his information concerning matters of public moment and his high ideals of citizenship would make his services valuable in an official capacity.

CALEB T. CROWELL. On first coming to California, in 1871, Mr. Crowell settled twelve miles southeast of Los Angeles, where he built the first business house in the now thriving village of Downey. The name which the town bears was given it by Mr. Crowell in honor of his personal friend, ex-Governor John G. Downey. As yet no railroad had been built through this section of Los Angeles county, but three years later the Southern Pacific Company opened a branch road from Florence to Downey, and within another year this had been extended to Anaheim. After two years, as a merchant in Downey Mr. Crowell turned his attention to farming and horticulture, and while endeavoring to secure water for irrigation purposes he bored a well, which, although not furnishing a sufficient flow for irrigation purposes, proved to possess mineral properties of great value. Soon afterward he sold the well to Dr. Fulton, and for a time it was known as Fulton's well, but more recently has borne the name of Santa Fe Springs.

Near Clinton, Hinds county, Miss., Mr. Crowell was born October 28, 1850, the eldest child of Hon. R. P. and Amanda (Perdue) Crowell natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Georgia. His paternal grandfather, Edmund Crowell, a soldier of the Revolution, spent his entire life on a plantation in Halifax county, N. C., and there died. The maternal



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grandfather came from France to Virginia, later going to Georgia and finally settling upon a plantation in Mississippi. When quite young R. P. Crowell went to Mississippi with an uncle, Mr. Lowe, and for some years followed surveying and civil engineering, but afterward turned his attention to planting. In 1854 he removed to Arkansas, where he bought a plantation on the Red river, near Texarkana, and became the owner of Egypt farm and Cypress Brook farm. Both in Mississippi and Arkansas he served as county surveyor. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was a member of the Arkansas legislature, in which body he used his influence in opposition to secession and in favor of the state remaining in the Union. His death occurred August 12, 1865, soon after the fall of the Confederacy. His wife survived him some years, dying in Downey, Cal. Fraternally he was a Mason in high standing. Of his five children all but one are living, and three reside in California, namely: Caleb T., Mrs. J. C. Rives, wife of the district attorney of Los Angeles county, and Joseph, in San Jose.

When the family moved to Arkansas Caleb T. Crowell was four years of age. After his father's death he was sent to a college in Clarksville, Tex., and later began clerking in Shreveport, La., thence coming to California in 1871. Seven years later he returned to Texarkana, Ark., where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber and later followed the same occupation in other parts of the state. When the lumber supply of Arkansas was practically exhausted he went to Northern Louisiana, where he operated two mills. A similar business was conducted in Lufkin, Angelina county, Tex., where he owned an interest in a fine milling plant and about twenty-five miles of railroad, of which he is still a director. The Lufkin Land and Lumber Company, in which he is a director, has one of the finest lumber mills in the United States, and has a manufacturing capacity of 250,000 per day. At this writing he is still president of the Crowell & Spencer Milling Company at Longleaf, Rapides parish, La., which owns its own railroad and a mill with a capacity of 80,000 per day. During his residence in Louisiana he also acted as manager of the company. The plant which he organized in Arkansas and which was incorporated under the title of Bodcaw Lumber Company is now the largest milling plant in the state, and owns its own railroad, one hundred and thirty miles long. Of this he also acted as president and manager for some years. In 1893 he returned to California and built an attractive residence at No. 901 South Union avenue, where he and his family have since made their home. His wife is identified with the Baptist Church, and he has been a contributor to the same, also to various philanthropies. In politics he is a Democrat and a member of the Central Club.

The marriage of Mr. Crowell united him with Miss Ella Stamps, who was born in Alabama of an old southern family, and removed to Arkansas with her father, H. J. Stamps, a planter and merchant. Born of this union are five children—Belle; James Stamps, who is general manager of the Louisiana milling plant established by his father; Susie Lee; Robert D., who is assistant manager of the Louisiana mill, and Ida.

It is not too much to say that Mr. Crowell merits praise for the success he has achieved. When he was a young man, just ready to start out in life, the south had not recovered from the calamity of the war. Industries were at a low ebb. An air of discouragement pervaded the country. Beginning then, with his youth and enthusiasm, he worked his way forward until he had established industries giving employment to a large number of men and thus greatly benefiting the localities in which they had been established. At least three large and successful plants owe their origin to his enthusiasm and energy, and, while thus building up communities, developing local resources and attaining financial prosperity, at the same time he won the confidence of his large circle of business and social acquaintances and maintained the esteem and respect of all.

GEORGE ANTHONY BROUGHTON, M. D. While to Dr. Broughton belongs the distinction of being a son of one of the greatest benefactors and promoters of Santa Barbara county, and while a justifiable pride has stimulated the effort to maintain so admirable an example of a worthy life, it may also with justice be said that the qualities he possesses would bring him prominence unaided by ancestral influence; for now, while practically a young man, he has attained a prominent place in the profession in his county and obtained a very extensive and lucrative practice in the locality where he resides.

Dr. Broughton was born in Santa Cruz, Cal., February 28, 1875. His parents, W. W. and Mary Elizabeth (Anthony) Broughton, were among the early settlers of Santa Cruz, where his father began the practice of law and journalism. His boyhood days were spent in Lompoc, Santa Barbara county, where his parents have resided for the last twenty-five years. He received his education in Santa Barbara county and San Francisco, graduating from the Medical Department of the University of California May 13, 1896. After his graduation he served an internship at the Sacramento County Hospital and the French Hospital, San Francisco, and then entered into general practice at Chino, San Bernardino county. In 1898 he gave up his practice there and located at Oxnard to have charge of the surgical work at the sugar mills, then being erected by the American Beet Sugar

Company, which work he now has, in addition to an extensive country practice and the surgery for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company throughout this vicinity.

February 10, 1901, Dr. Broughton married May Livingston, a resident of Los Angeles and a native of Hueneme. Her parents, Robert G. and H. (Palmer) Livingston, were among the very early settlers of Ventura county, and lived in Hueneme for many years, where Mr. Livingston conducted a very extensive mercantile business, the family later moving to Los Angeles, where they now have their home. A woman of rare accomplishments and delightful personality, Mrs. Broughton received her educational advantages in Los Angeles and San Francisco, completing her studies in music and art in Florence, Italy, in 1900. To Dr. and Mrs. Broughton was born a daughter, Beatrice, November 25, 1901. Mrs. Broughton is a member of Acacia Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, Los Angeles. Dr. Broughton has affiliations with the Oxnard Masonic Lodge and Oxnard Masonic Club, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Foresters. He is also a member of the Southern California Medical Society.

JUAN B. BANDINI. During the early days of San Diego (Old Town) the Bandini family was prominent among the representatives of Spanish aristocracy. Capt. José Bandini, a native of Spain, became an officer in the Spanish navy, and in that capacity spent a considerable period in Peru, South America, where he married Gertrude Orgacita, also of Spanish lineage. Later he became interested in mercantile marine trading along the coast of California, but finally retired, became a landsman, and died at San Gabriel. His son, Juan, was born in Peru, and in early manhood held a commission in the Spanish navy. Accompanying the family to California, he settled in San Diego, and there married Dolores Estedillo, who was born in Monterey, and died in San Diego. Her father, Capt. José Estedillo, was a native of Spain, an officer in its army and for years a commander of land forces in California.

Many enterprises called forth the energy and executive ability of Juan Bandini, chief among these being merchandising, farming and stock-raising. His possessions steadily increased until they included fifty thousand acres, extending from Rincon to Agua Manse. It seemed as if fortune accompanied him in all of his ventures. This was largely due to his strong character, wise judgment and indomitable will. The plans which he made he possessed the energy to execute, and his influence was a potent factor in the development of Southern California. Indeed, during pioneer days people sometimes smilingly said that Juan Bandini and

Abel Stearns owned all of Southern California, a statement that had in it a degree of truth when it is remembered that he owned Jurupu and Rincon ranches, one-half of Encenado and all of the Guadalupe and Tecatta ranches, besides many other landed estates. Included in his property was the present site of San Diego, which he and Mr. Davis sold to Mr. Horton, the founder of New Town. His death occurred in 1859, when he was visiting his daughter, then the wife of Abel Stearns, in Los Angeles. Of his first marriage were born the following children: Josepha, who died in Los Angeles; Alexander, who died in childhood; Arcadia, whose first husband, Abel Stearns, died in 1871, and three years later she was married to Col. R. S. Baker, one of the founders of Santa Monica; Isadora, who died in Los Angeles; José M. and Juan B., both of Santa Monica. The second wife of Juan Bandini was Dona Refugio Bandini, by whom he had two daughters and three sons, now living.

In Old Town (San Diego) Juan B. Bandini was born November 15, 1833. When eight years of age he was taken to Los Angeles, and from twelve to sixteen was on American vessels in the merchant marine service. Returning to Los Angeles, he became a clerk in the store of Abel Stearns, but later took charge of a ranch owned by his father in Lower California. Subsequent to his father's death he returned to Los Angeles to superintend the business owned by Mr. Stearns. Later he engaged in the cattle business at San Luis Rey, where he owned and operated Last Chance ranch. When he again went to Los Angeles he identified himself with real estate matters and assisted Colonel Baker, who owned the Vicente ranch of thirty-six thousand acres, but sold the larger part to Senator Jones of Nevada. The two men donated three hundred acres, valued at \$100,000, to the United States government for the establishment of the Soldiers' Home. After the death of Colonel Baker Mr. Bandini took charge of Mrs. Baker's interests in Santa Monica, where he has since made his home. Though proud of his Spanish lineage, he is a loyal American, a pronounced Republican and a thorough patriot. During the Civil war he was lieutenant of Company B, First California Cavalry, and served in California and Arizona for eighteen months, when he was honorably discharged.

The first wife of Mr. Bandini was Esperanza Sepulveda, a native of Los Angeles and daughter of José Diego Sepulveda. Among the Spanish pioneers of California Mr. Sepulveda held high rank. Born in 1813, he was a son of Dolores Sepulveda, whose vast estates extended along the seacoast from San Pedro to Redondo and for miles back into the foothills. On this property, known as San Pedro rancho, José Diego Sepulveda was born and spent his entire



P. J. Barber

life, dying in 1869, when fifty-seven years old. His wife was Maria Elisalda, daughter of a wealthy Spanish officer living in San Diego. Mrs. Esperanza Bandini died in Los Angeles in 1866, leaving two daughters, namely: Mrs. Arcadia Gaffy of Los Angeles and Mrs. Dolores Ward of London, England. The second marriage of Mr. Bandini occurred in San Diego and united him with Miss Caroline Moreno, member of an old family of that city, where she died in 1874.

HON. P. J. BARBER. The history of the Barber family in America dates from 1635, when Thomas Barber, who was born in England in 1614, crossed the Atlantic and settled first at Windsor, later in Hartford, Conn. Next in line of descent was Thomas (2d), born in 1644, whose son, Thomas (3d), born in 1673, was the father of Thomas (4th), born in 1716, and the latter had a son, Jacob, born in 1738, whose son, Thomas, born in 1773, was the father of Hon. P. J. Barber, and was born in Canton, Hartford county, Conn. His early life was spent in a country town. He was well educated, particularly as a musician, was a good vocalist, played every instrument then in vogue, the violin being his favorite, and wrote and taught music for years. He carried on farming early in life; later conducted a boot and shoe factory.

During the war of 1812 Thomas Barber raised a company of volunteers, but on the morning of starting for the front he was thrown from his horse and his shoulder was broken, thus preventing him from entering the service. Indeed, he never afterward recovered from the injury. In 1820, accompanied by his family, he removed to Nelson, Portage County, Ohio, settling on Section 36, the journey by ox-teams taking forty-five days. With the assistance of his oldest sons, he cut down the timber, planted crops, put up a log house and barn, and made every effort to establish a comfortable home in the then wilderness of the Western Reserve. Adversity came to him, and from the first he was called on to endure many hardships, not the least of these being caused by the burning of his barn, with all his first year's crops just as a severe winter had set in, and by the same fire he lost some of his stock and all of his farm implements. This would have discouraged and disheartened many men, but with his fortitude and power of endurance he was undaunted, and with the help and encouragement of his devoted wife and children he struggled through the next few years, determined to regain losses and provide a comfortable home. So far were they from civilization that bears, wolves, deer and other wild game were plentiful, and the Indians had scarcely yet abandoned those forests for the western prairies. But he and his wife had other troubles to bear up under be-

sides those of a financial nature. In 1828 sickness entered the home, and within fifteen months five of their children were laid in their graves. After this his fortunes took a turn for the better; he cleared away more of the forests and put under cultivation one of the best of farms, built a commodious dwelling, barns, etc., planted large orchards, manufactured maple sugar, butter and cheese, his crops were plentiful, and his lands increased in value. He was a man of sterling qualities, honored and respected by all; his word was as good as his bond; he was sound in judgment, public-spirited, and a man of dauntless courage. He was a member of the Masonic order, and a believer in the noble principles for which that fraternity has ever stood. He died in the old home September 17, 1848, in his seventy-sixth year.

The mother of P. J. Barber bore the maiden name of Percy Merrill, and was born in Hartford county, Conn., in 1781. She became the wife of Thomas Barber in 1797, and reared a large family, the youngest of whom, Peter J., is the sole survivor. Her death occurred in the same old home in Nelson, Portage county, Ohio, May 19, 1849. The Merrill family in this country descends from Nathaniel Merrill, who was born in England in 1610, and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1634. He and his wife, Susan, had a son, John, born in 1635, who married Sarah Watson. Their son, Willerton, born June 28, 1675, married Hannah Waters, by whom he had a son, Gideon, born in 1710. The latter married Mary Bigelow, and their son, Nathaniel, born in 1742, married Hannah Belden, their daughter, Percy, becoming the mother of P. J. Barber.

Ten years after the Barber family settled in Nelson, Ohio, the subject of this article was born, November 26, 1830. When a boy he had the advantages of district schools, supplemented by attendance at Windham Academy. When seventeen years of age he began to learn the cabinet-maker's trade in Windham, Ohio. In 1849 he went to Cleveland, where he followed cabinet-making and carpentry, and at the same time took up the study of architecture. In 1852 he fell a victim to the California gold fever and joined a party who were planning to seek their fortunes in the far west. From New York they sailed to Panama in February, 1852, having passage on the steamer United States to Chagres, thence going by a small boat to the head of river navigation, and from there by mules to Panama. At the isthmus there were nine thousand people waiting for ships to take them to California.

After a delay of many days they secured passage on the old *Clarissa Andrews*. Among the passengers were E. W. Earl, E. C. Smith, L. V. Hopkins, Ezra S. Johnson and Prof. J. W. Pike, all close friends of Mr. Barber. Prof. Pike it was who gave the old ship the name of "floating coffin." The voyage was a memorable one, that

left a lasting impression upon the minds of the survivors. One of the company of the Ohio party, Barnus Ives, became delirious from fever contracted at Panama, and when but four days out threw himself overboard and was lost at sea. Seventeen—including the only woman aboard—died on the voyage, resulting from hunger and thirst, and were consigned to the briny deep; no doubt they were devoured by sharks that followed close in the wake of the ship. Death stared all in the face for many long, weary days. They finally landed in San Francisco, May 22, 1852, after a voyage of sixty-five days.

The majority of Mr. Barber's comrades proceeded to the mines, but he decided to remain in the city for a time, and secured work at his trade. In August he went to Marysville, but his investments there in the Mammoth Joint Stock Mining Company proved a total loss, as during the winter the snow lay from three to ten feet deep, and in it the sixty-six animals owned by the company and packed with machinery and provisions for the mine were lost, also two men; and before the place could be reached in the spring the secretary sold the mine and mill and was never after heard from by the stockholders. To add to his troubles, he was taken ill with fever, and for days his life was despaired of. When convalescing, the hotel where he stopped was burned, and he narrowly escaped alive, while his clothing and hair were burned as he fled through the flames, he having risked his life to save that of the watchman who was asleep in a remote corner of the second story. Returning to San Francisco in December, he worked on the Haun & Whisman Mill near Santa Clara during the summer of 1853, and in 1854 and 1855 was employed in Oakland and its foothills. Mr. Barber worked at the carpenter's trade and also studied architecture, under the noted French Architect Heurn, and later worked at draughting for Reuben Clark on the plans for the California state capitol. From 1856 to 1869 he contracted for buildings in San Francisco, being also architect and superintendent for many besides. While in San Francisco he was secretary of the Builders' Association, and was treasurer of the Elysian Club for years. This was a social organization of a very delightful character, of which he entertains most pleasant memories. He was an active member for years of the First Light Dragoons in San Francisco, under Capt. C. L. Taylor, and but for a young wife and child would have gone into the Union Army with the California hundred. He has often regretted that circumstances were against him.

Becoming convinced that the climate of San Francisco was ruining his health and that Santa Barbara offered especial advantages above all other localities, Mr. Barber gave up a good and lucrative business and removed to this city in 1869, and has since made it his home.

Among the buildings for which Mr. Barber was architect may be mentioned the court-house, Santa Barbara College, Arlington hotel and annex, Presbyterian Church, several school buildings here, besides one in Lompoc, Santa Ynez and Carpinteria, the Clock building, First National Bank, the Dibblee mansion, Crane's Hall, opera house, Cottage Hospital, Channel City Hall, Public Library, Savings Bank, upper Hawley block, the residences of John Edwards, Orena, Captain Moore, Rev. James Villa, Mrs. Lucy Brinkerhoff, Judge Canfield, A. W. Buell, Captain Greenwell, and others, having, altogether, planned and had charge of erecting over one hundred and forty buildings in Santa Barbara county, representing an outlay of more than \$1,250,000. For four years he was also interested in the lumber business as a member of the firm of Tompkins & Co., and for a time he owned a suburban farm of twenty-seven acres, on which he had fine crops of corn, grain, etc., an orchard, and for years a large apiary.

It might be supposed that the numerous business responsibilities of Mr. Barber would leave him no time for public affairs, but not so. No one was more interested in the early growth of Santa Barbara. Every movement for the city's progress has received his encouragement and assistance. In 1880 he was elected mayor, serving one term. In 1882, under President Arthur, he was appointed postmaster, and held the office for four years. After much solicitation on the part of his fellow citizens, in 1890, he again consented to be a candidate for the mayoralty, and was elected by a large majority. During this administration he planned the boulevard, fountain and other work of Plaza del Mar, which is conceded to be the finest work of its kind along the coast. Another act to be credited to this administration is the building of the large out-fall and other sewers, sufficient in capacity for a city of 100,000 inhabitants at cost of \$18,000. By persistent efforts he saved to the city over \$200,000, in thwarting a scheme for putting in a 4½x6½-foot sewer, a mile and six hundred feet long, that could not be reached by one-fourth of the sewage of the city. The city fire cisterns and flushing tanks were planned and superintended by him and the most of the bridges. At the time of President Harrison's visit to Santa Barbara, April 3, 1891, Mayor Barber arranged for his reception, and was himself the bearer of this city's welcome to its distinguished guest. The president was met by Mayor Barber and Senator Heacock, at Pasadena, and accompanied to Santa Barbara, where he was honored by our first battle of flowers; an immense arch spanned State street; the key-stone, 10x12 feet, was ornamented with his picture, flags, bunting, etc., and he was given an immense reception in the evening at the Arlington Hotel.

In addition to the various offices mentioned, Mr. Barber was a member of the board of health for one term. He was president of the County Mid-Winter Fair Association, exhibiting in San Francisco in 1893, made the plans for the building and had charge of gathering the exhibits from different parts of the county, and shipping the same to the Fair grounds. His idea for the design for the building was unique, being a fac-simile of an Old Egyptian pyramid, and it attracted constant attention, and drew forth many flattering comments from visitors to the fair.

Mr. Barber was chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee on coast defense, and spent much time and money in getting the proposition of fortifying Santa Barbara before congress. While promoting this movement, he had a personal interview with Major-General Shafter, then in command of the military and naval forces on the Pacific coast, who gave him forceful letters in support of the measure. The United States senators and members of congress from his state were served with copies of it, and also strong petitions and various other documents, maps and charts of the city and sea coast. General Shafter went still further, and sent a military engineer to the port to carefully study the situation. However, just as favorable action was about to be taken by congress, the chamber, through unwise efforts on the part of a few of its members, defeated the measure by an unsuccessful attempt to get a government building for the post office. Otherwise, strong fortifications would now be in a condition to protect the lives and property of the citizens of Santa Barbara.

In travel Mr. Barber has found a source of recreation and enjoyment and a temporary rest from hard work. His first visit back to the old Ohio homestead was made in 1863, going by Nicaragua and returning by Panama, on the isthmus. In 1887, after years of almost incessant toil, and feeling that he had earned a few weeks of recreation, he took with him his daughters, Ella and Alice (his wife having declined making the trip), and started for the Old World; they went via the Santa Fe route to Kansas City, thence to St. Louis, to Cincinnati, over the Cumberland mountains to Chattanooga, Tenn., taking in the battle grounds of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, National burying grounds, etc.; through Knoxville and Virginia to Washington, D. C., Baltimore and Philadelphia to New York, joining with the others of Tourgee's party, took passage on the Furnessia of the Anchor Line, and after a pleasant nine days' voyage landed at Glasgow. The morning following the jolly party took the cars for a twenty-mile ride to Lake Lomond, a tourist boat to head of lake almost under the shadow of Ben Lomond, thence by carriages over the hills and through the woods to the head of Loch

Katrine, then by boat down this lake past Ellen's Isle and silvery strand to Loch Archery, then by carriages through the Trosachs to the low lands, all made memorable through Scott's poem, *Lady of the Lake*; on the banks of the Dhune they took cars for Edinburgh, Scotland's great, proud city, where rises Sir Walter Scott's grand monument, superior, architecturally, to any. They were taken high up in the tower of Royal Castle, where Lord Darnley's hirelings murdered Rizzio, Mary Queen of Scots' private secretary,—the blood stains still remaining on the floor,—then to the John Knox house, around Arthur's seat, to the theaters, churches and elsewhere, then on to Dryburg Abbey, where are deposited the remains of Sir Walter Scott, then to Abbottford, his old home, to Melrose, next to Stratford-on-Avon, visiting the old chamber where Shakespeare was born, then to Carlile and on to London, taking in the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, where are the remains of many of England's illustrious dead, including those of Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect; there, too, is a bust of Longfellow, the great American poet. They visited the National Museums, the Tussand Gallery, parks, St. Paul's Church, theaters and other objects of interest, promenaded the Thames embankment, and crossed London bridge, the greatest thoroughfare of its kind in the world. While in London they were visited at their hotel, the Salisbury, by Dr. J. B. Shaw and wife, and a delightful hour was spent over their dinner table; it was a great treat to meet people from Santa Barbara.

From London they proceeded to Rotterdam in Belgium, then to The Hague, to Amsterdam in the Netherlands, then to Antwerp, Brussels, and to the field of Waterloo, once red with the blood of determined warriors; their day there was fraught with profound interest, mingled with sad reflections upon the terrible slaughter. Where was Wellington's headquarters is a pyramid 245 steps in height, surmounted by the British lion—in bronze, thirty feet in length—in commemoration of the great victory by the English and allies. From there on to Cologne, a beautiful city on the banks of the Rhine, its cathedral being the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in the world; then a day's ride up this most charming of all rivers, skirted on either side by a strip of valley, and where were not villages were beautiful residences close upon each other, with romantic hills and mountains in the background, mostly terraced and covered with grapevines, with here and there a habitation; old castles, churches and towers on either side, some laid in ruins by Louis XIV.

They passed "Sweet Bingen" before sunset and spent the night at Weisbaden, then on to Heidelberg with its bursted tower, then to Strasbourg with its immense cathedral (the spire being 465 feet in height), then through Germany

and Austria to Lucerne, Switzerland, a beautiful city at the foot of Lake Lucerne, with Mount Pilatus on the west and craggy, precipitous Riga on the south, the summit being nearly six thousand feet above sea level, the ascent being made by a car and coach combined, driven by a powerful engine operating a cog drive wheel, with center track to match it. From its giddy heights the lofty snow-covered peaks of the Swiss Alps could be seen on all sides, with Mount Blanc in the distance, and in sight is a niche in the mountains where stands a monument in commemoration of William Tell. Looking down from this mountain top can be seen the surrounding lakes, little valleys, towns and cities, a beautiful scene never to be forgotten. The shore portion of the city of Zug dropped into the lake nearly out of sight early in 1887. After visiting the Lion of Lucern some thirty feet in length, chiseled from a solid rock in the mountain side, in commemoration of the eight hundred soldiers that were killed while defending the city, they took a steamer on their way to Interlaken, arriving at dark after crossing the Alps by way of Bruning pass, a long and somewhat perilous climb, not knowing what moment an avalanche might crash down upon them, while the rain came down in torrents, the rocky defile trembling from thunder claps, lightning often striking uncomfortably near. This was the most tiresome day of the trip, but after dinner they were greeted by Mrs. J. P. Stearns and daughter Leonora, and a delightful evening was spent. From here can be seen Jungfrau (young wife), carved by nature on a pinnacle of the Alps 13,000 feet in height.

The party went to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald by carriages; in making the ascent his daughter Ella came near losing her life, as the carriage she was in narrowly escaped being thrown hundreds of feet down an almost perpendicular rocky cliff. They took cars to Lake Thun, then a steamboat to the foot of lake, then cars to Lausanne at the head of Lake Geneva, then on to Martigny and Chamouni valley, then up to the ice-covered heights of Mount Blanc, the summit rising to 15,870 feet above the sea level; next to the city of Geneva, at the foot of the lake, where a delightful time was had. With reluctance they left the charming old city (that covered for a long distance both banks of the Rhone), and took cars for Paris, the great live city of the world, with its many beautiful boulevards, diverging from the Triumphal Arch, which was built in 1806 to commemorate French victories in Austria and Prussia. They visited Hotel des Invalides under whose great gilded dome (323 feet in height) are the remains of Napoleon Bonaparte, his field marshals and others of France's illustrious dead; at the front entrance, cut in stone, is this, from Napoleon's will: "I desire that my ashes may rest on the

banks of the Seine in the midst of the French people whom I have loved so well." They then went to the Palace of Justice, built in the thirteenth century, where was imprisoned Marie Antoinette, just previous to her execution, also Napoleon III. and Prince Pierre Bonaparte; then to the Pantheon, the Temple of Liberty, Notre Dame and scores of other places and objects of interest; thence by carriages to Versailles, with her equestrian fountains and statuary of Louis XIV., art galleries, etc.; then took cars to Dieppe, steamer across English channel to Newhaven and cars again to London; tarried a few days, then back to Glasgow. In her beautiful plaza is Burns' finest monument, besides Sir Walter Scott's and many others; her manufacturing establishments are immense; her buildings are uniformly large and imposing and of the most substantial character.

Taking the steamer *Devonia* at Greenock, they came down the Clyde, landed at Moville, Ireland, where they took carriages for a long drive in the country, stopping at old castles then in ruins, as were many habitations. This being their last landing place, they took to their ship anticipating (but vainly so) a pleasant voyage to New York. Their ship came near being wrecked off the Newfoundland Banks; she was thrown from side to side, immense seas rolling over her, crushing skylights, water pouring into the ship, men and women crying out in despair all through the long night, enacting scenes terrible to contemplate, even to this day. The captain after remaining on the bridge seventeen consecutive hours, fainted from exhaustion and fell to the deck; after the storm was over the passengers were overjoyed that they had been spared a watery grave. Mr. Barber brought with him souvenirs from the old countries which he prizes very highly, particularly those from burial places of Sir Walter Scott, Burns, Shakespeare, Napoleon Bonaparte, as also from many other noted historic places and ancient cities. His meanderings along rivers, and lakes, over mountains and through ancient cities, with their strange people and stranger habits, will ever live in his memory, and will be the subject of his dreams as age with its infirmities creeps upon him. All should be seen to be fully appreciated. It was on this trip, while at Geneva, that his idea of the boulevard at Santa Barbara was first evolved, and he said to his companions, "Sometime in the near future we will have a boulevard along the sea beach at Santa Barbara." The idea was never lost sight of until it was an accomplished fact. Greatly as it is now appreciated and enjoyed, there were those who—though well-to-do,—dreaded the necessary taxation, and who in strong terms reproved Mr. Barber as the originator of this great public improvement; a few have since apologized for their unkind criticisms.



L. Schiappa Fiedor

After having remained abroad from July to September, he returned to New York, and then took his daughters up the Hudson, on to Niagara Falls, along Lake Erie to Cleveland, then to his old home in Nelson, Ohio. It had been thirty-five years since he first left home for California. The intervening years had brought many changes; some of his old friends had removed to other parts, others had departed on that last journey that awaits all; but many were still left to grasp his hand with old time friendship, and extend warm and hearty greetings to him and his appreciative daughters. His own family, kindred, too, had passed away, the last one twenty years previous; his loneliness can well be imagined. It was therefore somewhat in sorrow that he bade a last farewell to the home that had been the scene of many merry-makings while approaching his majority, as well as in his childhood, and turned his face towards the home of his mature years in the far west, passing through Chicago, Omaha, Salt Lake City and Sacramento.

In San Francisco, in 1859, occurred the marriage of Mr. Barber and Mary J. Wheaton, who was born in New Orleans, La., and came to San Francisco in 1854. Four children now living were born of their union, namely: Sylvia S., now Mrs. H. A. Rogers, of Santa Barbara; Ella F., wife of R. M. Wood, and Alice F., wife of W. J. Andrews, all of San Francisco; and Samuel M., who is with his father.

Since the organization of the Ohio Society of Santa Barbara, Mr. Barber has been its President, and on the occasion of President McKinley's visit to Santa Barbara, in May, 1901, he invited Mr. Barber to visit him in his private car, where he received a most cordial greeting; he then presented to the President, from this organization, a souvenir, on one side of which was carved the stars and stripes; with this was an engrossed address, and a roster bearing the names of the members of the Ohio Society of Santa Barbara. In accepting the gift, President McKinley said, "this I will ever keep." By virtue of his office Mr. Barber was delegated to meet with the parent Ohio Society of California in San Francisco, May 18, and take part with it on the occasion of the launching of the battleship Ohio. President McKinley was in the front rank, and with him were the distinguished officers that accompanied him from the east.

For years Mr. Barber has been a constant member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 15 of San Francisco, in June, 1863, and he is now identified with the Veteran Odd Fellows Association of California. He was a charter member of Channel City Lodge No. 232, the name of which was adopted at his suggestion. Formerly he was a member of the Encampment. The degree of Rebekah was conferred on him by

its author, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and he is still a member. Twice he was elected a delegate to the Grand Lodge; for years he was a trustee of his lodge, and for one term was deputy grand master of District No. 54. He is also associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and American Legion of Honor.

In his associations with fraternal organizations, he has done all possible for their upbuilding, and for the promotion of fraternal brotherhood, beneficence and social enjoyment; he has ever had the courage of his convictions, dared to do right, regardless of consequences of a personal nature. His life race is nearly at an end, and he will go hence with gratitude for honors conferred, and with malice toward none.

CAV. L. SCHIAPPA PIETRA. At the ancestral home of the Schiappa Pietra family, in Albissola Marina, province of Genova, Italy, Cavalier Leopoldo Schiappa Pietra was born February 3, 1842, and his education was acquired in the city of Savona. From 1859 to 1866 he was in the employ of the Italian government, with the minister of public works of Italy, but during the year last named he secured a two years' leave of absence in order to visit his brothers, Federico and Antonio, in California. These brothers were men of great enterprise, whose ambitions could not be limited by the boundaries of their native land. In 1849 Federico went to Peru and embarked in the mercantile business at Lima. The favorable reports he sent home induced his brother Antonio to join him the following year, but the prevalence of fever in those equatorial regions rendered prolonged residence inadvisable, and in 1851 Federico came to California, landing at San Francisco, and opened a store at Calaveras; but, being burned out twice, he left that town and settled in San Luis Obispo in 1853. Antonio came to California in 1853 and joined his brother. About 1855 Federico came to Santa Barbara, where his brother joined him a year later, after a visit to all Southern California to select a permanent place. The two carried on a mercantile business in the city. About 1859 they also established a store in Ventura, and the two establishments were conducted with fair profits. Seeking a further outlet for their energies, Federico and Antonio purchased the Juan Sanchez rancho, named the Santa Clara del Norte. The property was more commonly known as Punta de la Loma (Point near the River) and comprised fourteen thousand acres, which was used as a range for their sheep. In 1866 they were joined by their younger brother, Leopoldo, whose intention to return to Italy after a short visit was changed through the death of Federico in 1867. With the hope that he might eventually induce Antonio to return permanently to Italy, Leopoldo remained in

California and took up the business interests of his deceased brother. As time passed by he fell under the charm of California climate and decided to remain here.

The Santa Barbara store was closed in 1868, after which the brothers gave their attention to the management of the Ventura business until 1877, when they disposed of it also. Thereafter they devoted themselves to the improvement of the ranch, Punta de la Loma, where they were engaged principally in the sheep business, although also raising cattle to some extent. About 1890 they began to change from the stock business to general farming, raising mostly barley and corn, but, finding this less successful than they had anticipated, they turned their attention to the lima-bean industry, in which product they planted some seven thousand acres, mostly all watered by a ditch. During the dry season of 1871 they gave the squatters permission to work in the opening of this canal, and in this Leopoldo at present owns a controlling interest, being vice-president of the Santa Clara Water and Irrigation Company. A portion of the ranch he has disposed of, and now retains only fifteen hundred acres, with his country residence. Recently nearly seven thousand acres were sold at a handsome figure (over one million dollars) to the California Fruit and Farming Company, Limited, of Manchester, England.

For the first time since leaving the old home years before, the brothers returned to Italy in 1894. During the trip Antonio died of the gripe (resulting from a severe cold contracted in California) at San Remo, Italy, February 2, 1895, at the age of sixty-two years. His death left Leopoldo the sole representative of the family in America and the inheritor of their large and valuable interests in California, but at the same time it gave to him that realization of loneliness which comes to all who outlive their kindred. During a later visit in Italy, in 1899, he was made a Cavalier of the Crown of Italy by King Umberto. Of recent years he has made his home in Los Angeles, where he erected on the corner of Alvarado and Ninth streets a handsome residence, of the Moorish style of architecture.

The lady whom Mr. Schiappa Pietra married was Miss Amparo Arenas, a member of one of the distinguished old Spanish families of California. Her grandfather, Christobal Palomares, came as an officer from Alamos, Mexico, to the presidio of Monterey in the beginning of the nineteenth century and there he married Benedicta Sainz, by whom he had twelve children. A native of Spain, he was a member of a patrician family of that country, and went with his father from the city of Madrid to Mexico. His son, Don Ygnacio Palomares, was one of the owners of San José rancho, where now stands

Pomona, Lordsburg, Azusa and other towns of the San Gabriel valley. This vast area of twenty-two thousand three hundred and eighty acres was a Mexican grant conferred on Ygnacio Palomares, Ricardo Vejar and Luis Arenas in 1840. Some years ago, when a transfer of property in Pomona made an abstract of the land necessary, it required the work of six men for ninety days to make the translations of old Spanish deeds into English, and the abstract when completed filled thirty-eight volumes.

The mother of Mrs. Schiappa Pietra was the late Doña Josefa Palomares de Arenas. When she was born, in 1815, the pueblo of Los Angeles was only thirty-four years old. There were no schools, but, being ambitious to learn, she eagerly seized every scrap of paper or printed matter that came wrapped around merchandise in vessels from Spain. When Governor Alvarado established his residence in Los Angeles she obtained a primary reader from his family, and on completing it was compelled to discontinue her studies, as there were no more books. At the age of fourteen years she married Don José Maria Abila, whose ancestor, Cornelio Abila, came from Mexico in 1769, with Padre Junipero Serra, to establish the missions. He acted as custodian for the sacred vessels, had charge of the olive and grape cuttings for the orchards, and was subsequently major-domo at San Gabriel. The members of the Abila family were among the largest land owners of their time. They owned Sausal Redondo, Salina, Laguna Seca, Los Cuervos and Piletas, all situated in what is now the county of Los Angeles.

In 1830 Manuel Victoria was appointed governor of California, but he soon made himself obnoxious to the people by his attempts to overturn civil authority and substitute military rule. In compliance with his orders, José Maria Abila was imprisoned in the cuartel and Don Abel Stearns and José Antonio Carrillo were exiled. The arrest of Abila was an insult not to be borne by a man of his proud nature, and he vowed vengeance on Victoria. An opportunity was soon offered him in the leading of a small force from San Diego against the governor under Pablo de Portilla, comandante of the presidio. Don José Maria Abila joined the insurgents, of whom he was chosen a captain. When they reached the Buena Vista hills they met Victoria with an armed force. Reckless of danger, Abila rushed forward to meet the enemy, and Captain Pacheco was instantly killed by a shot from his gun. He then attacked and wounded Victoria, but received a fatal bullet in his own body from one of the governor's soldiers. Victoria was taken to Mission San Gabriel and to the relief of the people he soon fled from the country. The bodies of the two slain soldiers were taken to the Abila residence, which stood on ground north of the Church of Our

Lady of Angels of the Plaza, and there the same hands rendered the last sad rites to both men, lying side by side.

The news of the death of his son-in-law proved a fatal shock to Christobal Palomares, who had been a district judge. A demand for valuable papers was made upon him, which papers he delivered, getting up from a sick bed to do so, but dropping dead as he re-entered his home. This left the girl of fifteen years a widow and fatherless on the same day. Six months later she became the mother of Mercedes, who married Don José de Arnaz, proprietor of the Ventura mission. Four years after the death of Abila his widow was married to Luis Arenas, who was associated with her brother in the ownership of the San José ranch, and also owner of the San Mateo ranch in Sonoma county. With him she removed to the northern part of the state, where the three oldest children of that union were born. From there the family went to Ventura, near the mouth of the Ventura river, where her two youngest children were born. She was spared to a great age and died at her home on South Grand avenue, Los Angeles, in 1901. Of her second marriage were born a son, Frank (who was governor of Lower California in 1868), and four daughters: Mrs. J. M. Miller, Mrs. Louisa Stanchfield, of Spadra; Mrs. Schiappa Pietra, and Mrs. Aurelia Ross, who died in Los Angeles in 1900. The two sons and two daughters of Mrs. Ross are being reared and educated by Mr. and Mrs. Schiappa Pietra, whose own children, Lorenzo Luis and Beatrice Josephine, died in infancy.

CHARLES P. DANDY. As supreme president of the Fraternal Brotherhood, Mr. Dandy has a wide acquaintance in California. Indeed, the remarkable success attending this organization is due almost wholly to his wise judgment and able oversight. Ability of the highest order is required to place such an institution upon a substantial basis, thoroughly guard its interests, and not only secure present protection for its members, but also provide for their future needs. The establishment of the Fraternal Brotherhood is due to Mr. Dandy's sagacity. While acting in the capacity of state commander for California of the Maccabees, he found that \$60,000 was being sent out of Los Angeles to different fraternal orders, and decided a local organization could be successfully started. With the assistance of G. S. Bartholomew (since deceased) he founded the order, which was incorporated February 3, 1896, under the laws of California. The first lodge was organized March 17, same year, and is known as Lodge No. 1, of Los Angeles. At this writing (1902) there are eleven lodges in the city, with a membership of twenty-six hundred; and, in

addition, lodges have been organized in many cities of California, also in Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. In one hundred and ninety-eight lodges there is a total membership of thirteen thousand, while \$80,000 has been paid out to policy-holders.

The policy of the Fraternal Brotherhood is exceedingly liberal. As an instance of this it may be stated that a member who meets with an accident is given a benefit; if totally disabled, one-tenth of the policy is paid, the same amount being paid each year until the total amount of the policy has been paid. At the age of seventy years the member receives one-tenth of his policy, and he is entitled to receive the balance of his certificate in nine annual installments. If a member is ill, the lodge carries his dues until he recovers and is able to meet his payments. Through the conservative management of the officers the death rate has been kept lower than that of any order or old-line company in existence of the same age as the Fraternal Brotherhood. The supreme lodge officers, to whose wise supervision and keen judgment the success of the organization is due, are as follows: J. A. Foshay, supreme past president; C. P. Dandy, supreme president; Mrs. Emma R. Neidig, supreme vice-president; E. A. Beck, supreme secretary; William Mead, supreme treasurer; W. W. Hitchcock, M. D., supreme physician; and Hon. R. N. Bulla, supreme counselor. The offices are on the fourth floor of the Wilcox building, but it is the intention, during 1902, to erect a lodge building in the heart of the city, on the completion of which the offices will be removed thereto.

Glancing at the personal history of the supreme president, C. P. Dandy, we find that the family is of Irish extraction, and the first of the name in this country engaged in the manufacture of shoes, first in New York, later in Cincinnati. Rev. William C. Dandy, a son of this business man, graduated from Augusta College and became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and later became a member of the Rock River conference. For years before retiring he served as presiding elder of the Aurora district in Illinois. His death occurred in Los Angeles, Cal., May 29, 1901, when within two months of eighty years of age. During his long life he had witnessed many changes in our country and had been a firm believer in the gospel of universal freedom, which he preached from the pulpit. During the excitement of slavery days his belief brought him much opposition, and, to be in more congenial surroundings, he removed north. Long before this he had set all of his slaves free. Fraternally he was a Knight Templar Mason. In early manhood he married Mary A. McClure, who was born in Bourbon county, Ky., of a Virginia family and

Scotch descent. Like her husband, she was a stanch abolitionist and freed all of her slaves. Like him, too she was an earnest believer in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her death occurred in Waukegan, Ill., some eighteen years ago. Of her six children, three are now living, namely: William M., of Chicago; Mrs. F. J. Magin, of Evanston, Ill.; and Charles P. The last-named was born in Lexington, Ky., December 25, 1853, and at the age of thirteen left that city for Chicago. His education was carried on in the Northwestern University, but when ready to enter the junior year he was obliged to leave on account of trouble with his eyes. From 1871 to 1878 he was a traveling salesman in Illinois and Wisconsin, after which he was employed as an accountant in Chicago for two years and in Oskaloosa, Iowa, from 1880 until 1887.

Coming to Los Angeles in 1887, Mr. Dandy became interested in mercantile affairs. From 1891 to 1895 he was state commander of the Maccabees, and from 1895 to 1897 served as clerk of the school board, during which time he organized the Fraternal Brotherhood, which order is a member of the National Fraternal Congress. The fact that he is deeply interested in the welfare of Los Angeles is proved not only by his membership in the Chamber of Commerce, but also by his participation in many of the movements that are giving prestige to the city and prominence to its commercial spirit. However, it is principally through his work in the Fraternal Brotherhood that he is known, and this has made his name a power and influence in many parts of the state. On every hand it is recognized that his conservative, yet progressive, policy is winning success for the organization, which has already attained a success remarkable in an institution that has been in existence for less than a decade. The movement, in the hands of one less wise and keen, might have met an early Waterloo, but, guided by his judgment and promoted by his sagacity, it has become one of the substantial organizations of the west.

On Christmas day of 1877, in Elgin, Ill., occurred the marriage of Mr. Dandy and Miss Carrie E. Goodrich, who was born and educated in Chicago. They have two children, William G. and Herman B. The older son, who is now a student in the high school, served from 1898 until 1901 in the United States navy, on board the Monterey and the Oregon, and was in Manila and China during the wars of that period.

EDWIN A. BECK, the supreme secretary of the Fraternal Brotherhood, who was also one of the founders and incorporators of this popular organization, was born in Cass county, Ind., May 1, 1865, and is a son of Alvan and Cynthia (Showalter) Beck, natives of Union county, that

state. His grandfathers, John W. Beck and Joseph Showalter, were pioneers of Union county, the former having come from North Carolina. At the opening of the Civil war Alvan Beck offered his services to the Union and was eager to serve in its defense, but was rejected upon medical examination as being not sufficiently rugged to stand the hardships of army life. Most of his life was passed upon a farm in Cass county and there he died. His wife still makes that county her home. Their children are as follows: George E. who cultivates land adjoining the old Cass county homestead; Edwin A.; and Claude D., a farmer adjoining the old homestead.

After having completed the studies of the public schools, at fifteen years of age, Edwin A. Beck entered the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., where he was a student for three years and then graduated. Afterward he became bookkeeper for a hardware establishment in Logansport, Ind., but the confinement proved unhealthful, and two years later he resigned. At the age of twenty he went to Kansas and spent three years upon the plains, engaging in the stock business and general ranching. Just as the boom was about to close, in 1887, he came to Los Angeles, where he has since resided. For four years he was employed by the Los Angeles Railway Company, after which for two years he served as clerk of the township court under Judge Bartholomew. In 1896 he assisted in the organization of the Fraternal Brotherhood and continued as acting secretary until 1899, when he was elected supreme secretary of the order. The growth of this organization is one of the most remarkable illustrations of the possibilities of development of the fraternal insurance business in Southern California, where it has thousands of members.

In national politics Mr. Beck is a Democrat. He was a charter member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 1, Fraternal Brotherhood, and has passed through its chairs. At this writing he is connected, as past officer, with Hermosa Lodge No. 32, now the largest in Los Angeles. Since 1888 he has been connected with the Independent Order of Foresters, in which he has been an officer. Another organization with which he is associated is the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. In the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles he is an active and leading member. Socially he is connected with the Jonathan Club.

Mrs. Beck, who bore the maiden name of Florence E. Mellen, was born in Massachusetts and accompanied her parents to Los Angeles in 1878, since which time she has made this city her home. She is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Ladies Order of Maccabees.



N. Blackstock

JUDGE N. BLACKSTOCK. At the bar Judge Blackstock has a reputation extending through Southern California, while he is prominent and influential in his home city of Ventura. He was born in Asheville, N. C., in 1846, a son of Dr. James G. and Elizabeth A. (Ball) Blackstock, natives respectively of South Carolina and Asheville, N. C., and the former a graduate of Augusta Medical College, in Georgia. The family was founded in America by the paternal grandfather, who was of Scotch descent, and emigrated from the north of Ireland during the latter part of the eighteenth century. He became a prominent member of his community, and a town founded by the family has since grown to important proportions.

With the breaking out of the Civil war Mr. Blackstock enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, and was paroled at Greensboro, N. C., at the end of the war, with the rest of Johnston's army, after seeing some heavy fighting and participating in the sieges of Forts Sumter and Wagner. With the restoration of peace he settled in Tennessee, where he engaged in educational work and studied law. In 1869 he was admitted to practice in all the courts of Tennessee, and in 1881, to the supreme court of the United States. After being admitted to the bar he practiced in Missouri for three and one-half years, with headquarters at Warrensburg, Johnson county, from which point he came to California in 1875. Settling in Ventura, he bought out the office and succeeded to the practice of Judge Hines, and since then has practiced continuously in the local and supreme courts of the state. He has taken a prominent part in many notable cases before the Ventura county courts, where his ability is recognized and appreciated.

At present a Republican, Judge Blackstock voted the Democratic ticket until James G. Blaine was candidate for President. In 1876 the first board of supervisors of Ventura county, among whom was United States Senator Bard, appointed Judge Blackstock a justice of the peace, and during his two years of service he did practically all of the justice business in the entire county. In 1898 he was elected railroad commissioner of the third district, which embraces the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Tulare, Tuolumne and Ventura. Not only is he widely known in his profession and as railroad commissioner, but he is also influential in social, fraternal and educational circles. In 1867 he was made a Mason, in 1873 became affiliated with the Knights Templar, and in 1890 was initiated into Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles.

At Newport, Tenn., in 1868, Judge Black-

stock married Abbie, daughter of John Smith, of that town. Eight children were born of their union, namely: Belle; James S., who is in the grocery business at Ventura; John A.; Charles, principal of the grammar school at Hueneme, this county; Frank P., who clerks for his oldest brother; Lillian, who will graduate in 1902 from the Cumnock School of Oratory in Los Angeles; Mabel, now a student in the Conservatory of Music at Los Angeles; and Edward M., who is attending school in Ventura. During the Spanish-American war John A. served with credit to himself, being with the First Infantry in Cuba, and subsequently enlisting in the Third Artillery. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

A. P. CROSS. An authority on municipal government and improvement, and at present superintendent of the street sprinkling department of Los Angeles, Mr. Cross possesses those fine and stable traits of character which insure admirable citizenship and a consequent well-merited popularity. A native of Ogle county, Ill., near Byron, he was born February 3, 1861, a son of Philip Cross, who was born in Oakland, Mich., and settled in Illinois about 1860. The elder Cross engaged in the mercantile business at Rockford, Winnebago county, and later turned his attention to the profession of law, which he successfully practiced in Rockford, Ill., and Eureka Springs, Ark., where his death occurred. He married Martha E. Pullman, daughter of John Pullman of Syracuse, N. Y., who was born, reared and died in New York state. Among the relatives were the Dewitt and Clinton families of New York. Mrs. Cross, who was born in Syracuse, and is now living in Rockford, Ill., is the mother of four daughters and one son, of whom one daughter is deceased, A. P. being the third child.

Mr. Cross received his education in Rockford at the public schools, and in 1880 went to Little Rock, Ark., where he was employed by the Little Rock Street Railway Company as assistant superintendent, a position which he maintained for two years. Later he removed to Lexington, Ky., and for five years was secretary and superintendent of the street railway system there. After his removal to Los Angeles he accepted the position of superintendent of the Santa Barbara Street Railway Company, and at the same time became interested in a company that bought the road and extended it to the mission and the hospital. At the end of a year he returned to Los Angeles and became superintendent of the Los Angeles, Pasadena & Glendale Railroad (now the Terminal road), and continued thus for two years. After a trip to the east he took the sprinkling contract for the city of Los Angeles, and has continued to hold the same since. His term of service began in the fall of

1892, at which time the city possessed eighty-five miles of graded streets and required forty-two horse sprinkling wagons. Now there are two hundred and sixty-three miles of graded and paved streets, and to properly sprinkle them one hundred and four wagons are required, many of them large, four-horse concerns. Two hundred and fifty head of horses and mules go over the ground twice a day, a portion of the town being sprinkled with greater frequency. In all, the estimated daily travel of the sprinkling wagons is twelve hundred miles.

An additional responsibility was assumed by Mr. Cross in 1893, at which time he established the Pacific Coast United States Mail and Express Company, with a route through Texas, Colorado, California and Oregon, and which operated more stage lines than any firm in California, in all about six hundred miles. The line running between Amedee and Fort Bidwell is one hundred and thirty-five miles long, while that between Amedee and Alturas and Lake View is one hundred and seventy-five miles. Besides there are numerous other lines. Two hundred and fifty head of horses and mules are used for the stage line, and the wagons when lined up extend for about a mile. Mr. Cross is general manager and superintendent of the company, and the headquarters, at No. 1025 San Pedro street, cover a whole block. A staunch Republican, Mr. Cross is active in local and state political affairs, and is a member of the county and state central committees. He is also a member of the Union League Club.

FREDERIC I. BARKER. The life history of Mr. Barker is told in his own words: My father, Francis Barker, was a native of Amesbury, Mass., born January 1, 1799. Three years later his father, Deacon Samuel Barker, moved with the family to Bethel, Me., then forty miles into the backwoods, and settled on one of the beautiful intervals on the Androscoggin river, opening up a farm and rearing a large family. My grandfather was a tailor by trade; he was in the army during the Revolutionary war; tradition says he made coat and breeches for General Washington. My mother, Nancy Ingalls, was the youngest daughter of Moses Ingalls, Shelburne, N. H., and was born in 1803. Her father was born in Andover, Mass., in 1754, but moved with his father's family in 1770 to Shelburne, an unbroken wild in the White mountain range, settling in the valley of the Androscoggin, opening up a farm and rearing a large family. Five years later, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, my grandfather returned to Massachusetts and enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Regiment in General Lee's command. He took part in the battles of Springfield Plains, Monmouth and in the retreat from Long Island. After his discharge he shipped

on an armed merchant vessel carrying privateer papers and took part in the capture of several prizes from the enemy. The government granted him a pension and two lots of land. After peace was declared he returned to Shelburne, opened up a farm on the river, married and reared a large family, to whom he gave very creditable schooling, winter evenings, around the old kitchen table. My parents reared six sons and two daughters: myself, the eldest, born in Bethel, Me., October 3, 1824; Nathaniel, Aulina, Albert F., Cullen B., Kate I., Eli W. and H. Clinton. Three of our number have now passed on.

The advantages of the old red schoolhouse were given me, with the exception of the summer terms after I was eight years-old, my father being obliged to keep me out of school to help on the farm. When eighteen I went to Massachusetts and worked on a milk farm in old Lexington two summers, returning home in the fall of each year and attending a term of school at Gould's Academy in Bethel. At the close of each term I was offered a certificate as teacher and taught two winters in the town school. Then I went to Boston and obtained a clerkship in a store, residing there about ten years, enjoying many of the educational facilities of the Hub. In the fall of 1853, finding myself somewhat out of health for want of outdoor occupation, I went west, St. Anthony Falls, Minn., and spent the first winter in the pinneries "barking," coming out in the spring in fine health. The stakes had just been stuck over the river on the Minneapolis town site, and I found employment as a carpenter in work on the three first houses built on the town site in the spring of 1854. It was there that I learned my trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker. Some of my cabinet work received a premium at the first territorial fair in St. Paul. The next spring I made a claim (one hundred and sixty acres) on the Mississippi river, thirty-five miles above the Falls at Monticello, later improving, fencing and building a house.

During the grasshopper plague of 1856 and 1857 I saved a part of my crops and married a wife, but later lost her. Broken in spirit and discouraged by the hard times of 1857, I rented the farm, returned to Boston and again accepted a position in the store.

In September, 1862, I enlisted in Company F, Forty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, and went into camp of instruction at Camp Stanton, Boxford, thence to Camp Miegs, Readville; December 1 went to Camp Banks, Jamaica, L. I., and on the 21st shipped on the transport steamship Mississippi on her second trip in the Banks expedition to New Orleans. Running down the coast of Florida, without an armed convoy, we were chased for five hours by the rebel cruiser Alabama, so believed. Every effort was made

to escape her, and only after she had fired upon us the fifth time and signaled us to heave to or prepare for action did we give up the race. Running alongside, she now displayed her colors the first time—the Stars and Stripes. She proved to be our own blockading fleet, the United States gunboat *Magnolia*, in quest of news of Burnside's assault on Fredericksburg, occurring just before we sailed. Our voyage was otherwise uneventful, and on New Year's eve we arrived in the river below the city of New Orleans; the next day we ran up the river, landing at Camp Kerney, in the upper suburbs of the city. The regiment had been furnished with a lot of poor rifles, captured from the enemy on a blockade runner, unfit for service in the field, and so we were brigaded with troops held for guard duty and the defense of New Orleans. We occupied various camps—the Lower Cotton Press, United States barracks, Camp Farr and Camp Parapet. Company F was on detached duty most of the time at Lake End, the port of entry and departure through the lines, on Lake Ponchartrain, our guard duties being very exacting and onerous.

After the capture of Port Hudson by General Banks, and the Mississippi river open from the gulf to the north, our term of service having expired, the regiment was sent home by the river, and in September discharged. As the regiment had not been in action, many of the boys were not satisfied and re-enlisted in the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Veteran Regiment, were hurried to the front, and in the three days' fight in the Wilderness lost a third of their number. Two of my brothers, Albert F. and H. Clinton, were in the army, and we all came out without a scratch, but with badly impaired health. I went back to my place in the store, but in the spring of 1864 returned to Minneapolis and went to work at my trade. The cold winters became more and more objectionable, and in the fall of 1872 I came to California. In San Francisco I was laughed at for coming south, such was the prejudice against Southern California. In San Diego the Tom Scott boom was off and not a nail was being driven. In Los Angeles conditions were not much better, the only work being the new high school building on Fort Hill, where the courthouse now stands. After a few weeks' work I came up to Santa Barbara, arriving on New Year's day, 1873, and have since resided here. The town was crowded with new arrivals from the east; could find no place to lay my head; the old St. Charles (the only hotel) was packed, and also a few boarding-houses; was finally glad to accept quarters in an unfinished garret in the old brick cottage on De la Vina street. The demand for mechanics was great, and I went to work immediately, receiving \$4 a day in coin. During my twenty-eight years of residence here

I have managed by industry and frugality to pass the booms and dull times, keeping ahead of my expenses, being employed at bench and cabinet work, largely on fancy redwood mantles, bookcases, sideboards, etc. Often by the pressure of dull times I have been tempted to leave the sleepy old town and seek more thrifty localities on the coast, but the sweet-voiced, alluring siren of Santa Barbara's matchless climate and beautiful location by the sea has bound me fast a true lover.

JOHN HAMILTON CRAWFORD, M. D. Descended from one of Kentucky's pioneer families, Dr. Crawford of Santa Monica was born in Mirabile, Caldwell county, Mo., November 14, 1857. His father, Dr. W. H. Crawford, who was a native of Crab Orchard Springs, Ky., became a pioneer physician of the Platte reservation, and also for many years conducted a large mercantile business. During the Civil war he acted as a government agent and bought and sold hundreds of mules, but at the close of the Rebellion he was cheated out of thousands of dollars by government sharks. However, his possessions were still large, including a stock farm of two thousand acres in Caldwell county, a store, mill and manufacturing business. About 1876 he retired from the practice of medicine, and later to some extent turned over to others his large business interests, but until his death, February 2, 1902, he maintained a general supervision of his affairs, and was active, hearty and energetic. All through his life his actions were governed by the highest principles of honor. Honest to the heart's innermost impulses, he always gave others credit for the same uprightness of character, and, although his confidence was sometimes rudely shaken, yet he retained a faith in others, a belief in their integrity and a trust in their honor which was at once inspiring and stimulating. His wife, whose devotion brightened the struggling years of his young manhood, was spared to share with him the comforts of life in their old age. Her father was an Englishman, who settled at Pittsburg, Pa., and established the first pottery across the river from that city. Later he settled in Missouri and there died. The children of Dr. W. H. and Elizabeth (Keirns) Crawford are as follows: A. K., of Los Angeles; Mrs. Sallie Clark, of Missouri; Oliver, a farmer living in Missouri; Mollie, who died in Los Angeles; John H.; William T., who is a merchant in Cameron, Mo., and Mrs. Lillie Frazier, of Pittsburg, Kans.

After having started a course of study in the Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis, John H. Crawford decided to take up medicine and so changed his field of study to the American Medical College. From this institution he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of M.D. Desiring further professional knowledge he took a

course of lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1882. His first experience in active practice was gained in his old home neighborhood. The fact that his father had recently retired from practice made a professional opening for him, as many families who long had the older man as their family physician now retained the services of the son. When the family removed to Cameron, Mo., he accompanied them, but later settled in Lathrop, where he practiced and also conducted a drug business.

The California boom of 1887 drew Dr. Crawford to this state, and he has since made it his home. For some years he carried on a general practice in Los Angeles, and meantime he was also active in politics, being, like his father, an ardent Democrat. His services as a member of the county and city central committees were of the highest value to the party. At the request of the pension department he consented to reorganize the pension board at the Soldiers' Home, and also, in the fall of 1894, accepted a position as a member of the board, after which he officiated as its treasurer. Shortly after gold was discovered in the Klondike the *San Francisco Examiner* offered a round-trip ticket to Alaska for the best article of one hundred words, giving reasons why San Francisco was the best outfitting point for the north. The article written by Dr. Crawford was awarded the prize. At first he had no intention of accepting the award, but through the persuasion of his wife was induced to change his decision, and June 11, 1898, he set sail for Dawson on the steamer *St. Paul*. During the voyage Warren Lamb, a member of the party, was taken ill, and Dr. Crawford cared for him until recovery. After arriving in Alaska the two men went together to Bonanza creek and tried their luck at mining, in which they met with gratifying success. To provide for the long and severe winter they cut about fifty cords of wood and hauled it to their claim. During his stay in Alaska Dr. Crawford gave his attention to mining and did no professional work except of an emergency nature. His return trip was made via Dawson on the Portland to San Francisco in August, 1899, since which time he has engaged in practice at Santa Monica. During his absence in the north he had mailed his resignation as a member of the pension board, but the letter had not reached its destination, and on his return he wrote a second resignation, and this was accepted.

In Lathrop, Mo., Dr. Crawford married Miss Lizzie M. Fitzgerald, daughter of Dr. O. D. Fitzgerald, who graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and is now a prominent physician in Los Angeles. When a girl Mrs. Crawford was given excellent advantages, including a course of study at the Lexington Female Seminary, of which she is a graduate. Inter-

ested in religious movements, she, with her family, is a member of the Episcopal Church and a contributor to various charitable and uplifting works. The children of her marriage to Dr. Crawford are William Oscar, Oliver Maughs and Elizabeth. Among the organizations to which Dr. Crawford belongs are the Young Men's Christian Association, the Santa Monica Board of Trade, the Odd Fellows' Lodge, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and Knights of Maccabees. Personally, he possesses many qualities of mind and heart that win the friendship of associates. His disposition is optimistic and cheerful, and in his circle of intimate friends he displays social qualities of a high order, while his wide experience and travels and his habits of close and comprehensive reading have given him a fund of information that makes him an interesting conversationalist and genial companion.

Z. W. SAUNDERS, M. D. A tireless member of the medical profession is Dr. Saunders, whose services are in constant demand not only in Lompoc, his home town, but wherever physical ills demand attention throughout the whole northern part of Santa Barbara county. For nineteen years he has been an integral part of the growing community, his horse and carriage and personality seeming almost as substantially connected with the general development, as are the buildings which line the thoroughfares and the enterprises which create the spirited commercialism. The early life of this popular physician was spent in Birmingham, Van Buren county, Iowa, where he was born April 25, 1843. In 1858 he accompanied the family to Uniontown, Mo., where his father, who was a cabinet-maker by trade, bought a large tract of land and erected thereon a saw and grist mill, which proved to be a profitable investment. Having visited Lompoc in 1876, he settled here with his family four years later, and died in the town of his adoption in November, 1889, at the age of seventy-three years.

After the building of the mill on the home farm, Z. W. Saunders was connected therewith in the capacity of second engineer. With the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted at Birmingham, Iowa, in Company H, Third Iowa Cavalry, under Col. John W. Noble, who later became secretary of the interior. During his service of over four years he participated in the capture of Little Rock and many small engagements, and in January, 1863, re-enlisted and became a part of the Sixteenth Corps, operating east of the Mississippi river and taking part in Wilson's raid through Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. He assisted in taking the Confederate arsenal at Selma, Ala. After the armistice between Generals Grant and Lee, which terminated the war, he was sent to Augusta, Ga.,



Reverend Henry

where occurred the surrender of General Johnston's army, and was mustered out in that city in 1865. The vicissitudes of war, including illness and wounds, he fortunately escaped. In the fall of 1865 he received a commission from Gen. John F. Phelps as captain of a company of volunteers to serve in the southern part of Missouri, in order to stamp out the guerrilla bands still infesting the country.

After the war Dr. Saunders took a prominent part in the political affairs of Scotland county, Mo. From 1868 to 1872 he served as county assessor, and meantime took up the study of medicine, which he continued in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Mo., and later in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. From the latter institution he was graduated in 1874, and, returning to Uniontown, engaged in practice until 1882, when he removed to Lompoc, Cal. In Scotland county, Mo., in 1866, he married Lydia E. Hall, by whom he has five children, namely: Don Carlos, Lewis H., Robert R., Hettie B., wife of Z. J. Harbinson of Fresno, Cal., and Dora Myrtle, a graduate of the Lompoc high school. Dr. Saunders has three brothers living in Lompoc, of whom W. A. and N. T. are engaged in the grocery business, and J. N. is serving as town marshal.

One of the finest and best-equipped drug stores in this part of Santa Barbara county is owned and managed by Dr. Saunders and his son, Don Carlos, the firm name being Z. W. Saunders & Son. The store is on Ocean avenue, and in the rear is the doctor's office, as well as the office of his assistant, Dr. J. Will Graham. For seventeen years Dr. Saunders has been county physician, and he is now president of the board of health, also surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Fraternally, he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Royal Arch Masons. He enjoys an enviable reputation in the community of which he is a member, not only because of his professional skill, but also by reason of the many fine personal attributes which constitute the most laudable and praiseworthy citizenship.

JOHN PERCY LAWTON, an enterprising Englishman, residing in Santa Barbara, combines the traits of substantiality and reliability which are welcomed as distinct additions to the citizenship of any part of the world. He was born in Cheshire May 8, 1864, and is a son of Joseph and Martha (Hodson) Lawton. By his marriage to Miss Hodson Joseph Lawton had ten children, John Percy being the oldest now living and the only member of the family in America. His family is a branch of the Lawtons of Lawton, one of the oldest county families in England.

Mr. Lawton was educated at Felstead, Essex, and then under private tutor. Prior to coming to America he held a commission as captain in the Fourth Battalion Cameronians, "Scottish Rifles." A pleasure trip, undertaken through the United States and to the Pacific coast in 1885, resulted in a constantly growing admiration of American conditions, and upon losing his health in 1892 he renewed his association with the land of his travels and settled in Santa Barbara. In his attractive office, opposite the Arlington Hotel, on State street, he conducts a real estate business, and makes a specialty of working up a sale of large properties in the east. He is a master of property situations, and thoroughly understands all phases of the work for which he is so well fitted. He is a member of the Country Club. Fraternally he is a Mason, being a past master of Prince Alfred Lodge in Cheshire. In politics he is a conservative Republican, while in religion he affiliates with the Episcopal Church. By his marriage to Violet Truman, a granddaughter of Lord Rokeby, there are three children: Gwendoline, Rokeby and Iris.

PEVERIL MEIGS. The founder of this family in America, Vincent Meigs, or Meggs, as it was originally spelled, came from Dorsetshire, England, and settled in East Guilford, Conn., about the year 1637. With him came his son John, who died January 4, 1672. In direct line of descent was John, his son, born at Weymouth, Mass., February 29, 1640, and deacon of the first church in Guilford, from about 1696 to 1713, the time of his death. He took part in the Indian wars. The next generation in this line was represented by his son, Janna, born December 21, 1672. He married Hannah Willard, a granddaughter of Major Simon Willard, one of the heroes of King Philip's war, and the founder of the town of Concord, Mass. Janna Meigs died June 5, 1739, leaving, among other children, a son, Return, who was born at Middletown, Conn., March 16, 1708, and on February 1, 1733, married Elizabeth Hamelin. Their family consisted of thirteen children, the youngest, Josiah, being the one with whom we are concerned. Josiah was born in Middletown, Conn., August 21, 1757, and died in Washington, D. C., September 4, 1822. After graduating from Yale College, he became a member of its faculty. Later he practiced law in the Admiralty court in Bermuda, served as president of the University of Georgia, acted as surveyor-general of the United States and as commissioner of the general land office. January 21, 1782, he married Clara (or Clarissa) Benjamin, a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, of Plymouth. Another of Return's sons, Return Jonathan, was famous in the Revolutionary war, first, as the leader of an expedition against the

British at Sag Harbor, Long Island, which was entirely successful; later, as a colonel, distinguished at Stony Point, Quebec, etc., and as one of the founders of the Cincinnati Society. Later he served as governor of Ohio and also as postmaster-general of the United States.

The family of Josiah Meigs consisted of nine children, among them being Henry, who was born in New Haven, Conn., October 28, 1782, and died in New York May 20, 1861. His career was one of exceptional honesty, brilliancy and usefulness. In 1799 he graduated from Yale College, after which he practiced law in New York City, and served as a judge, numbering among his friends such well-known men of the day as Prince, Ward, Astor, Parrish, Lennox, etc. During the war of 1812 he served as adjutant of a corps of seven hundred men in the American volunteers, and was in 1813 elected to the New York legislature. He was a member of the Sixteenth United States congress, recording secretary of the Farmers' Institute, and secretary of the Farmers' Club. As president of the board of aldermen of New York City he was the first to propose the plan to bring Croton water to the city, a scheme that was bitterly opposed, and caused his defeat for re-election as alderman. However, he lived to see the success of the idea and to have the wisdom of his suggestion vindicated. February 19, 1806, he married Julia, daughter of Stephen Austin, of Philadelphia, whose nephew, Col. Stephen T. Austin, founded the Texas colony.

Henry and Julia Meigs had seven children, viz.: Julia Austin; Charles, who died in infancy; Henry; Clara F., who married Richard W. Meade, late commodore in the United States Navy; Theodore Denton, Charles Austin and Eveline. One of the nephews of Henry Meigs was Montgomery Cunningham Meigs, well known as quartermaster general of the Union Army in the Civil war, during which time he superintended the expenditure of about two billion dollars. Of him, W. H. Seward, Lincoln's secretary of state, wrote in an official letter to American ministers abroad, when, in 1867, Mr. Meigs went there for his health: "The prevailing opinion of his country sustains a firm conviction, which I entertain, and on all occasions cheerfully express, that without the services of this eminent soldier, the national cause must either have been lost, or deeply imperiled in the late Civil war."

The father of Peveril Meigs was Charles Austin Meigs, youngest son of the New York statesman, Henry Meigs. Displaying ability in business, rather than in political lines, Charles A. Meigs became cashier of the American Exchange Bank, of New York, and later organized the banking house of Meigs & Greenleaf, which subsequently was conducted under the title of Charles A. Meigs & Son. On Black Fri-

day he suffered the ill fortune of many noted financiers and lost his all. He was then appointed national bank examiner for New York, which position he held until his death. He married Julia A. Van Zandt, who was born at Little Neck, Long Island, and died in New Jersey, leaving four children. Her father, Dr. Charles A. Van Zandt, was a member of a Holland family, and after graduating from the New York Medical College, practiced in Brooklyn.

In New York City Peveril Meigs was born, February 27, 1847, and was reared there and in Brooklyn. On completing his education, which was conducted in some of the best schools of the east, he was first engaged in the firm of Charles A. Meigs & Son. Later, for twelve years, he was with Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, the controller of the Trinity Church corporation. Forced to retire from business on account of the failure of his health, he established himself upon the Barrett farm at Punkatasset Hill, Concord, Mass., once the home of Hon. George William Curtis. The change, however, did not prove as beneficial as he had hoped, and a more genial climate was decided upon as imperative. In 1887 he came to California and bought one hundred acres of land on the coast, adjoining Santa Barbara, where he engaged in farming. As a director of El Montecito Manufacturing Company, he tried, with others, to establish a large business in the manufacture of olive oil, said to have no superior in quality in the whole country. However, it was impossible to compete in price with foreign products, greatly adulterated with cotton seed oil; hence the venture proved unprofitable. At a meeting held to decide whether to adulterate the product or close the factory, Mr. Meigs firmly opposed the former course, being ready to sacrifice his stock at any price, rather than stand behind such a project. It is unfortunate that some radical step cannot be taken to prevent cotton seed oil being labeled "Pure Olive Oil."

In New York Mr. Meigs married Miss Rosamond Weston, a descendant of Richard Weston, of the Plymouth colony. Her father, Richard Warren Weston, was a large tea importer and successor to the firm of Goodhue & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Meigs are the parents of five children now living: Peveril; Martin Schenck; Rosamond, wife of Hermann Hall Eddy, of Santa Barbara; Helen and Leonora; a son, Charles Henry, and daughter, Louise, dying in infancy. The older son is a foreign note broker, at No. 40 Exchange Place, New York, while the younger is editor of the *Marine Record* at San Francisco.

It may be of interest to add that the name Peveril is derived from the surname of a family believed to be connected with that of Meigs, dating back to the earliest days of Norman-English history.



C. H. Sessions

C. H. SESSIONS, president of the Dairymen's Association of Southern California, was born in Southington, Hartford county, Conn., September 14, 1850, and inherits from an interesting ancestry those sterling traits which have made his citizenship honored and successful. Authentic records show that somewhere near the dawn of the eighteenth century four brothers emigrated from Britain to New England, presumably settling in Massachusetts. It is said that one of these brothers had a hand in that great event which convulsed the minds of Englishmen and the waters of Boston Bay and which has since been humorously known as the Boston tea party. The paternal great-great-grandfather, Hon. John Sessions, took his way through the rousing events of his time, and impressed his force of character and attainments upon colonial government. He was born in 1741, and eventually removed to Vermont, and was a member of the colonial congress which met in New York. For two years he was a member of the first continental congress, also was judge of the county court in New York and a member of the legislature of that state, under the administration of the first, or elder, Governor Clinton. The paternal great-grandfather, John Sessions, Jr., was born in Connecticut. In that state the grandfather, Calvin, was born in the year 1799; he settled in Burlington, Conn., where he engaged in the manufacture of cloth.

S. W. Sessions, the father of C. H., was born in Burlington, Conn., and became a manufacturer in Southington, where he continued to live until 1865. He then established a bolt and nut factory at Mount Carmel, Conn., but in 1869 removed his plant to Cleveland, Ohio, and built up the largest business of the kind in America. At the present time he still continues the presidency of this enterprise, known as the Lamson & Sessions Company's plant. He married Nancy Frisbie, a native of Southington, Conn., and a daughter of Samuel Frisbie, who was born in Connecticut, and belonged to one of the very old families of the state. Mrs. Sessions is still living in Cleveland. Of her four children, two are deceased. The daughter, Mrs. F. C. Case, is a resident of Cleveland.

After completing his education in the public schools and Lewis Academy, in Connecticut, C. H. Sessions located in Cleveland in 1869, and went into business with his father, but from the first was handicapped by an unsatisfactory state of health, a misfortune aggravated materially by the inclement winters of the Ohio city. He therefore worked during the summer time and traveled south when the snow began to fly, but even this arrangement did not prove of lasting benefit. As do most who have once visited Los Angeles, he retained delightful impressions of a sojourn here in 1872 and 1873, and of frequent

repetitions of the journey here and at Santa Barbara, and in 1884 he decided to make this his permanent place of abode.

The Lynwood Dairy, the oldest wholesale and retail enterprise of the kind in Los Angeles, received its first impetus in 1885, when Mr. Sessions bought seven hundred and twelve acres of fine alfalfa land at Lynwood station, on the Southern Pacific road. The dairy is undoubtedly one of the best equipped in Southern California. There is a large refrigerating plant of three tons capacity. From the first a central place has been established in the city, and this is at present located at No. 117 East Twenty-third street. An enormous business has been built up along retail and wholesale lines, and from his fertile acres and splendidly directed business the owner thereof exerts a wide and progressive influence in all matters pertaining to his interesting and remunerative occupation. Ever since 1894 he has been president of the Dairymen's Association of Southern California, an organization founded in that year for the protection of dairymen from oleomargarine. In carrying out the purpose of the association Mr. Sessions has worked unceasingly, and has been instrumental in securing protection by legislation, and in gaining all around recognition for a body of men who strive to make the dairy business one of the greatest resources of Southern California. In connection with the Farmers' Institute he has been equally active, and his papers read before the association and conventions are listened to with the attention and interest due so earnest a student of economic and agricultural science. In the Chamber of Commerce also he is a valued acquisition, and for three years was a director of its affairs. He is a member of the Union League Club, and is a Republican in national politics.

The marriage of Mr. Sessions and Katherine E. Gould was solemnized in Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Gould being a daughter of William W. Gould, a native of New Hampshire.

LAUREN T. HOLLAND, M. D. Unlike many men of ability in the professional world, Dr. Holland possesses to an unusual degree the capacity for successful financial undertakings, and his acumen and good judgment have extended into many avenues of profit awaiting the opportunity seeker of California. A native of Noble county, Ohio, he was born September 23, 1843, and was reared in Guernsey county, same state. The family of which he is a representative settled at a very early day in Virginia. The paternal grandfather, Archibald, removed with his family from Virginia to Belmont county, Ohio, where his death occurred. His son, Thomas, the father of Lauren T., was born in Winchester, Va., and was a farmer and horseman of Noble county, Ohio, later living in

Guernsey county. In 1864 he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he engaged in business and where he died, in 1897, at the age of eighty-six years. He married Celestia Ellsworth, who was born in Pennsylvania, of a long-lived family, her father, Isaac, having lived to be a century old. He served in the war of 1812, and was a cabinet-maker in Pennsylvania and then in Ohio, and came of an old Virginia family of Scotch descent. Mrs. Holland, who died in February of 1894, at the age of eighty years, was the mother of six children, four of whom are living, Lauren T. being the second.

Into the otherwise uneventful youth of Dr. Holland came the declaration of war in 1861, and so intense was his patriotism that on several occasions he left school and tried to enlist, only to be brought back by his father. Perseverance finally prevailed, and in June of 1861, at Columbus, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and was assigned to detached service. In 1862 he was sent with his regiment after Morgan in Kentucky, and then after Kirby Smith, and was finally sent on the heels of General Price in Missouri in 1863. At the expiration of his term of service at Fort Leavenworth, in March of 1864, he re-enlisted in the Sixteenth Kansas Infantry, and continued to harass Price until the spring of 1865, when they joined the Powder river expedition to suppress the Sioux Indians. In September of 1865 he was mustered out of service at Fort Kearny, and forthwith returned to St. Joseph, Mo.

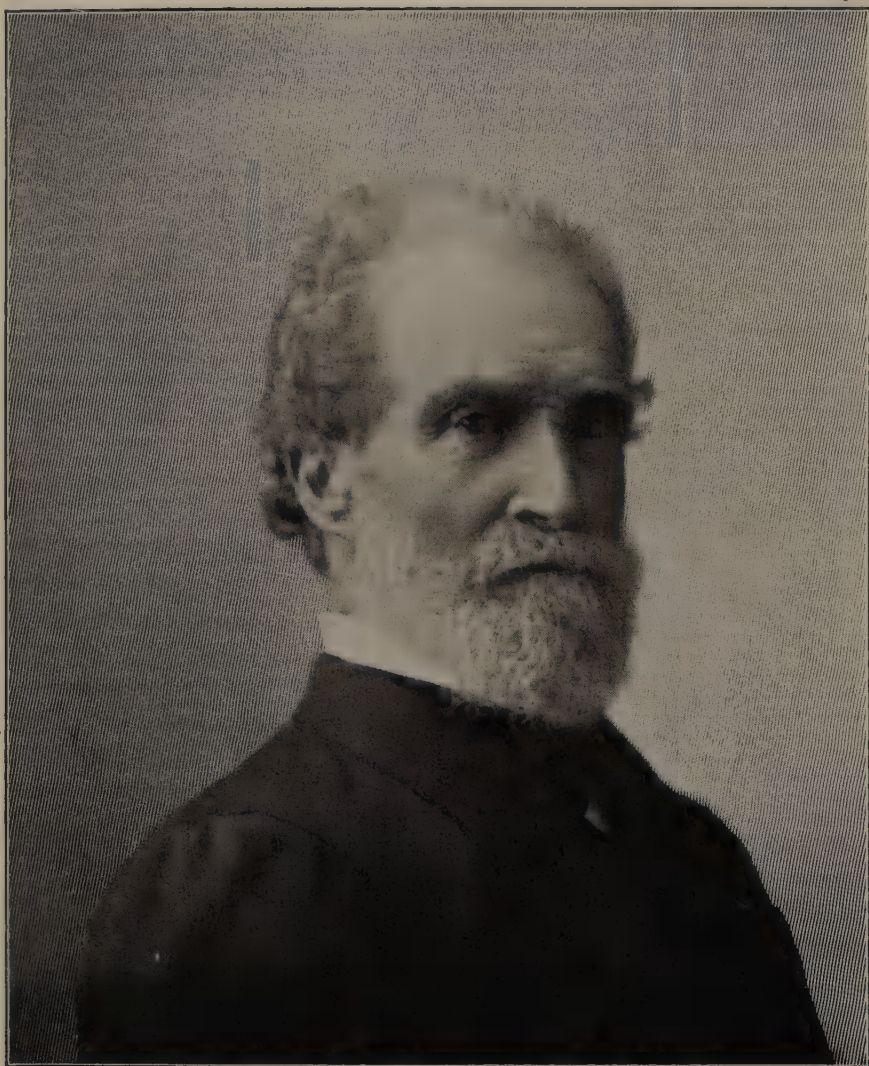
The education of Dr. Holland was begun in the public schools, and previous to the Civil war he studied medicine for a short time with Dr. McPherson of Ohio. For a time after the war he studied under Dr. Jacob Geiger. In 1869 he began to practice in Holt county, Mo., and the following year removed to Troy, Doniphan county, Kans. Ever on the alert to increase his knowledge of his chosen profession, he took a post-graduate course at the Kansas City Medical College in 1875, in 1881-82 attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Joseph, Mo., and in 1884-85 took a post-graduate course in New York City. In 1870 he was elected coroner of Doniphan county, Kans. Two years later he removed to Wyandotte, Kans., where he practiced medicine, and served for two terms as coroner of the county. In 1879 he removed to Del Norte, Rio Grande county, Colo., where he was almost immediately appointed county coroner for an unexpired term and then elected for another term. In 1880, while on his way to United States Senator Bowen's camp, in the Summit mining district, he was caught in an electric storm, and by reason of the severe exposure partially lost his voice. Nevertheless, he continued to practice off and on until 1884, when he went to New York City for voice treat-

ment and also to take a post-graduate course under Prof. Clinton Wagoner. In 1885 he took a trip to Atlanta, Ga., thence traveled north through Tennessee, and everywhere met with discouraging outlooks. He therefore came to California in 1886, locating at Visalia, Tulare county, where he practiced until 1889, when, owing to continued trouble with his throat, he located in Los Angeles. This proved to be a wise decision, for after proper treatment he regained his health to a large extent, and was now in a position to continue the practice of medicine. In 1892 he was appointed district health officer of Los Angeles, and when the office of county health officer was created, in 1895, he received the first appointment to that important post. In 1898 he was elected county coroner on the Republican ticket by a majority of nearly two thousand over the fusion ticket, and assumed charge of the office in January of 1899. Since then he has devoted all of his time to the duties incident to his position.

Dr. Holland has extensive holdings in both oil and mining. He is a director in the Fairview Gold Mining Company, operating in the Rosamond district, Kern county, Cal.; also a director in the Pinute Hills Oil Company, and has interests in several other companies. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Doniphan county, Kans., in June, 1867; later was a member of the Masonic lodges in the various places in which he resided, and is at present a member of South Gate Lodge in Los Angeles, Signet Chapter, R. A. M.; Los Angeles Council, R. & S. M., as well as the South Gate Chapter Eastern Star, and is past W. P., and belongs with the Los Angeles Court of Amaranth. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic he is affiliated with Bartlett-Logan Post No. 6, and is past commander of No. 6, chief mustering officer of the departments of Tennessee and Georgia, and ex-medical director of the department of California and Nevada. He is a Republican in politics, and is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In Wyandotte, Kans., Dr. Holland married Clara C. Rively, who was born in Leavenworth, Kans., and was the first white girl baby born in the town. Of this union there are six children, namely: Frank C., who is in Arizona; Mrs. Beatrice Harris, of Los Angeles; Ethel, Earl R., Harrison H. and Clara Louise.

COL. H. E. HASSE, M. D. In the capacity of chief surgeon of the Pacific Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Dr. Hasse has been connected with this institution ever since it was established. At the time he accepted the position, in 1889, and came to the Home he found only twenty or twenty-five beneficiaries of the government here,



A. C. J. Wilson

but so great has been the subsequent growth that the membership is now more than two thousand, and he has been given four associate physicians to assist him in his work. In addition to the duties of this office he is president of the board of pension examiners, having acted in this capacity since 1890.

Born in Freiburg, Saxony, Germany, January 12, 1836, Dr. Hasse was the only child of Edward and Rosalie (Thiele) Hasse, natives of Saxony, the former a son of an inspector of mines in Germany, and the latter a merchant's daughter. On the completion of a university education Edward Hasse entered upon the practice of law in Saxony, but after bringing his family to America in 1845 he turned his attention to farming near Milwaukee, Wis., and later settled at DeSoto, Jefferson county, Mo., where he died. His wife died subsequently in Wisconsin. Of the journey to America Dr. Hasse retains a vivid recollection, for he was a boy of nine at the time, and the unusual event of a four weeks' voyage on the ocean made an indelible impression upon his mind. His education was conducted in the Milwaukee public schools and a private classical academy. When twenty years old he began to study medicine under Dr. Cassion, and later spent a year in the St. Louis Medical College under Dean Pope. In order that he might enjoy the advantage of study under the best minds of Germany, he went abroad in 1858 and took a two years' course in the University of Leipsic. In 1861 he received the M. D. degree from the University of Wurtzburg, after which he spent three months in the University of Prague.

Returning to the United States Dr. Hasse practiced for three months in Milwaukee, Wis. Meantime, however, the war had broken out and he was ambitious to serve his country. In the fall of 1861 he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, and the following year was promoted to be surgeon (with the rank of major) of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, remaining as such until the close of the war. With his regiment he took part in all the forced marches and endured all the hardships of camp life. Among the engagements in which he was present may be mentioned the battles of Stone River, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Franklin, Nashville, all the battles and skirmishes of the Georgia campaign to Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Spring Hill, and Nashville. At the close of the war, in May, 1865, he was mustered out of service. Resuming the duties of practice in Milwaukee, he remained there until 1867, when he settled at DeSoto, Mo., but in 1871 returned to Milwaukee, where he continued the practice of medicine and surgery until 1885. The next two years were spent at Little Rock, Ark., and in 1887 he settled in Los Angeles,

Cal., from which point he came to Soldiers' Home two years later.

The marriage of Dr. Hasse united him with Miss Adelaide Trentlage, who was born and reared in Milwaukee. They have five children, namely: Adelaide, who is librarian in the Astor library in New York city; Mrs. Elsa Andrae, of Milwaukee; Hilda, who is an artist in San Francisco; Carl E., a civil engineer of Santa Monica; and Jessie, who is with her parents. The family attend the Presbyterian Church and Mrs. Hasse is a member of the same. During his residence in Milwaukee Dr. Hasse was several times elected county physician, but with that exception always refused proffers of public offices, preferring to allow nothing to interfere with his private practice. From the time he first had the privilege of voting he has supported Republican principles and been thoroughly in sympathy with its platform. His Masonic membership, which originally was in the blue lodge of Milwaukee, is now with the Santa Monica lodge, and he is now connected with Stanton Post, G. A. R., in Los Angeles. One of his noticeable characteristics is a strong vein of humor, which has not only enabled him to withstand the mental and physical depression incident to years of laborious practice and constant contact with suffering humanity, but has also aided him in bringing sunshine and good cheer into the lives of many patients and has thus brightened and blessed countless hearts.

ALBERT C. J. WILSON. As one of the Argonauts who were led to California by reason of the richness of her mines, Mr. Wilson arrived in California August 17, 1850. The voyage had been long and monotonous, having been begun at Wheeling, W. Va., from which point he sailed by steamboat down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, where he embarked on the brig *Zenobia* for Greytown. From that place he proceeded to the head of Lake Nicaragua and thence across the country. While on the *Zenobia* cholera broke out and a majority of the passengers were for abandoning the trip, but Mr. Wilson and others stoutly opposed this and, overruling the captain, they managed to land in Greytown, where the most of the passengers got ashore in the night and the goods were landed in the morning. There the sailors abandoned the ship.

A party of twelve men hired two ox-carts to convey them one hundred miles to the Pacific ocean. This was the second expedition of Americans who crossed the Nicaragua route, and its members landed in San Francisco as soon as did those comprising the first party. At Realjo, on the Pacific coast, Mr. Wilson took the bark *Rolla* for San Francisco. There were ninety-five men on board, all of whom landed

safely in San Francisco, from which point he proceeded to the mines. Provisions of all kinds he found were sold at fabulous prices. For flour he paid as high as \$65 per cwt.; other articles were proportionately high. Fortunately, he was successful in his mining ventures, and for several years averaged \$8 a day, his work being mainly in the placer mines of Tuolumne county. Conditions were crude and civilization was a far degree from its present high standard. Like everything else, the postal service was totally inadequate to the needs of the people. An instance of this is found in the fact that Mr. Wilson was sometimes delayed two years in receiving letters, which by the time they reached him had extra charges amounting to as much as \$6. This was largely due to there being so many men of his own name (Joseph Wilson) in California. To remedy the matter, he applied to the legislature and by an act of that body his name was changed to Albert Calhoun Joseph Wilson.

The Wilsons are of Scotch and English descent. John Wilson, a native of New Jersey, removed to Ohio county, W. Va., and became one of the pioneer farmers of the Ohio river valley. Indeed, when he settled in that region, there was no other white man for many miles along the river. By his marriage to Miss Abrahams, of New Jersey, he had a son, Louis, born in West Virginia, and a lifelong resident of Ohio county, who served during the war of 1812. He married Rosanna Brown, a native of the same county as himself and who also died in West Virginia. Her father, Frazier Brown, was born in Maryland, but died in West Virginia.

In a family of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity, the subject of this sketch was the only son of Louis Wilson, who came to the coast. He was born near Wheeling, W. Va., February 10, 1822, and as a boy assisted in the cultivation of the home farm. At the age of twenty-eight years he left Virginia and came to California, where he had many exciting and narrow escapes while engaged in mining. In June, 1859, when he was superintendent of the Sonora Table Mountain Mining Company, in Tuolumne county, he had a narrow escape. For a time the company had worked at running an incline, but temporarily abandoned the work. On resuming it he was superintendent. He went down first to see if everything was all right, and called out to his men that he needed a pick. Before he could add a word of caution as to how it should be sent down to him, a careless workman threw it so that it struck and knocked out a brace. Immediately the dirt and debris came down in great quantities. Just as the debris caught him he jumped between two posts and a slab, which prevented him from being crushed and also left him a space for breathing. It was six o'clock in the morning when the accident

occurred, and twenty-five hours passed before he was released, as the men had to devise means to stop the downward flow of clay pipe and debris before they could dig him out. At times he despaired of being saved, as the posts and slabs were liable to break at any moment, but fortunately they endured the weight of debris and he was finally rescued.

In 1867 Mr. Wilson came to Santa Barbara, where his was among the first American families to settle. He bought three blocks, containing fifteen acres, and forming one of the finest property holdings in the city. The large pepper trees that now adorn the place came from seeds that he planted. The residence was erected under his supervision, and the other improvements represent his personal efforts. In the midst of his various business interests he has nevertheless traveled much. In 1854 he returned east via Panama, and in 1866 again visited the old home, this time taking the Nicaragua route. Although he was reared under slave influences, he has always been a staunch upholder of the Union and an opponent of the slavery system. In politics he is a Republican. While living in the east he was made a Mason, in Wheeling, W. Va. In 1856 he was a representative to the grand lodge, and the same year he represented his chapter in the grand chapter.

In Tuolumne county Mr. Wilson married Margaret A. Calder, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, and accompanied her parents to California via Panama in 1856. Three children were born of their union. The only daughter, Katharine W., married Harmon Bell, an attorney of San Francisco, Cal., and they have two sons, Traylor W. and Joseph Samuel, who as the only grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are especially dear to them. Louis was born December 24, 1859, and became a chief engineer in Mexico, but his prospects were blighted by his death, which occurred at Nogales, Ariz., in December, 1886. The other son, George, was born in 1865 and died in Santa Barbara when only seven years of age. Mrs. Wilson's father, James Calder, a native of New Jersey, was the son of a Scotchman, James Calder, Sr., a pioneer of Jefferson county, Ohio. In 1856, accompanied by his wife and five children, James Calder, Jr., came to California, and his was the first train to cross Panama after the riots. Taking the steamer Golden Gate, he landed in San Francisco early in May. Later he engaged in ranching in Tuolumne county until his death. Fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of William Wyckoff, and was born in Ohio and died in Tuolumne county, Cal. Of the five children forming their family three are living, viz.: Mrs. Wilson; George, a miner in Tuolumne county; and Henry, also a resident of that county.

W. B. CUNNANE, M. D. One of the widely known and successful physicians and surgeons of Santa Barbara is Dr. Cunnane, who was born in Edinburg, Johnson county, Ind., November 16, 1854. His father, Bartholomew Cunnane, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and in his youth enjoyed such advantages as come the way of the farm-reared Irish boy. Upon immigrating to America via New Orleans he settled first in Hamilton, Ohio, and then in Edinburg, Ind., later in Missouri, and in 1890 came to Santa Barbara, Cal., where he died in 1900, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, Margaret (Mullaney) Cunnane, was also born in County Mayo, Ireland, and came of a family for many years connected with Irish history and struggles. Mrs. Cunnane, who is living in Santa Barbara county, is the mother of six children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living. Mary A. is the principal of the Santa Ynez school; Margaret is now Mrs. Lewis of Santa Ynez; John B. is a druggist at Santa Ynez, and Thomas E. is a physician in Ventura.

When about eight years of age W. B. Cunnane accompanied his parents from Indiana to Missouri, settling on a farm near Sturgeon, Boone county. He attended the early subscription schools of that county, but with the later advent of the free schools also availed himself of their advantages and subsequently graduated from Sturgeon Academy. In 1870 he entered the office of the general roadmaster of the Wabash Railroad at Moberly, Mo., and soon afterward took up telegraphy in that office. On gaining a knowledge of the work he was appointed operator on the road between Moberly and St. Louis. He also took a course in pharmacy at the University of Louisiana. For three years he was with the Texas & Pacific Railroad, operating between Marshall and Texarkana, and Sherman and Texarkana. In the mean time, he had been cherishing ambitions for professional life, inspired, no doubt, by the success of his mother's brother, John Mullaney, a graduate of the Columbia Law School, and in time a partner of T. B. Hendricks. This uncle settled in San Francisco, where he practiced law for a time, but later devoted himself to educational work.

The professional aspirations of W. B. Cunnane were directed toward the science of medicine, and he took his first readings with Dr. S. J. Morriss, surgeon for the Texas & Pacific Railroad. In 1878 he entered the University of Louisiana at New Orleans (now Tulare University), where he took the regular three years' course and also the special course in toxicology and chemistry, graduating in 1881. In the mean time his vacations had been spent with the Texas & Pacific Railroad under Dr. Morriss, a special privilege granted because of his services during the yellow fever epidemic. After graduation he practiced in Queen City, Tex., for two

years. The year 1883 found him in Santa Barbara county, Cal., and for some years he was the only resident physician of Santa Ynez, where he conducted a drug store in order that he might have on hand a supply of medicine and general medical necessities. This store was afterward sold to his brother, and is still conducted by him. While in Santa Ynez the doctor became prominent in local affairs, served as county physician, was a member and the secretary of the school board, and helped to secure the erection of the new schoolhouse. In 1893 he opened an office in Santa Barbara, and has since carried on a large general practice. The year of his arrival he was appointed a member of the board of examining surgeons for pensions, was secretary of the board, and held the position until his resignation in 1900. For the following few months he enjoyed a complete change, traveling through Arizona, Old Mexico, and other portions of the great southwest, and while in Sonora became interested in a mine, in which he still retains stock. For two years he was physician in charge of the county hospital, and during that time was also health officer.

In Ballard, Santa Barbara county, Dr. Cunnane married Mabel Johnston, by whom he has two children, William Bernard, Jr., and Mabel. The family have a pleasant home at No. 1327 De la Vina street. Mrs. Cunnane was born in Nevada, and is a daughter of W. F. and Mary (McCorkel) Johnston, pioneers of California, the former a cousin of Albert Sidney Johnston. Her mother is a member of the McCorkel family of Virginia, direct descendants of the Calhoun family. In 1853 she started across the plains with a train of emigrants, who were all but wiped out by the cholera. Consumption had threatened to shorten her days, and, hoping the change would prove beneficial, she had decided to come to the far west. Strange to say, she is the sole survivor of that ill-fated train of travelers. She is now approaching the sunset of life, and is interestingly reminiscent of her terrible experiences on the plains and the early days in California. Her home is in Santa Maria, where Mr. Johnston is a large stock raiser and enterprising business man.

While in Texas Dr. Cunnane was made a Mason and identified himself with Lodge No. 49 at Kildare, but is now connected with Lodge No. 242, F. & A. M., at Santa Barbara. Another organization of which he is a member is the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Cunnane is a member of the Episcopal Church.

J. B. CUNNANE. The well-equipped drug store at Santa Ynez, of which Mr. Cunnane is manager and proprietor, does a large business in the town and surrounding country, and carries a full line of remedies for the alleviation of human ills, as well as stationery and the inci-

dental requirements of all communities. The first store opened by Mr. Cunnane came into being in 1888, and was prosperously making its way among the shoals of business life when overtaken by the disastrous fire of 1894. While the ashes were yet smoldering the plucky owner was evolving plans for a new and better structure, which was ready for occupancy in 1895, and has since met with no serious drawbacks.

Although a native of Indiana, where he was born in 1863, Mr. Cunnane grew to manhood in Missouri, whither his father had in the meantime removed. He was educated at the high school at Moberly, Randolph county, and also graduated at the school of pharmacy in the same town. In 1884 his ambition led him into the west, and for two years he lived at Santa Barbara, later traveling through Montana and Idaho, and permanently locating in Santa Ynez in 1888. The town was then but a small settlement, and he has grown apace with the increase of population and business, and may be said to be one of the pioneers of what is now a bustling and up-to-date community.

The marriage of Mr. Cunnane and Alice Torance, daughter of J. W. Torance, one of the oldest settlers here, was solemnized in 1891, and of this union there are three children, Philip J., Thomas and Margaret. The Cunnane home is a pleasant and refined one, and the visitor from far or near is assured of a hearty welcome, and enjoys the delightful and unostentatious hospitality. Mr. Cunnane is a Democrat in politics, and was appointed postmaster of Santa Ynez in 1894. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, and was the first chancellor of Santa Ynez Lodge No. 212. In 1887 he became identified with the Odd Fellows, and is now a member of the Channel City Lodge No. 232.

T. E. CUNNANE, M. D. A notable addition to professional circles in Ventura is Dr. T. E. Cunnane, than whom there is no medical and surgical practitioner in the town more popular and skillful. Of Gallic ancestry, he was born in Boone county, Mo., May 3, 1866. His father, Bartholomew Cunnane, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and crossed the ocean to New Orleans, La., when a mere boy, located in Ohio and engaged in farming, later residing for a time in Indiana, and eventually, in 1866, removing to Missouri, where he again interested himself in farming, until he became associated with the Wabash Railroad as timekeeper. In 1889 he came to California, and up to the time of his death, in 1900, lived in comparative retirement at Santa Barbara. His wife, who is still living, was formerly Margaret Mullaney, a native of Ireland, and is the mother of three sons and two daughters, now living, of whom Dr. T. E. is the youngest son. Of the other sons, Dr. W.

B. is a prominent physician of Santa Barbara, and John B. is a druggist at Santa Ynez.

The education of Dr. T. E. Cunnane was acquired in the public schools of Boone county, and at the high school of Moberly, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1883. His first independent effort at earning a livelihood was as a clerk in Hannibal, Mo., where he lived until 1889. Having decided to devote his life to a mastery of the science of medicine, he repaired to Santa Ynez in 1889 and began to study medicine with his brother, W. B., who was then located at Santa Ynez. At the same time, while studying, he was employed as a clerk in his brother's drug store. In this way he gained much valuable and practical knowledge, which was supplemented by taking the medical course at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, from which he graduated in 1893. An opening for practice was available owing to the removal of his brother from Santa Ynez to Santa Barbara, and he settled down in the little town of Santa Ynez and built up a large and appreciative business, and before coming away was for some time county physician.

Thinking to better his prospects, Dr. Cunnane came to Ventura in August of 1900, and it is doubtful if any could more nearly realize their expectations. As a general practitioner he is valued for his skill in diagnosis and successful treatment of complicated physical disorders, and for that geniality of manner and rare tact, which wins and holds friends in any walk of life. His many interests extend to social and fraternal organizations, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is medical examiner for a number of organizations and societies and also is a member of the Board of Examiners of the United States Pension Bureau. In politics he is a Democrat.

While living in Santa Ynez Dr. Cunnane married Nellie Blair, who was born and educated in West Virginia, and who is the mother of two children, Eugenia and Virginia.

J. M. STEADE, M. D. Since establishing his home in San Diego in January, 1895, Dr. Steade has engaged in a general practice of medicine and surgery, and has his office in the Peterson block, No. 832 Fifth street. In addition to his private practice, he formerly gave his services as a member of the board of health, and at this writing is instructor of obstetrics in the San Diego Training School for Nurses, which institution he assisted in organizing.

The first representative of the Steade family in America came from England and settled in North Carolina. His son, John, was a native of North Carolina and became a pioneer frontiersman and scout in Kentucky, where he had



Edmund M. Burke

many thrilling experiences. Next in line of descent was Frank, who was born in Bowling Green, Ky., and became a scout for the government during the Civil war, holding the rank of captain. Some years afterward he died in Oklahoma. His wife, Tallie, was born in Pennsylvania, and now lives in San Diego county, Cal. Her father, William Young, was born in Orange county, N. Y., of remote English ancestry. In early life he moved to Bourbon county, Ky., where he improved a farm. During the Civil war he was a staunch advocate of free-state principles.

The only child of Frank and Tallie Steade was J. M., the subject of this article. He was born in Fort Scott, Kans., in 1862, and in infancy was taken to Philadelphia, Pa., but at seven years of age returned to Fort Scott, Kans. Afterward he engaged in raising cattle on T 5 ranch, situated on the North Canadian river, in No Man's Land. From boyhood it was his ambition to study medicine, and as soon as the way was opened he turned his attention to this work. In 1887 he was graduated from Cincinnati Eclectic College and in 1894 received the degree of M. D., also from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

HON. EDMUND M. BURKE, the tax collector of Santa Barbara county, was born in the city of Santa Barbara April 15, 1871, and received the rudiments of his education under private tutors in this place. In 1884 he entered St. Vincent's College, at Los Angeles, where he remained until his senior year. The first position of a public nature that he held was the office of deputy county tax collector under his father, and he later served as deputy county assessor. April 21, 1898, he assumed the duties of mayor, to which office he had been elected by the people of Santa Barbara, receiving a large majority. During his term a new charter was adopted which made the age of eligibility to the mayor's office thirty years, and he was therefore ineligible for re-election. Among the improvements made during his administration was the completion of the city water works plant. Streets and bridges were also put in better condition. Other improvements proved his activity as an official and his interest in the city's advancement. On the death of his father, in September, 1900, the board of supervisors appointed him to fill the vacancy in the office of county tax collector, and he is now serving in that capacity, his term to expire in January, 1903.

The Republican party has in Mr. Burke a staunch supporter. With the firmest conviction of the value of party principles, he gives his allegiance to the men and measures for which the organization stands. He has served as chairman of the county convention and been a mem-

ber of the county central committee, besides which he now represents this county on the state central committee. He is a member of the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Foresters of America, in which he is a past officer; the Native Sons of the Golden West, being past president of the Santa Barbara Parlor No. 116; the United Moderns; the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank; the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is consul; Knights of the Maccabees; the Companions of the Forest, and the Elks. From boyhood he has been familiar with the Spanish language, in which he has acquired a knowledge as thorough as that of English. His marriage was solemnized in Ventura and united him with Miss Lorena May Garfield, who was born in Spring Valley, Minn., and by whom he has two children, Lorena A. and Edmund F.

MIGUEL F. BURKE. During the '20s, Captain James Walter Burke, a native of Galway, Ireland, and an officer in the English merchant marine service, visited Santa Barbara. Although he had visited all the principal ports of the world and had once circumnavigated the globe, he had found no spot so fair as this, and he determined to establish his home here. Settling in Santa Barbara, he turned his attention to farming and trading in stock. In Monterey he married Señora Joséfa Boronda, member of an old Spanish family of California. Both lived to be quite old, he dying at seventy-eight and she when seventy-nine years of age. They were the parents of several children, but had only one son, Miguel F. He was born November 23, 1839, in an adobe house on Figueroa street, between State and Anacapa, Santa Barbara. A part of that old house still stands, and adjoins the Congregational Church. It is a notable fact that he spent his entire life in the same locality and died in the block in which he was born.

There being no schools in Santa Barbara when he was a boy, he was sent to Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., where he remained until his education was completed, the distance being too great for him to return home during vacations. With the exception of this period at school, he spent his life wholly in Santa Barbara county, and was at various times teamster, clerk and express agent. Among the roads which he opened was the one from here to Gaviota, and in 1871 he assumed charge of Gaviota Landing, where he built a wharf, and for several years he was exceedingly prosperous, but later lost heavily through the depression in real estate. After leaving Gaviota in 1882 he went to Buell Flat and thence to Santa Ynez. In the '70s he was master of road district No. 4.

January 4, 1881, he was appointed supervisor of the third district, and served two years. From 1890 to 1894 he was a member of the common council. For sixteen years he served as county tax collector, being elected six consecutive times. The lowest majority he ever received for the office was forty-nine, and the highest nine hundred and ninety-one. Although a staunch Republican, he had a strong Democratic support, and carried by a large majority Santa Ynez, the banner Democratic precinct in the county. He was filling the position at the time of his death, which occurred September 7, 1900, at the age of sixty years and nine months.

July 16, 1870, Mr. Burke married Ellen M. Murphy, and they had eight children, three now living, namely: Edmund M.; Frank A., a railway mail clerk of San Francisco, and Delphina, Mrs. Otis A. Longley, of Fresno.

J. LEE HAGADORN, M. D. In the midst of a community where the medical fraternity has many representatives with an experience of twenty-five years or more, and with reputations extending far beyond the borders of their home city, it is a noteworthy fact that a number of younger physicians have achieved a success that, in view of all the circumstances, is little short of remarkable. In this latter class belongs Dr. Hagadorn, one of the most successful of the modern school of professional activity. His associations are distinctively with the west. A graduate of a California university, a member of various well-known California organizations and a practitioner of Los Angeles, his success is typical of the opportunities which our coast regions offer to young men of ability.

Descended from a Holland-Dutch family of New York state, Dr. Hagadorn was born in Vassar, Mich., March 1, 1872, and was the youngest of three children, the others, William and Nellie, being likewise residents of Los Angeles. He is a son of Rev. Wesley Hagadorn, a native of South Lyon, Mich., of which his father, a New Yorker, was a pioneer farmer. Reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was given excellent advantages, attending the University of Michigan and Northwestern University (then known as Evanston Divinity School). His first experiences in preaching were gained as a circuit rider in the lumber regions, where he endured all the hardships attendant upon such work in pioneer days. Later, for twenty-one years, he was a member of the Detroit conference, but finally, owing to ill health, retired from the ministry. He came to California in 1887 with the hope that a change of climate might restore his health, which was seriously impaired. However, the hope was not realized, and a year later, in 1888, he died in Pasadena, aged fifty-six years. His wife, who was Adelaide Leseur, was born in

Ann Arbor, Mich., of French descent, and died in 1875.

With such advantages as the grammar and high schools of Lansing, Mich., afford, J. Lee Hagadorn was fitted, on coming to California, to take up the serious pursuits of life, and at the close of three years of study in Professor Parker's school, in 1890 he took up the study of medicine under Dr. Joseph Kurtz of Los Angeles. The same year he matriculated in the medical department, University of Southern California, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1893, and at the same time accepted an appointment as house surgeon in Los Angeles county hospital. A year later he opened an office in Fullerton, Orange county, but eighteen months later returned to Los Angeles, and for two years was associated with his former preceptor, Dr. Joseph Kurtz. Since then he has practiced alone, and has his office in the Douglas building. In addition to his private practice he has held the position of associate professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the institution of which he is a graduate. The class of 1900 honored him by inviting him to deliver the address in their behalf on graduation day, and his address, which was a plea for the young practitioner, received much favorable mention.

While in Fullerton Dr. Hagadorn met and married Miss Ethyl Priest, who was born in Minnesota and by whom he has a son, Paul. They are connected with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles, in the maintenance of which Dr. Hagadorn assists. Fraternally he is connected with the Uniform Rank, K. of P., and is chancellor commander of Los Angeles Lodge No. 205. Other orders with which he is connected are the D. O. K. K., the Woodmen of the World and Delta Chapter, Phi Rho Sigma, besides which he is examining physician for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. In politics he votes with the Republican party.

There is no phase of the medical profession in which Dr. Hagadorn fails to maintain a keen interest. Every development made in the science of therapeutics receives thoughtful study on his part, and he is eager to adopt in his practice such improvements as are of unquestioned value; at the same time he is conservative, averse to any decisions which are not formulated upon actual experience. Both in the Los Angeles County and the Southern California Medical Associations he is an active worker, and before both he has read papers bearing upon important professional themes, while he has also been a contributor to the medical literature of the day through the publication of his articles in professional journals. A few years ago he contributed to the *Southern California Practitioner* a little screed entitled

"A Bacteriological Tragedy," which has since been copied in some thirty-four medical journals of this country and Europe, and has brought his name into prominence among many to whom he was previously unknown. While his practice is general and his knowledge of every department of medicine thorough, he has made a special study of anæsthesia, and in Southern California has gained a reputation as an expert anæsthetist, his experience in and knowledge of this exceedingly important department of the profession being unexcelled among the physicians of this part of the state.

EDWARD T. BALCH, M. D. Although as early as 1626 John Balch settled in Massachusetts, that branch of the family represented by Dr. Balch of Santa Barbara remained in England until the nineteenth century. The genealogy is traced back to the year 1023 in England, and there are vaults in Westham Abbey where generations of the family's dead were laid to rest. In its original derivation, the name comes from Balkh in Arabia. Thomas Balch, M. D., father of Edward T., was a surgeon in the British navy, but resigned his commission and in 1830 crossed the ocean from England to New York, settling in New York City; however, six years later he returned to his native land, where he later died. His wife, who was born at Salisbury Plains, was a member of the Titford family, of old English extraction; her father lived to be ninety-eight, but she died in middle life, leaving two children, of whom Edward T. was the only son. Born in London, England, June 27, 1827, he was three years of age when his father crossed the ocean to America. After the return to London, he studied under the tutorship of Thomas Stanton, and later spent three years in Oxford. On leaving the university, he made a tour of the Holy Land and India, in company with his tutor, remaining abroad from 1846 to 1849. Meantime he became greatly interested in the people of India and their knowledge of theosophy, telepathy and kindred studies. Under a very learned man, he himself made considerable advance in the occult arts, and it was his desire to remain in India for further investigation, but his tutor, who was an English clergyman, opposed the plan, and influenced the young man to come to America instead.

Crossing the Isthmus of Suez on camel-back and then journeying through the Mediterranean Sea, Dr. Balch finally made his way across the Atlantic to New Orleans, La., landing there in 1849. Some knowledge of medicine he had already gained, and he now entered the University of Louisiana, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1851. He entered upon professional work in New Orleans, but in 1861 the breaking out of the Civil war and his own open-

ly expressed sympathy with the Union, made the city no longer a safe place of residence, so he went to Weatherford, Tex., where he became interested in the cattle business. However, there he found surroundings as unsafe as in New Orleans. Indeed, so strong was sentiment against him that a plot was formed to hang him on account of his Union sympathies. However, a little girl revealed the plot to him and he hastily fled, crossing the Red river to an Indian village, where for a time he suffered from fever. On his recovery he returned to Texas for his wife. Next he made his way to Louisiana and on to the vicinity of Vicksburg. Arriving on the battlefield of Corinth, he joined the Federal troops, and for the first time since the spring of 1861 felt that he was out of peril. Soon he proceeded to Philadelphia and there met Captain Young, whom he had known in New Orleans. In the fall of 1862 he was commissioned acting ensign on the Adella, in Admiral Bailey's east and gulf blockading squadron, but later he was transferred to the Sunflower, and finally, owing to ill health, was given sick leave, and in February, 1865, was honorably discharged in New York.

After having practiced his profession in the east for some years, in 1871 Dr. Balch settled in Southbend, Wash., where he remained for twenty years, meantime acting as examining physician for the New York Life and Mutual Life Insurance Companies and as health officer of Pacific county. The year 1891 found him in California. For five years he remained in Sumnerland. On the death of his wife, Sarah (Foster) Balch, whom he had married in 1857, he removed to Santa Barbara, and has since engaged in practice here, now having his office in the Hopkins block. Since coming here he has married again, his wife having been Harriet Noyes, a native of Maine. He has two adopted sons, Edward T. and Byron T. The former, who was educated in the University of Oregon, is a lieutenant in the Thirty-seventh United States Volunteer Regiment, and recently served in the Philippines with Batson's scouts. Byron T. was a member and sergeant of Company M, Forty-fourth United States Regiment.

In 1852, Dr. Balch was made a Mason in New Orleans, of which order he is still an active member. Always interested in matters connected with the temperance cause, he has been identified with the Sons of Temperance, Independent Order of Good Templars and Temple of Honor. Starr King Post numbers him among its active workers and enables him to keep in touch with all Grand Army work. Since becoming a citizen of the United States, he has been a stanch Republican and a firm believer in party principles. He is a member of the Southern California Homeopathic Medical Society. In addition to his private practice, he gives considerable attention to the work of the

Santa Barbara Humane Society, of which he is secretary. This society has made prominent the truth that by educating children to a knowledge of the importance of a humane treatment of all animals more can be accomplished than by radical means. Prevention rather than punishment is recommended, the latter being resorted to only in extreme cases.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS. Many wanderers in foreign lands have traced a likeness between the climate, flora and natural advantages of Italy and California, and have thought to reproduce on the Pacific coast at least the beauty of situation of some of the renowned places south of the Alps, albeit shorn of that indefinable charm slowly wrought by the enchanting history of the ages. But it remained for one man to practically test the utility of his dream of a similarity between the coast effects in a bay of Santa Barbara county, and that unrivalled bay which has shrouded the Naples of the old world in unquenchable fame, with its sheen of sky and air, and its view of distant Capri. It is possible that had Mr. Williams lived to further superintend the fulfillment of his expectations, the plans which are now under way, and which but await the touch of a master hand, would have been accomplished; and it is also more than possible that his appreciation of art and architecture and all that contributes to the beauty and refinement of life would have entered into his calculations, and inspired the erection of buildings and homes, the making of parks, the production of flora, in harmony with his ideas of a modern Naples in the western world.

The early life of this loyal citizen, whose death occurred December 15, 1895, and who left behind him so many unfinished plans, was spent in Madison county, Ohio, where he was born in 1841. He early evinced signs of that financial ability so noticeable in his mature years, and when quite young engaged in business in Wall street, New York City. After several years he went to St. Louis and engaged in the lumber business for twenty years with the firm of Williams & Alford. While in the southern city he married in 1874, Miss Alice Paist, the friend and playmate of his childhood, and who was born in Clark county, Ohio, her husband's birthplace having been on the line between Clark and Madison counties. In 1881 Mr. and Mrs. Williams enjoyed the advantages of travel in Europe, and during their two years' absence from America intelligently observed the conditions to be found under old world rule. Upon returning to the States Mr. Williams again engaged in the lumber business in St. Louis, and in 1887 permanently located in California, having spent a number of winters here in the past. On one of these trips Mr. Williams had consulted with the Southern Pacific men, and

upon the strength of their representations in regard to a future branch to go through his land, he purchased one thousand acres of the Dos Pueblos ranch for a town site. The entire land was laid out in lots and blocks, and although the railroad men did not fulfill their promise in regard to a line, Mr. Williams never for a moment relinquished his intention of creating here on the Pacific swept coast another Naples, and in furtherance of his desire established a post-office, store, hotel and built several cottages on the west side of the town site. As if in response to a tardy appeal, the embryo town is now visited by the passing trains, but the brain which wearied not while waiting its arrival is beyond the worry and struggle which its advent might have brought him. Strangely like the old, is the situation of the new Naples, with its gradual slope from the sea to the mountains, some two miles inland. The cañon forming the western boundary of the property is a very deep one, down which flows a stream of the purest water for miles around. On the west of the town site Mr. Williams purchased the eighty acres where he lived until his death, and which is now the home of his wife. The house on the estate was formerly the home of Dr. Den, who settled in Santa Barbara county in 1836. It consists of two parts and is located over the cañon, one-half mile from the sea. The buildings lay east and west, side by side, one having been built, no doubt, several years before the other, and at a time when the Indians were very troublesome, for there are no windows except in the roof, and the walls are very thick. The rooms of the other house are large and planned with a view to elegance of furnishings and every possible comfort known at that time, and they are to-day the acme of refinement and a tribute to the artistic appreciation of the owner. In the days of the missions one small room used to be occupied by a priest. The lawns are a perfect forest of flowers, cacti and giant oak trees, and water is piped from Dos Pueblos.

Before his health failed Mr. Williams was known throughout the country as an exceptionally capable lumber merchant, and in his particular line was without a rival. He was beyond all else a man guided by the highest morality and honesty. He never allowed liquor to be sold on his premises. In politics he was an ardent Republican. A great lover of dogs and horses, he spent a great deal of time in their raising, and appreciated their intelligence and comradeship. He was also a breeder of Shetland ponies, a ready demand being found for their sale, as his breed was a fine one. The ponies still continue to graze in the pastures of this ideal Southern home, and only recently Mrs. Williams shipped a car-load east.

Though in perfect sympathy with her hus-



R. Howe

band's plans, it is of course not possible for her to carry them to fruition, although Mrs. Williams is straining every effort to do so. She seems to see a future of prosperity for Naples, as already many people of wealth and national reputations have purchased lots, among others being the actress, Mrs. Langtry. As a tribute to the memory of her husband, Mrs. Williams is erecting on the town site of Naples a beautiful stone church, overlooking the cañon, and a little back from the sea. Here will be a vault to serve as a last resting place for the companion of her childhood and of later years. Everything that money can buy to beautify the temple is unstintingly purchased. Emblematical of his tastes and characteristics, it is to a marked degree. The corners of belfry are Gargoiles representing mountain lions. The head of a dog is on each side of vault door. The inscription for the door of the church is as follows: "This church is erected to the glory of God and His Son Jesus Christ, and in memory of the founder of Naples, John H. Williams." Mrs. Williams is a delightful and amiable woman; a good manager and financier, and no one is more honored, or holds a more abiding place in the hearts of friends and associates.

REV. PATRICK HAWE. In the economy of creation no good deed is ever lost, though its fruition may be long delayed. About 1770 Father Junipero Serra, when on his trip north, looking for the bay of Monterey, passed very near the present site of Santa Monica, and, with his men, camped under an old sycamore tree that still stands near the grounds of the Soldiers' Home. The location was described by him as being about a league from the sea. As these Roman Catholic missionaries beheld the beauty of the location and surroundings they were unconsciously influenced thereby, and two soldiers, dispatched to search for springs, returned with the statement that they had found water whose crystal drops resembled Santa Monica's tears. It being the 4th of May (Santa Monica's day), Father Serra gave the place the name of the saint and held services appropriate to the occasion under the old sycamore tree. It may not be inappropriate to mention that the water supply of the city now comes from these same springs. The party of explorers proceeded northward along the ocean beach, but soon found that the tide and rocks impeded further progress, so returned and went through what is now called Santa Monica Cañon, thence into the San Fernando valley and on to Ventura and further north.

The seed that was sown by Father Serra on Santa Monica's day so long ago has borne fruit in the ministry of Father Hawe. Within a radius of a few miles of the old sycamore tree, which is preserved with the greatest care, there

are now four congregations and an academy. Chief among these is Santa Monica's Church, on Third street, of which Father Hawe has been rector since May, 1886. Near by is the Holy Names' Academy, in charge of the Sisters of the Holy Names, and which is one of the philanthropies most dear to the rector's heart. The first Catholic services at the Soldiers' Home were held by him, and he is now chaplain there. To his efforts is due the erection of a Roman Catholic Church at the Home, the funds for which were provided by the government. In addition, he organized a congregation at The Palms and built St. Augustin's Church, which he named in honor of the son of Santa Monica. The ministering to this congregation, which is seven miles from his home church, forms another duty in his busy, useful life. The fourth congregation to which he ministers is at Ocean Park, one mile from Santa Monica, where he recently started a mission church. In his various congregations he has the usual sodalities and societies, to all of which he gives his aid and influence, believing them to be most powerful auxiliaries in promoting the usefulness of the church.

At the home farm of his parents, John and Bridget (Feehan) Hawe, in county Kilkenny, Ireland, Patrick Hawe was born in 1847, being one of seven children. Another brother, John, is also a priest, and is now in the diocese of Dubuque, Iowa. When sixteen years of age Patrick was sent to the Classical academy of the Carmelites, from which he was graduated three years later. Following this he took a five-years' course in All Hallows' College, at Dublin, Ireland, where he graduated in 1872 from the department of philosophy and theology. The ordination service consecrating him to the priesthood took place June 24, 1872, at All Hallows', and was in charge of Bishop Whalen, bishop of Bombay, India. Appointed to the Monterey and Los Angeles diocese, he came at once to California. For two months he assisted in the San Bernardino Church, and for a year was connected with San Buena Ventura Church, also for a similar period worked in the San Luis Obispo congregation. The nine following years were spent under Father Adam, V. G., now of Spain, in the Church of the Holy Cross at Santa Cruz. After a year as assistant to Father Villa at Santa Barbara he returned to San Bernardino, taking charge of the work for a year during the absence of the rector. From there he was sent to Anaheim as rector of St. Boniface's, and while there he built the parochial residence. In May, 1886, he was appointed rector of Santa Monica's Church, and at once came to this city, then a town of about nine hundred people. No pastor had ever ministered to the people here, the work having been sustained by visiting priests.

Under his supervision the parochial residence was built, also the Academy of the Holy Names, the latter having been dedicated February 22, 1901. While his numerous congregations leave Father Hawe little time for other matters, yet he finds leisure for an oversight of the academy, and his interest in its success is intense. Realizing the value of educational work in promoting the welfare of the Roman Catholic Church, he deems no sacrifice too great whereby the prosperity of the school may be promoted, and he knows no higher ambition than to minister to its success and to advance the spiritual welfare of his parishioners. June 24, 1902, in Santa Monica, he celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his ordination. This was made an occasion of much moment by his many friends, parishioners and visiting priests in Southern California.

WILLIAM HENRY LEWIS, M. D. In an early day in the history of America three brothers bearing the family name of Lewis crossed the ocean from Wales and established their homes in the colony of Massachusetts. From one of them descended James Lewis, a farmer, who during the Revolutionary war commanded a company of patriots as their captain. His son, William C., who for twenty-five years was sheriff of Middlesex county, died in 1861, leaving an only child, William Henry, born of his marriage to Emeline A. Bellows; the latter was a native of Vermont, of an old family there, and died in New Jersey. Their son was born in Groton, Mass., November 30, 1840. When only thirteen years of age he left home to make his own way in the world. Going to New London, Wis., he worked there for two years. On his return to Massachusetts he joined an uncle, who was a physician at Roxbury, and under his preceptorship he gained his primary knowledge of the science of medicine. Later he matriculated in the Harvard Medical College, but soon afterward went to the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia. During the Civil war he received from the governor of Pennsylvania an appointment as assistant surgeon in George Street hospital, where he remained for more than two years, holding meantime the rank of captain in the army. On resigning the position he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1865, with the degree of M. D.

Opening an office in Boston, Dr. Lewis carried on a general practice there for eight years. In 1873 he established his office in the Fifth Avenue hotel, where he remained for five years, meantime building up a practice among a wealthy and aristocratic class of citizens, to whom his skill commended him. Finally, owing to failure of health, he gave up his practice and went to Cold Valley, W. Va., where he remained for three years. On regaining his strength, he

established an office in Newton, N. J., where he was city physician, and for fifteen years conducted an important practice. After spending three years in Newark, N. J., he spent eight months in Europe, traveling through England and France, and studying the methods employed in the leading clinics of the old world. With the knowledge acquired by contact with the greatest physicians in the world, he returned to the United States to resume the practice of his profession. He visited various cities with a view to locating, and finally established his home in Santa Barbara, which subsequent experience has convinced him possesses the finest climate in the world. It was with a view to enjoying this climate, as well as the beautiful scenery, that he erected a residence especially adapted for outdoor life and for providing shelter yet giving an abundance of light and fresh air. It had not been his intention at first to engage in practice, but gradually he drifted back to the professional work that had formerly engrossed his attention and in June, 1901, he opened an office at No. 1113 State street, his present location.

In political views Dr. Lewis is a Democrat of the old-line type, a firm believer in the gold standard as best adapted to the commercial and financial development of our nation. While in New York City he was made a Mason and subsequently was raised to the chapter degree. In religion he is an Episcopalian. His first wife, Serene Buffington, was born in Boston and died there, leaving four children, namely: Mrs. Corinna Dinsmore, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Ernst, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Boston, Mass.; Stewart, who graduated from the University of the City of New York with the degree of M. D., and is now a popular physician of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Gerald, who is with his father. The second marriage of Dr. Lewis took place in New Jersey and united him with Olivia P. Woodford, who was born at Tarrytown on the Hudson. Dr. and Mrs. Lewis have many friends among the most cultured and refined people of their home city.

NATHANIEL STEWART. The sheriff of Santa Barbara county is a member of one of the pioneer families of the west. His father, Archimedes Stewart, a native of Indiana, was a son of John Stewart, of eastern birth, who crossed the plains with his family in 1846, making the trip with oxen as motive power. Becoming the earliest settler at Corvallis, Benton county, Ore., he engaged in raising stock and general products there. In 1870 he leased his ranch and removed to the Willow creek country, in the eastern part of that state, where his stock operations were extensively and successfully conducted. Later he returned to Corvallis, and there he died when ninety-two years of age. The life of his son, Archimedes, was in many

respects similar to his own, although he added mining interests to the cattle business. His death occurred, as the result of exposure, when he was fifty-seven years of age. He had married Matilda Grimsley who was born in Ohio, and in 1846 came to Oregon with her father, John Grimsley, a farmer, who died at eighty-eight years. Mrs. Matilda Stewart died when in middle life, leaving four children. Only two survive, our subject's brother being Granville, an expert telegraph operator, who for years acted as manager in various western towns, and is now with the Sunset Telephone Company at San Francisco.

At Corvallis, Ore., where he was born May 15, 1853, Nathaniel Stewart received his education in the public schools and Agricultural College, also the Episcopal Seminary. In 1873 he began ranching near Yreka, Cal., and was there at the time of the Modoc war. When twenty-one years of age he attended the National Business College at Portland, Ore., from which he was graduated in 1874. Taking up telegraphy, he was employed as operator at Yreka, Cal., next at Callahan's Ranch. In addition to representing the Western Union, he also acted as agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company. In the fall of 1876 he went to Los Angeles as an operator in the Western Union office. His residence in Santa Barbara county dates from April, 1877, when he came to Lompoc as telegraph operator, and here also he was clerk and bookkeeper for J. Rudolph & Co. for three years, and also became interested in the butcher business. In 1881, with a partner, he bought a ranch, and for seven years the two men continued together, meantime buying two other ranches and acquiring altogether three thousand acres. The partnership was dissolved in 1888, and on the division of the property Mr. Stewart acquired the Stevens ranch of eighteen hundred acres which he still owns and which is one of the valuable ranches of the county. Besides conducting this property, he carried on a meat business in Lompoc until 1897, when he sold out.

On the Republican ticket, in 1898, Mr. Stewart was the nominee for county sheriff. The result was a tie, which necessitated a special election. At that time, December 13, he was given a majority of one hundred and forty-seven votes, and in January, 1899, took the oath of office, since which time he has devoted his attention to the duties of his responsible position. On assuming his duties, he moved his family from Lompoc and has since made his home in Santa Barbara. His marriage took place in Lompoc and united him with Mary E. Reed, who was born in Santa Clara county, Cal. Her father, John Reed, was a pioneer of Santa Clara county, of which he acted as county surveyor. Later he held a similar position in Santa Barbara county, where he died. The children of

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are named as follows: Jessie P., wife of Dr. Stinson, of Santa Barbara; Horace J., a member of the California National Guard, and now employed in the Santa Barbara postoffice; Elsie L., Alma H. and Eva.

During his residence in Lompoc Mr. Stewart was for seven years a member of the board of education and its clerk. He also acted as a city trustee and was serving as mayor at the time of his election to the sheriff's office, when he resigned. His identification with the Republican party has always been close, and at one time he was a member of the county central committee. Fraternally he is connected with the Uniform Rank, K. of P., Woodmen of the World, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks (of which local lodge he is a charter member) and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

PAUL O. TIETZEN. One of the solid financial institutions of Santa Barbara county is the Bank of Santa Maria, which owes its origin and incorporation in 1890 to the far-sighted ability of Paul O. Tietzen, who has since been its manager. The bank has a capital stock of \$100,000, of which \$67,000 is paid in. The officers are: William L. Adams, president, and J. F. Goodwin, cashier.

No man in Santa Maria has more thoroughly assimilated American methods and enterprise than has Mr. Tietzen. As his name implies, he is of German nationality, and was born in West Prussia, north Germany, March 20, 1852. His parents, Julius and Adelaide (Elsner) Tietzen, were born and spent their entire lives in the empire, the death of the former having occurred in the spring of 1900. Like the average youth of well-to-do parents, Paul O. received a practical public school education, supplemented by a collegiate training. His first departure from his native shores was as a sailor, in company with his uncle, and during the two years which he spent before the mast he visited England, South America, China, West Indies and the Sandwich Islands, gathering together a great deal of useful information, of incalculable benefit in his later years. After spending some time in New York he came to California in 1870 and became identified with several different firms in San Francisco, and for a short time lived in Prescott, Ariz. Since coming to Santa Maria in 1890 he has been prominent in all of the principal undertakings of the town, and has, besides town real-estate, a fine stock and fruit ranch in the country.

In Guadaloupe, in 1884, Mr. Tietzen married Margaret McHenry, and of this union there are three children, Ida, Hazel and Herbert. The family reside in a palatial home on Broadway, wherein are to be found all manner of modern conveniences, and where hospitality is unstintingly extended. Fraternally Mr. Tietzen

is a master Mason at Santa Maria, and he is a charter member of the Independent Order of Foresters. He is esteemed by all who know him, and occupies a prominent place as a citizen of irreproachable integrity and sound commercial astuteness.

COL. WILLIAM W. HOLLISTER. No name is more closely interwoven with the pioneer history of Southern California than that of William Wells Hollister, whose mature years were intimately associated with the development of this region. The second son of John and Philena (Hubbard) Hollister, he was born in Licking county, Ohio, January 12, 1818. Early in 1802 his father had migrated from New England to Ohio and there he remained until his death, at which time his son, William W., succeeded to the management of the estate of one thousand acres. His unusual ability was manifest at this early period, for he soon doubled the area of the estate and also engaged in merchandising. During the summer of 1852 he started across the plains, arriving at San José, Cal., October 3. Deciding at once that here he was offered a fine field for the sheep business, he returned to Ohio, and in the spring of 1853, with fifty men, driving six thousand graded sheep, was again en route to the far west. On this journey he was accompanied by his brother Hubbard and his sister, Mrs. Lucy A. Brown, the latter a woman of exceptional ability and noble character, to whose influence the Colonel was largely indebted for his success. She died April 30, 1893, aged seventy-nine years; Hubbard Hollister, who also possessed a character in many respects ideal, died January 5, 1873, at the age of fifty-three years. There was an older brother, Albert G., who was the equal of the others in every respect, and who died April 24, 1891, aged seventy-nine.

The party drove their sheep from St. Joseph, Mo., to Salt Lake, thence via the Mormon road to San Bernardino, Cal., reaching the latter point with less than one-fourth the original number of sheep. However, the grass, which was growing green and fresh, soon restored strength to the remainder of the flock, and Monterey county was reached without further loss. At San Juan Colonel Hollister became associated with Flint, Bixby & Co., which purchased the famous San Justo ranch and other properties until they became perhaps the largest land holders on the Pacific coast. The San Justo ranch was subdivided and sold to a colony of settlers, it being Colonel Hollister's desire to interest permanent settlers in this region. The colony of Lompoc was also formed through his liberality. Soon after the sale of the San Justo ranch, he settled in Santa Barbara, and from that time until his death he was deeply interested in the development of the city. It is said that he ex-

pended \$500,000 in and around the city. Every worthy enterprise was sure of his generous assistance. The erection of the Arlington house was rendered possible by his liberality. Santa Barbara College was largely indebted to him. Odd Fellows Hall and Odd Fellows free library received liberal gifts from him. In fact, there was no enterprise of his day that lacked his generous support.

Meantime Colonel Hollister retained large landed and stock interests. His estate, which was named Glen Annie, in honor of his wife, contained 2,750 acres of land. From the wide verandas of his home he could overlook a plantation containing 2,000 orange and lemon trees in bearing condition; 30,000 almond trees, 500 limes, 350 plums, 200 peaches, besides other fruits. In partnership with T. B. Dibblee, he was the owner of San Julian rancho, in the western part of Santa Barbara county, comprising the ranches of San Julian, Salsipuedes, Espada, Santa Anita, Gaviota and Las Cruces. Altogether, the property embraced 100,000 acres, and carried about 60,000 head of sheep and 500 cattle, the annual sales of which aggregated \$125,000. The Gaviota wharf is a part of this property, although it is also used for the shipment of produce from the Santa Ynez valley. Built by Hollister & Dibblee in 1875, it is 1,000 feet long, and accommodates a large business, principally in live stock, wool, general merchandise, sacked grain, ranch produce and lumber.

One of Colonel Hollister's principal traits was his kindness to the unfortunate. In him the needy always had a friend. Many a successful man owes his start in life to the Colonel's kindness and timely aid. No one to whom he was known but held him in the highest esteem, and his death, August 6, 1886, was mourned as a public loss. One of those by whom he was most deeply mourned was his friend, J. W. Cooper. Between these two there had been a Damon and Pythias affection from the time they first met, July 1, 1861, at the Zaca rancho. Many beautiful tributes were paid Colonel Hollister by those who had been closely linked to him by ties of closest friendship, but none was more heartfelt than the tribute given by Mr. Cooper on one occasion, when several citizens were speaking of what Colonel Hollister had been to Santa Barbara and its people. For a few moments he was silent, then said: "One day Jehovah said to the angels ministering about the Throne of Thrones: 'This is Sunday on earth, a hallowed day. I will use it by creating a grand object. I will make a good man.' Then all the angels applauded the words and said: 'Make him, Almighty Father, the perfect man, and let us each add the best element of ourselves.' And so, one by one, they brought in turn truth, honesty, generosity, loyalty, honor, integrity, industry, cheerfulness, unself-



Isaac P. McLean

ishness, devotion and mercy, reserving to the Son to add that most precious of all gifts, love for one's fellow-man. Then God took these gifts and all day long modeled and worked as only Omnipotence can work, and in the evening said to all who dwelt in heaven's courts: 'I have done a good work. I have made a good man. But I shall never make another, the ingredients are altogether too precious and scarce. Now, ye angels, take this man to earth and watch over him in all his career.' It was done, and in this way earth received Col. W. W. Hollister."

GEORGE P. McLAIN. The name of George P. McLain has for many years been associated with various lines of activity in Los Angeles, and as one of the early settlers he has wisely discerned and ministered to the needs of the city of his adoption. Through his veins flows the blood of a noble and patriotic ancestry, best illustrated by the services of the paternal great-grandfather, who was a commanding officer in the war of the Revolution. The first settlers bearing the name in America presumably cast their lot with the Old Dominion state, for there the grandfather, James, was born, in Fredericksburg, and like his father was a soldier, bearing his part of the brunt in the war of 1812, as a sergeant. He was a planter and squire, or attorney, at Fredericksburg, where he spent his entire life as a prominent member of the community. James S. McLain, the father of George P., was born near Fredericksburg, and practiced law in Virginia, and afterwards in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was county judge. He later settled in Peru, La Salle county, Ill., where he was justice of the peace, and after removing to Duquoin, Perry county, Ill., he continued to practice law, and was judge of the county. He was a man of forceful character and a recognized broad influence in every locality where he lived, and his death, at the age of sixty-eight years, left a void not easily filled in the community. He was prominent in fraternal circles, notably in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he was devoted to the interests of the Republican party from Fremont's time.

On the maternal side also Mr. McLain is descended from Revolutionary stock, for his mother, formerly Sarah Graham Luckett, was a granddaughter of Col. Noland Luckett, a planter of Virginia, and a colonel under Washington during the struggle for colonial freedom. His was an unfortunate fate, as he was captured by the British and suffered long imprisonment on the prison ship in New York harbor. Mrs. McLain, who was born in Virginia, was a daughter of Otho Luckett, a native of Virginia, a planter, and a brave soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. McLain, who died in Los Angeles, was the mother of nine children, two of whom served

in the Civil war in an Illinois regiment, George P. being the second youngest in the family and the only one in California. Although born in Fredericksburg, Va., August 26, 1847, George P. McLain was reared in Peru, Ill., whither his father had removed, and he also attended the schools of Illinois, including the State Normal at Bloomington. His youth was practically uneventful until the breaking out of the Civil war, and in September of 1863 he enlisted in Company L, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, at Springfield, and saw service in Kentucky and Tennessee. After being mustered out, at Nashville, Tenn., August 27, 1865, he returned to Illinois, but had in the mean time formulated plans which were to be carried out remote from his former surroundings. In the spring of 1866 he started across the plains with four yoke of oxen from St. Joe, freighting via the Platte river to Salt Lake City and thence to Helena, Mont. After spending the winter he returned to Salt Lake City overland with horse teams, but again started overland through Nevada and Colorado, and finally reached Prescott, Ariz., from where he journeyed to Los Angeles, Cal., reaching this city January 2, 1867.

As a means of livelihood in Los Angeles, Mr. McLain engaged as a machinist for Perry & Woodward, and at the end of three years became foreman of the lumber mill of Griffith & Lynch, a position maintained for twelve years. He was then appointed engineer in charge of the fire department of Los Angeles, and started the first engine in Company 1, the organization of which was really due to Mr. McLain's appreciation of its necessity, and his work to accomplish the desired end. For several years he labored faithfully to perfect the department, but when the subject of money consideration changed the character of the enterprise he withdrew his assistance, believing that his services were best directed to other channels. From then until the present time he has turned his best efforts in the direction of politics, and has upheld in no casual manner the best interests of the Republican party. Under the administration of Sheriff A. T. Currier he served as deputy sheriff for two years, after which he became associated with Mr. Lehman as manager of the Grand Opera House, now the Orpheum. In 1891, on account of the death of his wife, he sold his interest in the opera house, and had in the mean time become interested in the bill posting business, which he thenceforth continued as the City Bill Posting Company.

In January of 1889 Mr. McLain was elected councilman from the second ward, and held the office of chairman of the finance committee for one term. The council appointed him a member of the board of fire commissioners for two terms, or four years, and he was for one term a member of the police commission. In 1900

he was elected councilman from the second ward by a good majority, and in January of 1901 took the oath of office. During his exemplary service he has been chairman of the gas and light committee, chairman of the supply committee, member of the board of public works, and member of the new water supply committee. Interspersed through this public service has been numerous attendance at state and county conventions, in all of which Mr. McLain has represented his locality in a most intelligent and tactful manner. He was a member of the executive committee of the state central committee for one term and of the executive committee of the county committee. Fraternally Mr. McLain is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he was treasurer for thirteen years and re-elected in March, 1902. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in Los Angeles, and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is a member of the Soldiers and Sailors' Republican League, the California Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and the Los Angeles Pioneers. For many years he was a director in the Union League Club, and is prominent in the work of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

In Los Angeles Mr. McLain married Guadalupe Bilderrain, who was born in Los Angeles, a daughter of Don Refugia Bilderrain, a native of Spain, and an early settler in Mexico. Mrs. McLain, who died in Los Angeles in 1891, was the mother of two children, George B. and Olympia Byrd. Mr. McLain is a man of large impulse and great common sense, and his services in the interests of Los Angeles are of a nature to be forever connected with its greatest prosperity.

HON. HENRY G. WEYSE. The name of Weyse is connected with the early history of Los Angeles, the founder of the family in this city having been Julius G. Weyse, a native of the city of Schleiz Reuss, Germany, and a descendant of an old Saxon family whose history is traced back to the Thirty Years' war. His father, Judge George G. Weyse, was an eminent jurist and acted as privy counsel to the count, besides representing his principality in all the negotiations during and occasioned by the Napoleonic wars. The pressure of professional cares and anxieties proved too great a strain for him, and overwork caused his death.

The natural gifts of Julius G. Weyse were trained and broadened by his thorough education, covering almost fifteen years in colleges and universities in his native land. Through this training under the best educators of Germany he acquired a ripeness of thought as unusual as it was interesting. A gift of poetic imagery had been one of his endowments, and in the expression of beautiful thoughts in ap-

propriate verse he won the applause of his teachers. During youth he had no intention of leaving his home land, but the part he took in the republican movement for the re-establishment of the German empire rendered his continuance there unsafe, and so he crossed the ocean to America about 1836. After visiting various cities in the east, and being made a Mason in Cincinnati, he engaged in educational work at Jefferson City, Mo. Meanwhile his thoughts ever turned fondly toward his native shores, and in 1846 he returned, in time to take part in the revolution of two years later. Again the cause to which he was attached met with defeat and again he was obliged to leave the country.

With others, in October of 1850 Julius G. Weyse engaged the barque McDowd, which rounded Cape Horn and anchored in San Francisco in March, 1851. For a time he mined in Tuolumne county, later engaged in the newspaper business in San Francisco. As early as 1852 he came as far south as San Bernardino, and four years later he settled in Los Angeles, where he bought twenty acres (now the corner of San Pedro and Eighth streets). This property he set out in a vineyard, and on it he made his home until he died in 1863. Much of his time during his last years was given to developing the grape industry in Southern California, and he was particularly interested in the founding and developing of Anaheim. He was also an organizer of the Los Angeles Vineyard Company. While in Missouri he served as captain of a company in the state militia.

The marriage of Julius G. Weyse united him with Caroline A. Lange, who was born at Apenrade, Schleswig-Holstein, and came to San Francisco in 1855. Her death occurred at the Los Angeles homestead in 1887. Three sons were born of this union, the eldest of whom, Otto, a merchant, died in San Francisco in 1893. The second son, Rudolph G., was born in Los Angeles in 1860, and for years has been a business man of this city. October 25, 1890, he married Ada Frances Barrows, a daughter of H. D. Barrows by his marriage to Mrs. Mary Alice Workman. The third son, Henry Guenther Weyse, was born at the Los Angeles homestead in 1863, and, with his brothers, was sent to Gera, Germany, to be educated. Afterward he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1888, with the degree of LL. B. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of law at Los Angeles, having his office in the Temple block, while he makes his home at Santa Monica by the sea. October 2, 1888, he was united in marriage with Alice Wolfskill Barrows, daughter of H. D. Barrows by his marriage to Juanita Wolfskill, daughter of that well-known pioneer, William Wolfskill, one of the very first Americans to set-



J. C. Bainbridge, M.D.

tle in Los Angeles, having arrived here in February, 1831. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Weyse is a daughter, Mary Alice.

The abilities of Mr. Weyse were recognized in his election, in 1894, as representative of the seventieth legislative district in the state legislative assembly, where he served during the session of 1895. Since then he has given his attention unreservedly to professional work, in which, through his thorough knowledge of the German language, he is especially qualified to render satisfactory service in behalf of clients of that nationality; while at the same time his splendid English education and comprehensive study of the law enable him to master the intricacies of all cases that are submitted to his judgment and placed under his control.

J. C. BAINBRIDGE, M. D. In a very early day the Bainbridge family came from England and settled in Virginia, where occurred the birth of Dr. Bainbridge's great-grandfather, a private soldier in the Revolution and a major in the war of 1812. He had a brother, Commodore William Bainbridge, who was one of the most conspicuous figures in the naval circles of America during the early part of the nineteenth century. The Doctor's grandfather, E. B., was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1804, and in young manhood removed to Wisconsin, but later settled in St. Louis, Mo., and finally returned to spend his last days at Lexington near the scenes of his childhood. His son, Dr. J. A. Bainbridge, was born in Wisconsin and in 1860 graduated from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, after which he practiced in Troy, Mo., later going to St. Louis. In 1874 he removed to Stockton, Cal., where he conducted professional work some years. At this writing he is a physician in Lathrop and also owns a large grain ranch near that place. Fraternally he is a Mason.

The marriage of Dr. J. A. Bainbridge united him with Mary E. Herold, who was born in Missouri and died in California in 1885. Her father, Thomas Herold, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and a graduate in medicine from the University of Wurtemberg, engaged in practice in New Orleans, La., but after a time became interested in business pursuits and for years was extensively engaged in the manufacture of tobacco. With his sons, he started the tobacco factory that is now owned by Drummond & Co., and John Drummond, of this firm, was once employed by W. G. Herold & Co. Besides his other interests, Dr. Herold owned considerable farm property and had boats on the Mississippi. He died on one of his farms in Lincoln county, Mo. In the family of Dr. J. A. Bainbridge were five sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and four daughters attained maturity. Three of the daughters are married. The oldest son,

E. D., resides on a ranch in San Joaquin county; B. M. is principal of the Lathrop school; and C. E., a graduate of the California Medical College and of the New York Polyclinic, is now a physician in Sacramento, Cal.

The third in the family in order of birth was J. C. Bainbridge, who was born near St. Louis, Mo., November 23, 1862. His education was conducted in the public schools of Lincoln county, Mo., and the high school of Stockton, Cal., from which he was graduated in 1878. The following year he completed the course in the Stockton Business College and Normal School. In this institution he remained as professor of mathematics, meantime studying medicine under his father. In 1883 he entered the California Medical College of San Francisco, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1886. The three ensuing years were spent as principal of a school in Sacramento. From 1889 to 1891 he traveled in England, Scotland and other European countries, also visited Buenos Ayres and Chile in South America, returning to San Francisco via New Orleans. Soon afterward he went to Australia, this trip being undertaken for his health, as was also the preceding. From Australia he went to Yokohama via Honolulu, and later sailed on the steamer *Queen* for Alaska. On the return trip he spent six months in British Columbia.

On his return to San Francisco he became superintendent of instruction at Heald's Business College, where he remained from 1891 until January, 1894. He resigned to re-enter the California Medical College and later studied for almost a year in the New York Polyclinic, taking a special course in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He then began the practice of medicine in San Francisco. From 1894 until 1899 he had charge of the eye and ear clinic in the California Medical College, holding the position until, hoping that the change of climate would benefit his wife's health, he came to Santa Barbara, since which time he has acquired an extensive practice. One of the special attractions of his office is an X-ray machine, which is the only instrument of the kind in Santa Barbara. He also has special apparatus for eye, ear, nose and throat work. In addition to his private practice, he is physician for the two local courts of Foresters of America, surgeon for the Native Sons and also the Native Daughters of the Golden West, examining physician for the Woodmen of the World, the Fraternal Brotherhood, United Moderns and Knights of Pythias. Uniform Rank, in which various organizations he is a member. For four years he was secretary of the Eclectic Medical Society of California, and is still connected with the San Francisco County Society of Physicians and Surgeons. Various articles have appeared over his signature in prominent medical jour-

nals, and a number of these have been copied by professional papers in Vienna and Berlin, where the theories advanced and the conclusions proved have attracted attention from specialists of world-wide fame. Since coming to Santa Barbara he has been initiated into Masonry and is now a member of the local blue lodge and chapter. He is also associated with the Knights of Pythias here and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in San Francisco. In politics he favors Democratic principles.

During his residence in San Francisco Dr. Bainbridge married Miss Dora A. Waters, who was born in California, and is a member of Alta Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West. The two children born of this union are deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Bainbridge are connected with the Episcopal Church and contribute to religious and philanthropic movements. The father of Mrs. Bainbridge, Abraham Waters, was born in England and accompanied his parents to the United States, settling in Richmond, Ill., where he grew to maturity. In early manhood he came to California and here followed the occupation of mineral expert until his death, by drowning, at the age of forty-seven years. In this state he married Susan Pedler, who was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and now resides in San Francisco.

HON. JOHN S. COLLINS. At the time of its establishment in 1887 the banking establishment of William Collins & Sons was not only one of the most imposing buildings in Ventura county, but the volume of business conducted behind its doors was proof of its substantial standing in the financial world of California. It had a paid-up capital of \$100,000 all owned by the firm, the officers of the institution being William Collins, president; D. E. Collins, vice-president; and J. S. Collins, cashier. The rise of this solid commercial undertaking was the signal for an era of uninterrupted prosperity, and at the present time they do the largest banking business in Ventura county. William Collins, the original president of the company, was one of the sterling pioneers of California, and his death in 1894 removed a man well known for his fine personal attributes, and of prominence because of his ability as a landscape gardener. He was born in Perthshire, Scotland, his father being also a native of that shire, and an agriculturist by occupation. In his youth he learned the art of landscape gardening, and was thus employed in his native land for a number of years. In 1855 he brought his family to Illinois, and at Nashville, Washington county, bought a claim in the forest which he partially improved, but eventually again turned his attention to gardening. In 1860 he located in Carthage, Mo., but when the war devastated the land he lost all that he had,

and in 1864 made arrangements to cross the plains to California. Himself and family were among thirty others who started out with ox and mule teams, taking the route through Omaha, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, their course made memorable by the dangers of Indian attack on the North Platte river.

After a year's residence in Salem, Ore., they located in Oakland, Cal., where Mr. Collins had the management of the garden arrangement of Mount View cemetery, and also became superintendent of the park of two hundred acres. He creditably maintained his responsible positions for twenty-five years, until the time of his death. He was superintendent of and owned a half interest in the Amador marble works, with quarries at Amador and Rockland. He was a Master Mason and a Republican, and was chairman of the Republican committee of Alameda county. He married Isabelle Walker, who was born in Montrose, Scotland, and died in Oakland in 1876. There were three sons and one daughter in the family, of whom J. S. is the oldest. The daughter, Mrs. Kate Flint, is a resident of Ventura; D. E. is president of the California Bank of Oakland, and William died at the age of seventeen, in Ventura.

John S. Collins was born in Perthshire, Scotland, May 21, 1849, and was educated in the public schools of Iowa and California, and studied at the California Military Academy, in Oakland. He then entered the University of California and remained until the junior year, when he quit to engage in business, having been elected secretary of the Mount View cemetery, and treasurer of the Amador Marble Company. In 1868 he purchased five hundred and twenty acres of land in Ventura county at \$14 an acre, and sold the same after twenty years for \$105 per acre. In 1882 he came to Ventura for the second time and became a member of the lumber firm of Saxby & Collins, and upon the death of Mr. Saxby entered the Bank of Ventura, of which he was a stockholder, and occupied the position of teller. Correctly anticipating the need of another bank in the town, in 1887 he established the bank of William Collins & Sons, of which he was cashier. From then until the present time he has been a prominent factor in the development of Ventura, his generosity in promoting all worthy causes, his financial and executive ability, his genial personality and capacity for making and retaining friends, having gained for him an enviable popularity, the foundation of which is embedded in the honest regard of the community.

In 1887 Mr. Collins was elected to the city council, of which he has since been president, and under his capable administration have been effected the most important improvements. Water bonds have been voted and sold, but the abstract title is not yet clear; there is a paid fire



U. F. Devally

department. In 1899 was erected the Collins & Taylor block, than which there is no finer in Ventura county, the dimensions being 50x100 feet, and the material used in construction being pressed brick and granite from the quarries at Rockland. Mr. Collins and his brother, D. E., are still interested in the marble quarries at Amador, and the granite quarries at Rockland. He was made a Mason in Oakland, Cal., and is now affiliated with the Ventura Lodge, No. 214, and with the Chapter and Commandery. In politics a Republican, he is a member of the county central committee, and ex-member of the state central committee. He is a member of the board of trade, president of the Caledonian Club and president of the Street Fair Association.

After coming to Ventura Mr. Collins married Belle Gerry, who was born in Indiana. Of this union there is one child, Belle, who is a graduate of the high school and the wife of Rev. W. G. Mills, of Hueneme. The pleasant home of Mr. Collins is on Poli street.

ULPIANO F. DEL VALLE. The famous Camulos rancho in Ventura is the present home and property of Mr. del Valle, who was born March 2, 1865, in the house where he now resides. The family of which he is a member has a distinctive position among the Spanish aristocracy of California, where it was founded by his grandfather, Antonio del Valle, during the early portion of the nineteenth century. January 22, 1839, Rancho San Francisco was granted to him, containing about eleven thousand five hundred acres of grazing land and three thousand acres of tillable land, the larger part being in Ventura county, although a small portion lay in Los Angeles county. The property now belongs mostly to the estate of H. M. Newhall, of San Francisco. Besides the San Francisco rancho (and at that time included in the same), Antonio del Valle secured the Camulos rancho, a fertile tract of two thousand acres, forty-seven miles northwest of Los Angeles, and in the eastern portion of Ventura county. Upon his death a portion of the estate passed into the hands of his son, Ygnacio, who had come from Mexico in 1825, and who, on acquiring the Camulos, took his family to reside thereon in 1861. From that time improvements have been constantly made, but the picturesque and romantic features of the rancho have been preserved. There occurred the death of the then owner, in March, 1880. Among his five children was Ulpiano F., whose boyhood days were spent on the home ranch and in schools in Los Angeles and San José. After completing his education he clerked for two years in a dry-goods store in Los Angeles, but in 1886 took charge of the estate as manager, himself and brother, R. F. del Valle, an attorney of Los Angeles, being the principal owners. In 1899 he purchased his brother's

interest and has since that time been sole proprietor of the estate.

Camulos rancho is a beautiful place. The original reservation has been improved until it is now one of the most productive properties in Ventura county. When the traveler enters the head of the Santa Clara valley, Camulos quickly comes into view. It is situated about two miles above Piru City, and thirty-six miles from the county seat. In altitude it is seven hundred and thirty-three feet above the sea level. There is a postoffice on the ranch and a shipping station for the transportation of produce. The country extending for miles along the Santa Clara river presents a scene of wonderful beauty, full of romantic interest. The family residence, a substantial and spacious adobe house, is almost hidden from view by foliage of tropical luxuriance. Near by is a private chapel, which is a place of especial interest to visitors. Designed for family prayers, in it a lamp has been kept burning for twenty-six years, and in all that time has never been allowed to be extinguished even for an instant.

The oldest water right and richest soil in the valley are to be found at Camulos. Farming is carried on with irrigation, and in that way valuable products are harvested. Large quantities of citrus and deciduous fruits of the highest grade are here produced, also almonds and general farming products. A noticeable adjunct is a drying room for drying fruits, also extensive fruit yards and a sulphur room. Poultry also claims some attention, and there is a flock of forty peacocks, which are not only beautiful but profitable as well. On the ranch is a black walnut tree beneath whose shade one hundred workers can sit at the tables, cutting and paring the fruit. To the world Camulos is best known as the home of the heroine in Helen Hunt Jackson's famous work, "Ramona." Subsequent to the publication of this work, visitors at once began to throng to the rancho, to the amazement of the owners, who had yet to learn of the wonderful interest the romance had awakened.

Politically Mr. del Valle is a Democrat and active in his party, which he has represented as a delegate to county and state conventions and as a member of the county central committee. Besides all of his other activities, he has been interested in the breeding of blooded horses, principally running stock, but he has now relinquished that industry for the raising of fine mules for the market, which work he intends hereafter to make a leading feature of his ranch industry. He is also in the hog raising business and sends to the markets an average of six carloads a year. In spite of the many lines in which he is interested and the many enterprises to which he must devote attention, each department receives personal oversight, and a careful supervision is maintained over all.

PAUL CHARLEBOIS. The excellent judgment, common sense and executive ability of Mr. Charlebois have not only won for him a substantial place among the business men of Ventura, but have also elicited well merited recognition as a politician. It is doubtful if anyone could more conscientiously avail himself of opportunities to advance the public welfare than has been forcibly demonstrated during the various administrations of this honored citizen, who is now serving his second term of four years each as sheriff of Ventura county.

Of French descent, Mr. Charlebois was born in Montreal, Canada, December 8, 1855, his grandfather, Joseph, having been brought as a child from the mother country by his parents. The father, also named Paul, was born in the uncultivated regions of the dominion, and during his long life as a farmer never left the scene of his birth, where occurred his death at the age of seventy-two years. He married Emily Legault, a native of Canada, whose father was a French Canadian. While yet a youth of tender years Paul Charlebois, the younger, lost his mother by death, and when twelve years old began to be practically independent of his father's support. At Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., he found employment in a mercantile establishment as errand boy, and remained with the same firm for nearly eight years. He also during his stay in New York went on the lakes as freight clerk, and in this capacity visited Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago. In 1869 he departed for California via the Panama route, and after arriving in San Francisco held a position as clerk in a dry-goods house for two years. Upon removing to Ventura he became identified with the firm of Einstein & Bernheim, and for nearly fifteen years had charge of their hardware and grocery department. He next entered the employ of Leach & Hunt at Ventura, and after nine months bought out the firm. He continued to deal in hardware, tinware, stoves and farm implements until August of 1900, when he disposed of his interests to other parties.

In the fall of 1900 Mr. Charlebois became interested in stockraising, and now has five hundred head of cattle, himself and wife owning about six hundred acres of ranch land. He has a fine home on Chestnut street, and also owns a thirty-acre fruit ranch on the Santa Ana rancho, twelve miles from Ventura, where apricots and prunes are raised.

The political career of Mr. Charlebois began in 1878, when he was elected chairman of the town board and served in this capacity for four years. In 1888 he was elected county treasurer for four years, and in 1894 was elected sheriff, being re-elected after the expiration of his first term of four years. It is needless to say that his administration has met with the approval

of those who are best capable of judging of his fitness for the position, and that he has showed an unusual amount of tact, good management and ability to reconcile antagonistic elements. He is variously interested in affairs of the town remote from his business or political interests. Prominent in fraternal circles, he has passed all of the chairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been district deputy for four years and treasurer of the lodge for sixteen years. He is also a member of Santa Barbara Lodge, No. 613, B. P. O. E.

In 1875 Mr. Charlebois married Agnes Ayers, who was born in Illinois, and came across the plains with her parents and ox-teams when a small child. Her father was a pioneer of Ventura county, and both parents died in the state of their later adoption. The four daughters comprising the family were born in Ventura, and here received their education in the public schools. They are: Blanche, Celia, Emma and Florence.

CAPT. A. W. BROWNE. In these days of anxiety to secure official recognition and of misused confidence in furtherance of personal gain, it is refreshing to know of one who has so utilized the trust imposed in him as to stand in the white light of publicity with an untarnished record. It is therefore a matter of pride with his fellow-townsmen that Captain Browne has not only advanced his own credit but also that of the community which, as a public officer for many years and at present county auditor and recorder, he so conscientiously guards. In the history of Ventura it is doubtful if any occupying the high places within the gift of the people have heard so few dissenting voices raised against their administration.

A resident of Ventura since 1875, Captain Browne came here from Philadelphia, Pa., where he was born February 9, 1852. In formulating his plans for the future his early aspirations were broadened by the admiration which he entertained for his father, N. B. Browne, who was born in Reading, Pa., in 1818, and eventually became identified with the highest professional, governmental, commercial and political life of the Quaker city. A profound exponent of the law, he rapidly arose to posts justified by his administrative ability, and held positions requiring the most exemplary honor and tactful management. He represented his district in the legislature, and under the presidential administration of Abraham Lincoln was postmaster of Philadelphia, and assistant sub-treasurer. After the war he was one of the foremost organizers of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safety Deposit Company of Philadelphia, the second company of the kind ever incorporated, and of which he was the first president, holding the position until his death in

1876. He was president of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, and president of the Fairmount Park Commission for many years, and it was during his term of office that they acquired the large tract of land south of the river on George's Hill. He came of an old Pennsylvania family who were Democratic in their political affiliations, but with the breaking out of the Civil war he departed from long cherished traditions and became a strong Union man. Fraternally he was a Mason. When a young man he married Mary Jane Kendall, who was of English descent and born in Reading, Pa. Mrs. Browne, who died in Philadelphia when her third child, A. W., was four years of age, was the mother of four children, all of whom attained to maturity.

Captain Browne was educated at Sanders Institute, a military school in Philadelphia, and at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. His first effort at earning a livelihood was with the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safety Deposit Company, with which he remained for five years, and during that time rose from the position of errand boy to that of receiving teller. This position was resigned in the fall of 1873, and the same year he came to Ventura county and bought sheep from Senator Bard, and engaged in the sheep industry in partnership with Levi Taylor, under the firm name of Browne & Taylor. At times they owned fifteen thousand head, divided into flocks of two thousand each. After disposing of his sheep in 1883, Mr. Browne purchased a ranch of five thousand acres on the ex-mission grant, and engaged in the cattle business until 1887, after which for a year he managed the Anacapa hotel in Ventura, in partnership with Mr. Wagner, the firm name being Wagner & Browne.

The political career of Mr. Browne began in 1888, when he was elected county supervisor of the first district, from the duties of which he resigned to accept a position in the office of the county recorder. In 1888 he became deputy county recorder and auditor, and in April of 1892 was appointed recorder to succeed Recorder Jewett, resigned. At the next election, in 1892, he was elected county auditor and recorder for a two years' term, and in 1894 was elected for a four years' term by a large majority. In 1898 he was elected without opposition, and endorsed by both Democrats and Populists, his term to extend until January of 1903.

When the National Guard of California was formed, in 1892, Mr. Browne became second lieutenant of Company E, Seventh Infantry, N. G. C., and was later raised to the rank of first lieutenant. At the end of five years, when the company was reorganized and changed to Company H, he became its captain. During the Spanish-American war he served from May until December of 1898 as captain of Company

H, Seventh California United States Infantry, under command of Colonel Berry, and after the war retired from the National Guard, after nine years of loyal service. He is well known in fraternal circles, and is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, at Santa Barbara; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Ventura, and the encampment, being captain of the canton and patriarch militant; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and also the Independent Order of Foresters. He owns a farm of four hundred acres, called the Tierra Rajada Rancho, where general farming and grain raising are conducted. His residence is located on Ventura avenue, Ventura.

Captain Browne married Miss Neotia Rice, a native of Yuba county, and daughter of Peter Rice, of Mansfield, Ohio. Peter Rice came to California during the gold craze, and mined for several years, following which he became a toll road builder in the mountains. He later engaged in farming in Ventura county, where his death occurred. To Captain and Mrs. Browne have been born six children, viz.: Albert O. B., who is junior member of the firm of Lane & Browne, in Ventura; Valeria O., who is a member of the junior class at the high school; Nathaniel B., who is a sophomore in the high school; S. Harry, Mary K. and Ruth E.

REV. SHERLOCK BRISTOL was born at Cheshire, Conn., June 5, 1815. Gideon Bristol, his father, was a native of Connecticut, as was also the grandfather, who bore the same name. The latter was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, spending six years in the colonial army and being one of the company chosen to receive the British arms at the final surrender at Yorktown. This company was composed of large men. His ancestors were of English extraction and were pioneers in the Connecticut colony, one of the family being a prominent judge in New Haven. Our subject was born on the same farm as were his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, the land being originally taken by his great-great-grandfather, a native of England. His early life was passed on the homestead, and in the common schools he received his primary education. At the age of sixteen years he attended the Episcopal Academy, and took so much interest in educational pursuits that his part of his father's estate was devoted to his education, he supporting himself meanwhile. In 1835 he graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1839 from Oberlin College, and from the Theological Seminary in 1842, teaching meanwhile to support himself.

In 1841 Mr. Bristol was ordained as a minister at Mansfield, Ohio. For some time before his graduation he engaged in evangelistic work, and soon after graduating he accepted a call to Franklin, Ohio. In 1845 he resigned to

accept the appointment as financial agent of Oberlin College. Largely through his earnest efforts the college was again placed on a firm financial basis. In 1848 he resigned this position to accept a call to the Second Congregational Church at Fitchburg, Mass., and there remained until 1850, when he was called to the pastorate of Sullivan Street Congregational Church in New York City. At this place he only remained one year, on account of ill health. After a few weeks of rest he received a call from the Free Church of Andover, Mass., which congregation he organized in 1846, and which is now one of the largest of that place. After one year's earnest work at that place, his health again failing him and his physician advising him to give up his profession, he came to California in 1852. The first year of his sojourn here he devoted to hard labor in the mines, and in this way recovered his health. With renewed strength the longing for his work came upon him, and he returned to the east about 1853 and bought a farm near Green Lake, Wis., and while working this farm organized churches at the following places: Dartford, Green Lake and Brandon. For about ten years he served as pastor of these three churches, preaching three times each Sunday, and doing evangelistic work during the winter.

In 1862 Mr. Bristol was again obliged to give up preaching on account of his health. A company of emigrants and prospectors being formed about this time to go to Oregon, he concluded to join them, and they made him the captain of the company. On account of the great danger from Indian outbreaks to travelers across the plains, this company consolidated with several others, and he was unanimously chosen as captain of the consolidated companies. For six weary months they toiled across the plains, and at last safely arrived at Auburn, Ore., about September 1, 1862, having left Ripon, Wis., in March of that year. While stopping for a short time at that place the news of the great discoveries of gold in Idaho reached them, and with many others they at once started for the gold fields. Idaho City was their next stopping place, where for six months they worked in the mines. In the fall of 1863 he went into the Boise Valley, among the Indians, leading a few men, and took up land, soon after founding Boise City, now the capital of Idaho, which was located on his land, and of which he was the principal owner. Many of the streets of Boise City were named by him. A company of United States Cavalry, under Colonel Morey, was sent out in 1864 to build a fort within fifty miles of the mouth of the Boise, and in consequence of his services they exempted from their claims the farm on which he had located, and built the fort adjoining same.

At the close of 1864, his health being fully

restored, Mr. Bristol abandoned the frontier and returned to his chosen profession in Wisconsin, where he labored for two years, when he was again compelled to resign his labors, on account of his health. In the fall of 1867 he came to California via the isthmus, and from San Francisco soon made his way to the Santa Clara valley. In the spring of 1868 he bought two hundred acres on the bank of the river, a portion of the Santa Paula y Saticoy rancho, and since that time has devoted his attention to farming. The next Sunday after arriving at his new home he held a meeting in Ventura among the settlers, and later built the Congregational Church of Ventura, of which he was the pastor. He has done much to build up the churches of the community. The governor of the state appointed him as one of a committee of five to separate Ventura county from Santa Barbara in 1873, and he served as chairman of this committee, organizing the county and putting it in good condition. He has now practically retired from public life, but still officiates at many funerals and marriages, and is one of the most regular attendants at the Saticoy Congregational Church, where he has taught a Bible class for twenty-five years. In temperance work he has been and still is very active. During the temperance campaign of 1901 he wrote a column article for eight weeks in succession for the *Ventura Free Press*, and paid for one hundred copies each week to be sent to those who were not subscribers to the paper.

In addition to his many duties, Mr. Bristol has also been engaged as an author. He has written a volume of three hundred and thirty-six pages, giving his experience as a pioneer preacher on the frontier. This book is still in circulation and is in its third edition. In 1892 he published a book, "Paracletus," or "The Baptism of the Holy Spirit." He has also written extensively for current journals and agricultural papers, and is well known as a writer on spiritual subjects. In addition to this, he has a list of seventy-five regular correspondents, almost all of whom are personal friends. His family consists of four sons and two daughters. The forty acres which now comprise all that is left of the arable land of the old rancho (the rest having been washed away) are principally devoted to the culture of lima beans. The ranch is well improved and makes a pleasant home.

FRANK P. BARROWS. In the whole range of commercial enterprise no interest is of more importance than that which has to do with the sale of general merchandise, and it is in this connection that Frank P. Barrows is best known. A resident of Nordhoff since 1879, his coming here was at the suggestion of physicians who hoped that a change of surroundings would improve his somewhat impaired health.



Duncan Mc Donnell

His plans proved to be wisely conceived, and resulted in complete restoration, so that in 1886 he started the mercantile enterprise since so successfully handled.

A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Barrows was born in 1850, a son of J. F. and Hannah (Cottle) Barrows, natives of Massachusetts. The ancestry on the maternal side had for generations lived at Martha's Vineyard, near Boston, Mass., and in days gone by were prominent in the historical events developed in and around Boston. Mrs. Barrows, who is living with her son Frank P., is eighty-four years of age, and is the mother of five sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity, but only two now survive. The other living son, J. Lloyd, is engaged in the commission business at Santa Barbara. Frank P. Barrows received his education at Martha's Vineyard, and graduated from the high school. In 1866 the family removed to Chicago, Ill., where father and sons were engaged in the general merchandise business on East Washington street. The devastating fire of 1871 completely wiped out their business, but they continued to remain in the lake city, and after a short time made enough to repay all debts. Although recuperated financially, the health of the family was incapacitated by the strain of their losses and consequent later application to business, and one by one they came to California, a son, Thomas Barrows, and family, arriving in 1875. One brother especially was greatly benefited by the change, but died three years ago in Claremont. Thomas Barrows, who came to California with Frank P., has a son, David P., who often visits his uncle, and of whom the latter is very proud. A graduate of Pomona college, he was one of the first students to enter that institution of learning, his father being one of the trustees. After graduating from Pomona he also finished the course at the state university in Berkeley, Cal., and Columbia college, New York, and is reaping the reward of his learning as superintendent of public instruction in Manila. This position was secured because of his special erudition as a student of natural history, which chair had been filled by him at Berkeley and by which institution he was sent out on his present mission. He is also a member of the Philippine commission.

In San Francisco in 1881 Mr. Barrows married Julia E. Smith, daughter of S. S. Smith, a pioneer and successful retired merchant of San Francisco. He was born in Connecticut, and married Josephine Childs, also a native of that state. Mrs. Barrows died in September of 1900, and left three sons, viz.: Albert, Stephen and Evert, aged respectively eighteen, fifteen and twelve years, and all preparing for entrance to Pomona college, at the Thatcher school, established at Nordhoff about ten years ago by E. S. Thatcher. Since he first voted for Abraham

Lincoln, Mr. Barrows has voted for all the Republican presidents, and is a staunch adherent of his party. Formerly a Congregationalist, he is now a member of the Presbyterian church, the latter having been combined with the Congregational, of which he was Sunday-school superintendent for fifteen years.

DUNCAN McDONALD. As indicated by his name, Mr. McDonald is of a Scotch family. He was born in Glasgow, February 13, 1848, a son of Hugh and Catherine (Cameron) McDonald. His paternal grandfather, Hector McDonald (or Macdonald, as the name was then spelled), was a large sheep-raiser on the island of Mull, shire of Inverness, Scotland, and there Hugh was born and reared, removing thence to Glasgow, where he was employed as a fireman on the Caledonia Railroad, and at the age of twenty-seven years was already a successful and efficient engineer. About that time, however, he contracted a cold which brought on a fatal illness. His wife, who was born at Dumbarton Castle, Scotland, and now resides in Norfolk, England, was a daughter of Major John Cameron, a native of the highlands of Scotland, and for years regimental sergeant major of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders, stationed at Dumbarton Castle. After his retirement from the army he conducted a hotel at Bromalow on the Clyde, remaining there until he died. One of his sons, Duncan Cameron, became a large and successful printer in Glasgow, while his two brothers, also members of the Highlanders, in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, served through the Napoleonic war, from 1812 to 1815.

After the death of Hugh McDonald, his widow was married to Joseph Gray, an engineer on the Caledonia Railroad. Three children were born of her first marriage and five of her second union, the former being John, Jane and Duncan. Jane married and died in Scotland. John, a mechanical engineer, was employed for twenty-seven years by the Japanese government, rising from foreman to superintendent of motive power on the government railroad. Though now practically retired and in receipt of a pension from the government, he still acts as consulting engineer for Japanese railroads, as a member of the firm of McDonald & Crowley, of London. Twice the Mikado has honored him with decorations, these being the Order of the Rising Sun and the Order of the Mirror.

When his father died, Duncan McDonald was only six months old. At the age of five years he was taken from Glasgow to Carnwarth, and four years later to England, his step-father becoming passenger engineer of the Great Eastern, under Robert Sinclair. When ten years of age he was put to work as an assistant in the track department of the Great Eastern road, and at fifteen was apprenticed to the machinist's trade, which

he completed. As may be readily imagined, he had few advantages; in fact, his total schooling scarcely exceeded two years, but as he has always been a man of good memory, close observation and excellent mental powers, he has acquired a broad fund of knowledge, far superior to much of the education acquired from textbook routine. At the age of twenty he began firing on the express train between Norwich and London. July 16, 1870, he was promoted to be engineer on the same line, but resigned in November, 1871, in order to engage under the Japanese government for service as a locomotive engineer in Japan. The voyage to that country was made via Suez canal. Arriving at his destination, he was appointed as engineer between Yokohama and Yeddo during the construction of the railroad, and in 1872 he had the honor of taking the Mikado, in a private car, on his first trip between those two towns.

Leaving Japan in October, 1875, he came to San Francisco via the steamer *Grand Republic*, which crossed the ocean in twenty-one days. With him he brought letters of introduction to Charles Crocker and in this way was at once given employment on the Southern Pacific Railroad as locomotive engineer. For six months his run was between Sacramento and Oakland. When new engines were built, he was given one, which he took to Mojave and ran along the route of construction until connection was made, December 5, 1876, at Laing's. Next he ran a freight train between Mojave and Wilmington, and in 1877 was given a passenger run between Wilmington and Mojave, but, not liking it, was transferred on request to the freight, continuing in that capacity until 1880, when he was given the passenger run between Los Angeles and Mojave. Since 1880 he has been employed continuously as passenger engineer and since 1893 has had the run between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara. During his long experience no serious accident has ever occurred to his train and no passenger has ever been killed, but he has had more than one narrow escape, when fatal results would have ensued had he not retained his coolness and courage. Since 1876 he has resided in Los Angeles, where he has a pleasant home on Buena Vista street.

In Sacramento, Cal., in February, 1876, Mr. McDonald married Miss Emily Fisk, who was born in Norwich, England. They are the parents of seven children, the eldest of whom, John Cameron, is chief clerk for the Mexican National Railroad, with headquarters in the City of Mexico. The two oldest daughters are married, Gertrude being the wife of John Able, and Alice the wife of William Schmitz, of Los Angeles. The other children are at home, namely: Bes-sie, Margaret, Georgia and Harrison. The family are Presbyterians in religious belief.

While living in Norwich, England, Mr. McDonald was made a Mason, and later became connected with Nippon Lodge at Tokio, Japan, in which he served as warden. At this writing he belongs to Santa Barbara Lodge No. 192. He was raised to the Royal Arch degree in Corinthian Chapter No. 52, of Santa Barbara; and to the Knight Templar degree in St. Omar Commandery No. 30, Santa Barbara, besides which he is connected with Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles. Since 1878 he has been associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Los Angeles, being a charter member of Lodge No. 55. Politically he votes with the Republican party. He is a charter member of Orange Grove Division No. 5, B. of L. E., of which he served as past chief two terms and in 1887 acted as delegate of the order to the Chicago general convention.

HON. JOHN H. RANKIN. Through a period covering the history-making years of the nineteenth century, Judge Rankin was identified with the progress of St. Louis, where he was an honored attorney. From an early age his talents indicated that success would be found by a close application to and thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law. His father, William, was an agriculturist by occupation, but his own tastes led him away from the farm and into professional activities. Born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1820, and a graduate of the Pittsburg Law School, he followed the tide of emigration westward, and about 1842 established himself as a lawyer in St. Louis, where he later formed a partnership with C. S. Hayden. At that day St. Louis occupied a position among the Mississippi valley cities even more important than that of the present time. Railroads not yet having spanned the country, travel was largely by steamer, and the St. Louis docks were constantly crowded with boats from all points, loading or unloading large cargoes, and carrying large consignments of passengers. Perhaps for this reason much of his practice was in connection with maritime laws, and no lawyer in the city was better posted than he in this particular branch of the law. In addition, he had a large civil practice, extending into all the courts.

Perhaps no trait was so conspicuous in the character of Judge Rankin as that of concentration. Nothing was allowed to interfere with professional work. The charms of society which appeal so strongly to many never lured him from his desk, yet he was a genial and companionable man. The fascinations of political life which so many are unable to resist never drew him aside from his work, yet he was a man of public spirit and loyal in his citizenship, a thorough believer in the Democratic party, but, during the Civil war, a strong Union supporter. The inducements and invitations to accept office

which lead so many attorneys out of practice fell with him on unheeding ears, yet he was ever ready to exert his influence for friends who were candidates for office. The path which in early years he had mapped out for himself he walked in steadfastly until his death, March 27, 1886. With this remarkable concentration of mind and heart into his chosen profession, it is not strange that his exceptional talents should have brought him a position of prominence among the brightest minds of his home city.

The marriage of Judge Rankin took place in Manchester (now Allegheny City), Pa., in 1847, and united him with Miss Mary J. McKain, daughter of James and Adeline (Kerwin) McKain. Her father, who was of English descent on the paternal side and of German extraction on the maternal side, was born in Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa., and settled in Pittsburg, walking almost the entire distance between the two towns. For some time he carried on business as a hatter in Pittsburg, and his daughter, Mary, was born there. On account of ill health he closed out the business and opened a large greenhouse and pleasure gardens on the Ohio. His boat, the Greenwood, conveyed passengers from Pittsburg to Greenwood Gardens, where visitors were delighted with the artistic taste shown in the arrangement of plants and shrubs. In the raising of flowers he became an expert, and his bouquets were awarded first premiums in many exhibitions where eminent florists competed for honors. Though his life was prolonged to almost ninety-four years, he retained his faculties to the last, and, had it not been for a severe fall six months before he died, he would doubtless have attained an even greater age than he did. Not only was he a remarkable man physically, but his mental attainments were above the average, and the success which he achieved in his business proved him to be a man of tact and resourcefulness. After the organization of the Republican party he gave his support to its principles. At the age of eighteen years he became a member of the Presbyterian Church and continued active in that denomination until his death, serving as elder in Dr. Herron's church, later in Dr. Swift's church in Allegheny City.

The wife of James McKain was of English lineage through her father, and Irish extraction on the maternal side. Her ancestors were among the first settlers of Pittsburg, Pa. She was born in that state, and died in Toledo, Ohio, at seventy-six years of age. In religion she was of the Episcopalian faith. Of her ten children five daughters and two sons attained maturity, and all are still living except one son. They are named as follows: Anne C., widow of Dr. G. S. Walker, who died in Los Angeles; Mary J., Mrs. Rankin; Adeline M., wife of R. H. Lecky, and a resident of Los Angeles; James

K., deceased; Emma H., Mrs. Robinson, of Findlay, Ohio; Joseph, of Hastings, Neb.; and Clarissa, Mrs. Robinson, of Bellaire, Ohio. During the Civil war Joseph was for three years a member of a Pennsylvania regiment. James K., who enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment for nine months, afterward re-enlisted for three years, and remained at the front until the close of the war. Later he engaged in railroading and was accidentally killed on a railroad in Ohio.

Born and reared in Pittsburg, Pa., Mrs. Rankin was given the best educational advantages that city afforded. She remained in her father's home until she went to St. Louis, a bride, to take charge of the home her husband had prepared for her. After his death, not caring to reside in St. Louis, she returned east, spending eighteen months in Toledo, Ohio, and then purchasing residence property in the East End, Pittsburg. In January, 1894, she visited California for the first time and was so delighted with the climate and the beauties of Los Angeles that she at once arranged to establish her home here, buying property on South Flower street. Four years later she built a residence on the corner of Eighteenth and Flower streets. In October, 1896, she selected a site on Twenty-eighth street, and under her supervision was erected the artistic residence which has since been her home. Since coming to Los Angeles she has been associated with Immanuel Presbyterian Church and has been interested in its various organizations, being particularly active in its missionary society, of which she is vice-president, giving liberally to its various missions and also contributing to the general maintenance and charities of the church.

HENRY MILNOR MITCHELL. During his long connection with the professional and horticultural interests of Los Angeles and vicinity, Mr. Mitchell wielded great influence in the advancement of this western metropolis, and few of its citizens have been more deeply mourned in death than he. Both as an attorney and as the incumbent of various offices of trust, he proved himself to be the possessor of fine abilities, coupled with a high sense of his duty as a citizen and his responsibility as a man. To some degree his ability was undoubtedly inherited, for his father, Samuel P. Mitchell, a Canadian, of English parentage, was one of the leading financiers and business men of Richmond, Va., where his position as president of the Planters' Bank made him a power in financial circles, while he also owned a large woolen manufactory that represented an important investment. To his generosity was due the erection of an Episcopal house of worship in Richmond, and he afterward remained one of its most liberal contributors and a member of its vestry. He married Rebecca Klapp, daughter of a well-

known physician of Philadelphia, where she was born and reared. Of their union were four sons and one daughter, of whom three sons survive.

The eldest of the family, Henry M. Mitchell, was born at Richmond, Va., December 14, 1846, and was educated in the Virginia Military Institute. During the Civil war he was a member of the Cadets Corps, C. S. A., under General Ewing, and was at Appomattox. At the close of the war he engaged in raising wheat and tobacco in Virginia, and in 1867 taught school in North Carolina, from which state in 1868 he came via Nicaragua to Los Angeles, Cal. His first work here was in surveying and his next that of a reporter on the *Los Angeles Star*. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar, and seven years later was admitted to the supreme court. Under Sheriffs Alexandre and Rowland he served as a deputy, assisting meanwhile in the capture of Tiburcio Vasquez, a noted bandit. While pursuing a horsethief, Satella, Mr. Mitchell had a narrow escape, and one shot penetrated his hat; however, he was successful in landing his prisoner. In 1877 he was elected sheriff of Los Angeles county, and at the expiration of his term resumed the practice of the law; later, however, serving as under sheriff with J. C. Kayes.

As a pleasant relaxation from the cares of office and professional work, Mr. Mitchell became interested in horticulture, and bought one-half of San Rafael rancho, which he laid out into orchards and vineyards, building an attractive and commodious residence, in which he afterward made his home. To this place he gave the name of Blenheim, but afterward, when for two years the celebrated singer, Ellen Beach Yaw, leased the property, she bestowed upon it the name of Larks' Nest, and views of the homestead, under this title, were published in various eastern magazines. The property is still owned by Mrs. Mitchell, who remained there four years after the death of Mr. Mitchell, then spent two years in Philadelphia, returning to California to make her home with her father, and now resides on Menlo avenue, Los Angeles.

In national politics Mr. Mitchell was a Democrat. On the celebration of the centennial of national independence in Los Angeles he acted as grand marshal. For years he was a member of the volunteer fire department. When Gen. John M. Baldwin was in command of the First Brigade, C. N. G., he served as assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff. Until his death he was a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association and maintained a deep interest in everything bearing upon the profession of law. From the busy cares of his profession he often sought a needed change in exercising his fondness for athletic sports and particularly for hunting. Being an expert shot, he frequently, with a few companions, spent several days in hunting ex-

peditions, and it was at such a time as this, December 7, 1890, while hunting deer in the mountains north of Burbank, he was accidentally shot by a comrade who had mistaken him for a deer. The wound was mortal and he died instantly. His body was brought to Los Angeles and interred in its final resting place by his many warm friends, to all of whom the sad catastrophe had proved a great shock.

October 1, 1879, in Los Angeles, occurred the marriage of Henry Milnor Mitchell and Miss Susan Eleanor Glassell, who was born in San Francisco, a daughter of Andrew and Lucie (Toland) Glassell, natives respectively of Richmond, Va., and Columbia, S. C. Her paternal grandfather, Andrew Glassell, who was of Scotch origin and a native of Richmond, was a planter in the Old Dominion and a soldier in the war of 1812. During his last days he resided with his children in Los Angeles. He was the son of a Scotchman who settled upon a plantation in Virginia. The Scotch ancestors were strict Presbyterians. The original emigrant married into the family of which General Taylor was a member, and their son, Andrew, married Susan Thornton, by whom he had six children. Of these, Andrew was born September 30, 1827, and at the age of seven accompanied his parents to Alabama. In 1848 he was graduated from the University of Alabama, and in 1853 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court. On coming to California in 1853, he secured a position as deputy United States attorney at San Francisco, and later engaged in private practice. During the Civil war he engaged in the manufacture of lumber near Santa Cruz, but later took up professional work at Los Angeles, where he assisted in organizing the City Water Company and the Farmers & Merchants Bank. In 1880 he retired from practice, and thereafter gave his attention to superintending his landed estate until his death, January 28, 1901. In 1855 he married Lucie, daughter of Dr. H. H. Toland, who was born in Columbia, S. C., and became a pioneer physician of California. He is remembered particularly by reason of his gift to the state of the Toland Medical College, now the medical department of the University of California. The Toland family is of English and Scotch-Irish descent. Mrs. Glassell died in 1879, leaving nine children, all still living but Lucian, who died in 1900. When a girl Mrs. Mitchell was given excellent educational advantages, both in Los Angeles and Oakland, where she was a student in the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Her early advantages and subsequent travels, reading and self-culture have made her a valuable addition to the society of Los Angeles. Her younger daughter, Lucie Milnor, resides with her, and the older daughter, Arline, is the wife of Charles Bedford, of Prescott, Ariz.



Chas Curtis

CHARLES CURTIS. The little town of Carpinteria (Spanish for carpenter shop), with its fruitful orchards and peaceful industrial enterprises, claims no citizen more influential than Charles Curtis, known in the business world as a general merchant, and to his friends and associates as one of the strong bulwarks of the town. He is a native of Clinton county, N. Y., the little town of Mooers having also been the birthplace of his father, Michael Curtis. He was reared in his native place and received a common-school education, supplemented by a considerable knowledge of general business while yet a young boy. When old enough to assume responsibility and take care of himself financially, he engaged as clerk in a general mercantile establishment in Montreal, Canada, whither his family had in the mean time removed.

In 1890 Mr. Curtis departed from Canada and settled in Carpinteria, Cal., where he became associated with Mr. Peterkin as a clerk. He was so favorably impressed with the opportunities which seemed to exist for the worthy and industrious in this Southern California town that he associated himself with J. D. Dyer and bought out the mercantile business of J. A. Young. The firm conducted their affairs under the firm name of Curtis & Dyer for one year, at the expiration of which time Mr. Curtis bought out the interest of Mr. Dyer and has since conducted the business independent of partnership. He carries a fine stock of general necessities, and caters to a continually increasing trade, by no means local, as it extends far out through the county and to the west as far as Summerland.

Many of the interests in Carpinteria have profited by the business acumen of Mr. Curtis, and he is especially interested in the development of oil in the county, being a stockholder in numerous oil companies. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was instrumental in securing the organization of the same. In the affairs of the Presbyterian Church he is particularly prominent, is an elder and deacon, and takes an active part in the Sunday school as superintendent of the same. He is also further engaged in religious work as president of the Christian Endeavor Union of Santa Barbara county. Politically he is an ardent Republican, and was secretary of the McKinley-Roosevelt Club. In 1898 Mr. Curtis married Susie Tobey, a native of California, and of this union there is one son, Randall D. Curtis.

MILTON THOMAS. To have come to Los Angeles during the days of its pioneer struggles; to have been identified with its history during the formative period of its growth, assisting in the establishment of churches, schools and philanthropic institutions; to have been an important factor in its material progress and its

transformation from a small, sleepy and straggling village to one of the foremost cities of the great west; such a life is worthy of record in the annals of local history. Worthy, therefore, of conspicuous mention among the early settlers of Los Angeles is the late Milton Thomas, whose most permanent monument is his work in connection with the upbuilding of the city.

Mr. Thomas was born in Kingston, Ohio, September 19, 1830, a son of John and Jane (Ford) Thomas, natives respectively of England and Ohio. His father crossed the ocean in boyhood, settled upon a farm in Ohio, but later removed to Iowa and afterward became a resident of Kirksville, Mo., where his wife died. At an advanced age he came to California and bought ten acres on San Pedro street, near the corner of Washington, in Los Angeles. This land he set out in an orange orchard and built a residence there, in which he died at the age of seventy years. Of his five children Milton was the eldest. He attended public schools in Iowa and gained his initiatory experience in independent enterprises as a farmer near Burlington, in Des Moines county, later engaging in the nursery and stock business, while he also taught several terms of school. By way of New York and Panama, in 1863 Mr. Thomas came to California, proceeding from San Francisco to Linden, San Joaquin county, where he bought land and engaged in ranching and dairy farming. The year 1868 found him in Los Angeles, a straggling town of four thousand people, inhabiting unattractive adobe houses. Yet there was the same fascination of climate and scenery that still weaves its meshes around the stranger and still lures him into leaving old friends and old associations to enjoy the charm of the city by the twilight sea. A year after coming he bought a lot on South Spring, between Second and Third streets, the present site of Los Angeles theatre. Here he erected a house of twelve rooms, which was the first building put up in that block. One of his next ventures was the purchase of a sheep ranch at the present site of Whittier, and for three years, until selling the property, he carried on a sheep business.

Perhaps Mr. Thomas is best known through his long connection with the nursery business in Los Angeles, in which he continued for twenty-five years. His first nursery was established on Main and Twenty-eighth streets, where he bought a ten-acre tract. Later he became the owner of eighty acres, his headquarters being on Jefferson and Main. After he sold a portion of that tract he returned to Twenty-eighth street and two years later established his nursery on Jefferson street and Grand avenue, buying thirty-five acres. For years he was the most extensive nurseryman in Southern California, and orders came to him from the entire surrounding

country, for it was known that he propagated all kinds of trees and kept in stock everything that could be raised in this part of the state. After a long and honorable business career he retired to private life, and four years later passed away, September 19, 1894.

A firm faith in the Christian religion characterized the life and deeds of Mr. Thomas. When he came to Los Angeles only thirteen members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, with which he and his wife were identified, could be found. The beginning was not encouraging, yet a start was made and from that time forward he was a steady and large contributor to the work. He assisted in building the first house of worship owned by that denomination in Los Angeles, and it is in no small measure due to his encouragement and liberal donations that there are now fifteen churches of his faith within the city limits. His activity as an official in his home church and his contributions to the other church buildings made him one of the most prominent Methodists in the city.

For some years a Republican, the importance of endeavoring to suppress the liquor traffic led Mr. Thomas to ally himself with the Prohibitionists, which was his party in later years. Fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows. He was a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the California Fruit Growers' Association and the Southern California Horticultural Association.

In Des Moines county, Iowa, March 10, 1854, Mr. Thomas married Miss Elizabeth Archer, who was born in Bond county, Ill., the youngest child of Hezekiah and Mary (Black) Archer, natives of Sangamon county, Ill. Her father, who was a soldier in the Blackhawk war, removed from Illinois to Des Moines county, Iowa, in an early day and bought about two thousand acres of land, from which he improved large and valuable farms. At the time Burlington had only three log cabins. His death occurred in Iowa when he was seventy years of age. The Archer family is of Pennsylvania descent, and more remotely of New England stock. Of his nine children all but one attained maturity, and seven are still living. One son, William, who came to California in 1860, is a retired stockman at Arroyo Grande, San Luis Obispo county. Elisha, who came to this state in 1862, is a capitalist of Salinas. DeWitt, a pioneer of 1860, is a stockman at Lompoc, Santa Barbara county. George died near Salinas and John near Stockton. Another brother, E. G., remains on the old farm in Des Moines county, Iowa.

Two daughters were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas. Mary T., who married John Alexander Brown, a resident of Los Angeles, was a graduate of the first class of the Los Angeles high school (1875) and received

first honors, also a \$50 medal from Governor Downey. Later she was graduated from the San José Normal School, after which she taught school for six years. She died in 1892, leaving two children, Ellen Margaret and Herbert Brown. Laura T., Mrs. A. F. Carter, was graduated from the Los Angeles high school in 1882, and is actively connected with many important public movements in this city. In Ransom Home, of which her mother has been a member of the board of managers for eight years, she too is actively interested. Both are charter members of the Central Women's Christian Temperance Union of Los Angeles, which was organized during a visit made by Frances Willard to the coast. In this Mrs. Carter officiates as secretary, and she has also been president of the Union of Unions, and for ten years its corresponding secretary. Since the first year that Temperance Temple was projected, Mrs. Thomas has been active in this work, and until 1900 she served as a member of the Temple board. Besides these and other activities, she has maintained a supervision of the estate since the death of Mr. Thomas. Recently seven acres on Jefferson street, between Hope street and Grand avenue, have been laid out in lots, under her supervision. Her former holdings south of the railroad have been disposed of, but she retains, among other properties, a ranch of eighty acres near Chatsworth Park in the San Fernando valley. Among the citizens of Los Angeles, and particularly among the pioneers, she is well known, and everywhere she is esteemed and admired for those gentle and cultured traits that have characterized her from girlhood.

ARTHUR F. CARTER. Descended from New England progenitors, Mr. Carter was born in Connecticut January 27, 1854, a son of John R. and Delia (Stockwell) Carter. His father, who was a manufacturer, gave up his business interests in order to serve his country during the Civil war, becoming a member of the Eighteenth Connecticut Infantry. His valor as a soldier was never more marked than in his last engagement, at Piedmont, W. Va., where he was killed in action. His only son, Arthur F., was educated in New England, and in 1875 went to Colorado, where he engaged in sheep and cattle raising at Box Elder Creek, twenty-five miles from Denver. In December, 1881, he came to California, and a few months later settled in Los Angeles, becoming an employe of Milton Thomas. His business qualifications led to his admission into partnership by Mr. Thomas, who gave him entire charge of the nursery until it was closed out. Since then he has given his attention to an oversight of the Thomas estate and various holdings in Los Angeles. May 12, 1886, he was

united in marriage with Miss Laura Thomas, and they now make their home with Mrs. Thomas, ministering to her happiness and relieving the loneliness which the death of her husband brought upon her.

HARRISON M. BOWKER. Associated with the beauty of Los Angeles, with the intelligence and culture of its citizens, and with that artistic appreciation without which the city had never challenged the admiration of all who sojourn here, is the name of Bowker, of Ellendale Place. Harrison M. Bowker was born in Hinsdale, Cheshire county, N. H., July 31, 1835, a son of Windsor and Sarah (Osgood) Bowker, and grandson of Asa Bowker, who served in the war of the Revolution. The family is of English descent, and the emigrating ancestors settled in Massachusetts long before the strife for colonial independence. Windsor Bowker was born in Massachusetts, at Phillipston, Worcester county, and was for many years a farmer at Hinsdale, where he was killed in a runaway. He married Sarah Osgood, a native of Wendell, Mass., and daughter of Joseph Osgood, born in Massachusetts, and a tanner and farmer by occupation. Mrs. Bowker, who died in New Hampshire in her forty-ninth year, was the mother of five children, of whom Harrison M. is the youngest but one, and the only living child. One of the sons, Judge John S. Bowker, came to California in 1849, and engaged in mining here and in Nevada. At one time he was county recorder at Reno, Nev., in which city he met a tragic fate at the hands of a criminal whom, as judge, he had decided against. Temporarily he recovered from the assault, although left for dead, but he finally succumbed to his wounds.

Until his eighteenth year Mr. Bowker lived on his father's farm, and in the mean time attended the public schools in New Hampshire. A younger brother being taken sick while attending Oberlin College, Mr. Bowker cared for the invalid and eventually completed his own education at Oberlin. In 1859 he went to Oshkosh, Wis., and at the end of two years to Beloit, Wis., where he worked as bookkeeper in a manufacturing establishment. At St. Louis, Mo., whither he removed in 1870, he held a position as bookkeeper with a wholesale house, and in time became interested in the first grain elevator built in that city, which construction was entirely destroyed during a cyclone. In 1882 Mr. Bowker became associated with Los Angeles, and at the end of two months bought the fifteen acres which has since been transformed into Ellendale Place, considered the most beautiful of the residence places in the city. Four years after purchase the place was laid out with a park in the center, but the park has since been replaced by a boulevard, with the parks on the

sides. The property extends from West Adams street south, the lots are two hundred and fourteen feet deep, one hundred and twenty feet wide, and have seventy feet of driveway, leaving twenty-five each side for lawns. Mr. Bowker has also purchased sixty acres of land on Pico Heights, called the Washington and Pico Street Heights tract, east of Western avenue, and extending from Washington to Pico streets. The important thoroughfares in this tract are Oxford, Cambridge and Roxbury avenues and Dorchester and Pellissier streets.

No small share of the development of Ellendale is attributable to the co-operation of Mrs. Bowker, after whom this ideal building place is named, and for whom it is intended as a lasting monument to her graces of mind and character. Formerly Ellen Sanger Currier, she was a native of North Troy, Vt., and a daughter of John Wenneck Currier, also born in North Troy, and granddaughter of Ezekiel Currier, a farmer of the Green Mountain state. John Wenneck Currier was a farmer in Vermont, and afterwards became interested in the lumber business on a large scale. With his six brothers he became a heavy owner of lumbering interests in Canada, and one of these brothers, Joseph Currier, was for sixteen years a member of the Canadian parliament. John Wenneck Currier was an active member and worker in the Baptist Church, and continued to exert a strong influence in that religious denomination up to the time of his death in Vermont. Through his marriage to Mary Butterfield Elkins he became allied to an enviable Revolutionary ancestry, for Mrs. Currier, who was born in Peacham, Mass., was a daughter of Josiah Elkins, a native of Massachusetts, who, with his son, Capt. Curtis Elkins, was at the battle of Plattsburg. The ancestors came from England and Scotland. To Mr. and Mrs. Currier were born eight children, of whom three daughters and one son are living, Mrs. Bowker being the fourth. One of the sons, Hon. J. W. Currier, Jr., of North Troy, Vt., has been representative many times, and during the Civil war served the Union cause as a member of the Tenth Massachusetts Infantry.

Mrs. Bowker was reared in Vermont until her twelfth year, after which she lived with the rest of her family in New Hampshire. In 1867 she removed to St. Louis, and there, as in other places of residence, availed herself of every opportunity for improvement. A great reader, she has also learned much from observation, and has four times visited Europe for study and recreation. The development of Ellendale has proved an inexhaustible source of delight to her, and many of the ideas which have been incorporated in the general plans originated in her artistic brain. Mr. Bowker has been a Republican ever since General Fremont's time, but active politics have entered but slightly in his

plans for activity. Formerly a Congregationalist, he assisted in the construction of Plymouth Church, on Lovelace avenue, as a trustee and member of the building committee, but has now changed his allegiance to the Independent Church of Christ. He is a man of liberal tendencies, and has been, and still is, one of the chief factors for progress of Los Angeles.

W. A. BONESTEL. It would be difficult to find a man better versed in all departments of the lumber business than is W. A. Bonestel, manager of large lumbering concerns in Ventura and other points of the state. A native of Greene county, N. Y., in the midst of the beautiful Catskills, he was born March 26, 1848, and is a son of C. D. Bonestel. Until 1861 he lived in his native county, and acquired his rudimentary education in the public schools there. On coming, via Panama, to San Francisco, he continued to attend the public schools, supplemented by attendance at Oakland College until the junior year. In 1867 he had the distinction of being appointed a cadet from Nevada to West Point, and returned east via the Panama route, but instead of entering the academy, he returned to Greene county, N. Y., and remained there until his removal, in 1869, to Decorah, Winneshie county, Iowa, where he prepared for future emergencies by learning the cooper's trade. This occupation was practically applied until 1881, when he removed to Ventura, his last year in the Iowa town being also devoted to his responsibility as street commissioner, from which position he resigned to come to California.

It was not until locating in Ventura that Mr. Bonestel became seriously interested in the lumber business, and his affairs were at first conducted under the firm name of Chaffee & Bonestel. The yards were managed by himself until the concern was closed out in 1889. In 1891 he was one of the incorporators of the People's Lumber Company, of which his father was president and himself manager. The concern has a large yard in Ventura, which does a large business. In 1898 there was established an additional yard in Oxnard, which, by the way, is the largest managed by the company, and in 1899 a yard was put in working order at Santa Paula, all of which are under the direct control and management of Mr. Bonestel. How well he is adapted to this particular manner of work is evidenced by the enormous output of the combined yards, the large patronage accorded the company in all parts of the county, and the reputation for reliability and solidity which their enterprise has created. Mr. Bonestel is also interested in oil production, and has interests in several prominent and paying concerns. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and was the first vice-president of the same in Ventura. As regards devotion to the welfare of the commu-

nity, he may be counted on to assist in furthering any just project for improvement.

In Decorah, Iowa, Mr. Bonestel married Mary Riley, a native of London, England, and of this union there are two children: Charles, who is bookkeeper for the People's Lumber Company, and Margaret, who is a graduate of the high school class of 1901. Mrs. Bonestel is a member of and active worker in the Episcopal Church.

L. E. BLOCHMAN. The home of Mr. Blochman in Santa Maria represents all that is cultured and hospitable in this delightful Southern California town. A westerner by birth and training, Mr. Blochman was born in San Francisco, Cal., in 1856, was educated in the grammar and high schools of his native town, and as an initial means of support engaged in educational work. In 1879 he began bookkeeping, for which he is so admirably fitted, and in 1881 associated himself with the firm of Weilheimer & Coblentz (subsequently Coblentz & Schwabacher) in the capacity of bookkeeper and general manager. In connection with his work he has maintained an interest in the upbuilding of this district, has appreciated its possibilities, and grasped its opportunities. The agricultural interests have materially benefited by his investigation and study, and to his efforts in organizing, with others, in 1888, the Gum Tree Growers' Association are due the splendid eucalyptus trees which in places protect this valley from the sea winds. By writing and otherwise he has continually advocated tree planting in the valley and town. For the twenty years that he has resided in the Santa Maria valley he has been a close observer of the weather. He is considered an authority on this subject, and has become associated with the State Weather Bureau. He is a Republican in politics and is a particularly earnest advocate of temperance.

In 1888 occurred the marriage of Mr. Blochman and Ida Twitchell, one of the leading educators of Santa Barbara county. A graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College, Mrs. Blochman was valedictorian of her class, and has since mainly devoted her time to teaching. For several years before her marriage she was principal of the Santa Maria grammar school, and is now English and history teacher of the town high school. In 1886 she was the regular nominee for county superintendent of schools, and would have been elected had it not been for the prejudice against her sex. She has been a member of the board of education for several years subsequently. Few women in the state have a more exhaustive knowledge of botany than has Mrs. Blochman, as evidenced particularly by her exhibit of California plants at the World's Fair. She is a delightful and amiable woman, who has turned her abil-



MAIN BUILDING, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

ities to more than ordinary account, and receives a corresponding regard from her hosts of friends here and elsewhere. In 1891 Mr. Blochman was the first to move to inaugurate the Union high school of the valley, under the new state law for the organization of such district or union high schools. He was secretary for the first five years, to be succeeded by W. L. Adams, equally interested in the educational interests of the community.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. By act of the legislature of 1881 the Normal School at Los Angeles was established as a branch of that in San José and the sum of \$50,000 appropriated for the construction and equipment of a building, the city of Los Angeles having agreed to furnish a suitable site. The location selected was a hill which formed a part of the orange orchard of Prudence Beaudry, adjacent to the city, easy of access, commanding a fine view, and uniting beauty of scenery with salubrity of climate. The grounds comprise four acres, approachable from four different directions, and located at the head of Fifth street, fronting on Grand avenue (then called Charity street).

August 29, 1882, the building having been completed, the school was opened, with sixty-one pupils and the following instructors: Prof. J. C. Flatt, vice-principal; Emma L. Hawks, preceptress; J. W. Redway, assistant teacher; Prof. Charles H. Allen being principal of both the San José and Los Angeles schools. In August, 1883, a radical change was made in the management by the appointment of Prof. Ira More as principal, the school having been made independent by act of the legislature. Professor More was a graduate of the scientific department of Yale, and a man of remarkable personality and great decision of purpose. For ten years the impress of his character was stamped upon the institution, and its early establishment upon a substantial basis was largely due to his effective oversight and wise judgment. On his resignation in 1893, the position of principal was tendered to Prof. Edward T. Pierce, who has since efficiently filled it.

In June, 1884, a class of twenty-two graduated from the school, a large number of whom are still engaged in teaching, and rank among the most successful educators of the state. Two of these, Mrs. Frances H. Byram and Miss Kate Brousseau, are connected with the Normal School, the former as principal of the training school and the latter as instructor in psychology and mathematics in the normal department. During the second year in the school's existence, Miss S. P. Monks, Miss Isabella G. Oakley and Mrs. E. J. Valentine were added to the faculty, the first named still remaining as an instructor. In August, 1884, the faculty received important additions in Miss Harriet E. Dunn

and Melville Dozier, both of whom have continued to the present time. During 1885-86 Mrs. Mary A. Heath (now Mrs. English) was added to the corps of instructors, and R. L. Kent took the place of Mrs. Valentine in the department of music, his connection continuing until 1893. In 1887 Miss Josephine E. Seaman and Miss Alice J. Merritt became members of the faculty, the former remaining to the present, and the latter resigning at her marriage in 1897. The vice-principal, Prof. J. C. Flatt, withdrew in 1890, and most of the time since the position has been filled by Prof. Melville Dozier, teacher of mathematics. At the same time Prof. C. E. Hutton was elected to the department of mathematics and has also for some years been registrar of the school. The same year witnessed the erection and furnishing of the gymnasium, the charge of which was given to Theodore Bessing, a trainer of athletes. This department in 1896 passed into the capable hands of Miss Sarah J. Jacobs, from the Boston School of Gymnastics, under whose wise guidance it has come to be regarded as an indispensable factor in the symmetrical development of the normal student. From 1893 to 1898 Mrs. Juliet P. Rice was at the head of the music department, and afterward the appointment was conferred upon Miss Jennie Hagan.

When Professor Pierce came to the head of the institution, a recent appropriation by the legislature of \$75,000 for the enlargement of the school placed heavy burdens upon him from the first. In the discharge of this and other duties he has proved himself to be self-reliant, tactful, energetic and sagacious, and his service has been alike creditable to himself and profitable to the state. Among the changes which he superintended were the enlargement of the offices of principal and preceptress and of the library; the creation of a physical laboratory, a biological laboratory, a sloyd department; the erection of a new building for a chemical laboratory; the exchange of the old assembly hall for a room whose beauty is second to none of the kind in Southern California; and a corresponding change in the appliances and facilities for work. In 1894 Dr. James H. Shults was called to the department of physics, Miss Mary A. Lathrop to the department of sloyd, and Miss Agnes Crary to that of English. At the same time Mrs. Isabel W. Pierce succeeded Miss Emma L. Hawks as preceptress of the school. On the death of Miss Lathrop, Charles M. Miller, a graduate of the class of 1891, became head of the department of sloyd, and has the distinction of being the first alumnus of the school to be appointed a member of its faculty.

The department of art, organized in 1895, under Miss Ada M. Laughlin, since assisted by Miss Mary M. Smith, has won an enviable reputation throughout the state; and the same may

be said of the department of psychology and pedagogy, formerly under Dr. F. B. Dresslar, who, fresh from study at Clark University, organized the department in 1894. After three years of service, Dr. Dresslar was elected assistant professor of education at the State University. The place thus left vacant was filled for the two years following by Dr. C. C. Van Liew, from the State Normal School of Illinois. Upon the resignation of the latter to accept the presidency of the State Normal School at Chico, Cal., Dr. George F. James, of the Chicago University, was called to the position which he has ably filled for the past three years. The position also includes that of superintending the training school, in all of which work Prof. Everett Shepardson, of the University of Indiana, and Miss Brousseau, who, after graduating from the Normal School, spent two years in special study in The Sorbonne, Paris, have been able assistants for several years.

Realizing the teacher's need of knowledge and training in the important matter of correct use of the voice in reading and speech, a department of voice culture and reading was added to the work of the school in 1895, and Miss Grace S. Jones, of the Emerson School of Expression, was engaged as teacher. Upon her resignation in 1896, the board elected Charles D. von Neumayer, of the School of Dramatic Art, New York, who still holds the place. The growing interest in kindergarten education made it evident that there would soon be a large demand for teachers and to meet this demand President Pierce added a kindergarten department in 1895, at the head of which was placed Miss Florence Lawson, of the Kindergarten College of Chicago, with Miss Bertha M. Andrews as assistant, this being the first kindergarten department to be established under the auspices of the state of California. The recent demand for practical education in the public schools led to the establishment in 1901 of a department of domestic science for the training of teachers in this important subject; Miss Lucy J. Anderson and Mrs. Jessica C. Hazzard, both of whom had received special training for the work, were placed in charge. The Los Angeles Normal School was the third institution of its kind in the United States to include domestic science in its curriculum. In September of 1902 the department will occupy commodious and well-equipped apartments recently constructed for the purpose in the new annex.

In 1897 Prof. B. M. Davis was called to work with Miss Monks in the department of biology. His thorough scientific training has enabled him to raise the work of the department to a high standard of excellence. The English department of the school has won an enviable reputation throughout the state by its thorough work. The following teachers have been mainly

instrumental during the past eight years in bringing this about: Miss Agnes Crary, Miss Emma J. Breck, Miss Etta E. Moore, Miss Josephine E. Seaman, Mrs. Mary G. Barnum, Miss Lou Hellmuth, and Mrs. Pierce, the four latter being the present corps of teachers. The department of history and geography has for some years been under the charge of Miss Harriet E. Dunn, history; Prof. James F. Chamberlain, of the Chicago Normal School, geography; and Miss Agnes Elliott, history; the latter is a graduate of the school, with special training of two years elsewhere. The training department has always been one of the most notable features of the school. The children in it have been assigned to the school by the city superintendent, and it has been considered one of the regular city graded schools, although under the direct supervision of the Normal School authorities. Eight regular grades are maintained and it is one of the largest training or practice schools connected with the Normal Schools of this country. It occupies twenty-five school rooms and offices, especially equipped for its work. It has been the policy of the administration to appoint the critic teachers in this department from among the alumni, whenever possible, thus maintaining a unity of purpose indispensable to the highest success. From 1882 to 1891 Miss Martha M. Knapp had charge of the school, which then consisted of but three grades. She was followed by Mrs. Frances H. Byram. Eight years ago, at the reorganization of the Normal School, the training department was enlarged to its present size, placed under the general supervision of the professor of pedagogy, and all of the assistant critics were made of equal rank. Besides Mrs. Byram, who is also acting city principal, the following teachers are now in charge of the critic work: Mrs. Albertina Smith, Miss Carrie Reeves, Mrs. Clara M. Preston and Miss Helen C. Mackenzie.

In keeping with the growth of the school has been the expansion of the library, which now numbers about ten thousand volumes, together with many bound magazines. It is under the able management of Miss Harriet E. Dunn, a member of the faculty, and Miss Elizabeth H. Fargo, a trained librarian. The whole aim of the institution has been to uplift the common schools of the state. There are now about twelve hundred alumni, over ninety per cent of whom have taught in the schools of Southern California, and their success as educators reflects great credit upon their alma mater. In July last, the close of the twentieth year of the school was celebrated by a large body of alumni with appropriate ceremonies, and a history of the school was issued.

The State Normal School at Los Angeles has always been fortunate in its boards of trustees, which have never been governed by partisan-



Edward T. Pierce

President of State Normal School, Los Angeles.

ship or personal favoritism. The list of local members in the past has included some of the most prominent and public-spirited men in Southern California, among whom were Senator Stephen M. White, O. W. Childs, Hon. George M. Smith, Hon. W. W. Bowers, Prof. Charles F. Holder, A. E. Pomeroy, Gen. John Mansfield, Judge N. P. Conrey, and Hon. T. P. Lukens. The present board consists of the following well-known gentlemen: His Excellency Henry T. Gage, Governor of California, and Hon. T. J. Kirk, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio members. Local board, appointed by the Governor: Hon. R. H. F. Variel, president of Board; Henry W. O'Melveny, vice-president, both of Los Angeles; John S. Collins, of Ventura; E. J. Louis, of San Diego; and Lee A. Phillips, of Los Angeles.

PROF. EDWARD T. PIERCE, the president of the State Normal School at Los Angeles, was unanimously elected to this responsible position in 1893 by the board of trustees of that institution. Under his energetic leadership new buildings have been erected, the capacity has been largely increased, and the faculty enlarged from thirteen to thirty teachers. Important changes have been made in the organization of the school and the enlargement of the scope of work pursued since he took charge, including a department for the training of kindergarten teachers, the first to be established under the auspices of the state, the art department, well-equipped laboratories, and departments of manual training and domestic science. The most thorough instruction is now afforded to over five hundred students who attend the school. To further promote the welfare of the school, the sum of \$23,500 has recently been expended in the erection of another building by which the facilities of the school have been greatly enhanced.

Prof. Edward T. Pierce was born in Meredith Square, Delaware county, N. Y., March 19, 1851. He is the oldest of eleven children (ten of whom were sons) born to J. Washington and Frances Clark Pierce, both of whom are now living in Los Angeles at an advanced age. When he was but eight years of age his father moved to a large farm in the town of Hamden, Delaware county, most of which had to be cleared of the forest that then covered it. There the boy Edward worked on the farm summers and attended first the local school and later the Walton Academy, winters, until he was seventeen. At that age he began to teach winter schools in neighboring districts, continuing three seasons, boarding around while doing so, as was at that time the custom in many places. Carefully saving all that he earned, he was enabled to pay his way through the State Normal School at Albany, from which he was graduated

in 1872, after which for several years he had charge of schools in Orangeville, N. Y.; Linden, N. J., and Belleville, N. J. His own efforts also enabled him later to take a thorough course in law, and in 1887 he was graduated from Union University with the degree of LL. B. He dates his residence in California from August, 1881, when he began fruit farming at Sierra Madre, being one of the pioneers of that place. He taught the Santa Anita school for two years, when he became principal of the Pasadena schools, organizing both the grammar and high schools of that city and greatly promoting their welfare through his wise supervision. In 1885 he was elected the first superintendent of schools, and this position he held for four years, during which time he directed the construction of many of the fine school buildings of that city. While actively engaged in this work he was called to Chico, Cal., in 1889, when he organized and established upon a substantial basis in that place the third Normal School of the state, as principal of which he continued until his election to his present position.

In 1887 Professor Pierce married Miss Isabel Woodin, by whom he has had two daughters and one son, the eldest of whom, Ethel Vora, is now living. Mrs. Pierce was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., of one of its oldest families, and received excellent educational advantages. After graduating from the State Normal School at Albany, she entered upon the work of an educator and has been interested in the same ever since, teaching in graded and high schools and the Normal School at Chico. For the past eight years she has been preceptress and a member of the English faculty of the State Normal School at Los Angeles. She is a most efficient aid to her husband in his many responsibilities. The young women of the school recognize in Mrs. Pierce a wise counsellor and a sympathizing friend, who aids them in many ways to attain that high standard of moral strength that should characterize teachers.

The degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon Professor Pierce in 1894 by his alma mater, the New York State Normal College at Albany. Since 1889 he has been a member of the state board of education of California, and is at this writing the oldest member of the same in point of years and service thereon. The State Teachers' Association and the Southern California Teachers' Association find in him an active and interested worker. In connection with the National Educational Association he has been highly honored, having served from 1895 to 1899 as one of a committee of eight members from that body in the preparation of the Report on Normal Schools, relating to the function and needs of these institutions in the United States. In 1899 he was chosen a member of the National Council of Education, which is composed of

sixty of the most prominent educators of the United States. Fraternally he was made a Mason in the Pasadena Lodge, and was raised to the chapter there. He is now connected with Southern California Lodge, F. & A. M., of Los Angeles, also of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T., and Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S.

WILLIAM NELSON BRUCE, the chief engineer of the Santa Barbara Water Company, was born in Lafayette, Ind., April 13, 1856, a son of William Bruce, a native of Ohio, and also a machinist. For many years the elder Bruce followed his trade in Lafayette, Ind., and during the Civil war enlisted twice, in an Ohio and Indiana regiment. He was wounded and captured and sent to Andersonville, and when liberated was such a total wreck that he did not long survive his freedom. The paternal grandfather, Robert Bruce, was born in Scotland, and upon immigrating to America settled first in Ohio and then in Indiana. The mother of W. N. Bruce was, before her marriage, Ida Doyle, a native of Indiana, and daughter of John Doyle, who was born in New York, and became a farmer in Indiana. Mrs. Bruce, who died in Indiana, was the mother of four children, two of whom are living, William Nelson being the youngest.

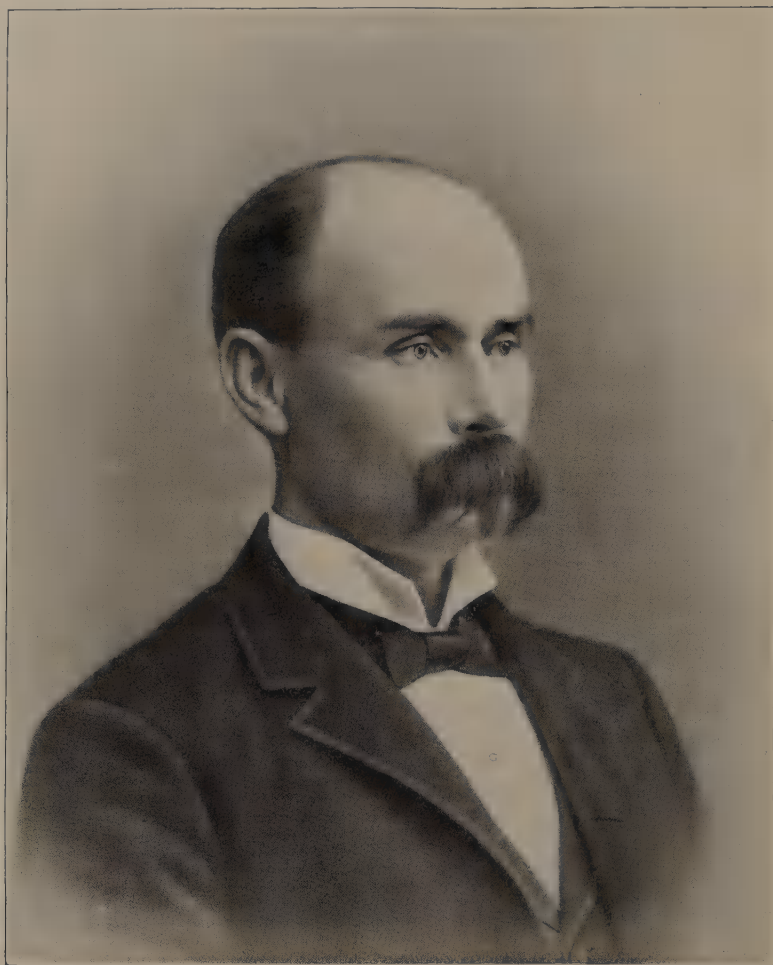
Mr. Bruce was reared in Lafayette, Ind., and in 1867 came to California with his grandmother Doyle and located in Santa Rosa, where he attended the public schools. Later, in Merced county, he engaged in different occupations until grown to manhood. In 1873 he went to Tulare county at the time of the building of the railroad, and in 1875 entered the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, to learn the machinist's trade. He was in time foreman of the Goshen branch, and later was employed on the Southern Pacific coast road at Santa Cruz, and promoted to the position of engineer, his run being between Alameda and Santa Cruz. Afterwards he took up stationary engineering and had charge at different times of the Victor Mills at Hollister, Cal., the mills at Hartford, Cal., and the Grangeville Mills, in Tulare county. In 1883 he came to Ventura and was with the Santa Ana Water Company and the I. Barnard machine shop, until he was appointed superintendent of the Ventura asphalt mine in Devil's Cañon. This position he filled with great credit between 1889 and 1891, and opened the mine for the company. Later he performed a similar service for the Alcatraz Asphalt Company at Lapatera, twelve miles from Santa Barbara, of which he was superintendent for two years. He then went to Ventura as superintendent for the Ventura (now the Weldon) Asphalt Company, and served in this capacity until taking up his present position in Santa Barbara as chief engineer of the water company. The works of the

company have been rebuilt since July of 1896, and new engines placed.

In Tulare county Mr. Bruce married Mattie Serles, a native of Illinois, and of this union there are two children: Robert, who is attending the California School of Mechanics and Arts; and Lora. Mr. Bruce is a thoroughly competent engineer, and his services may well be in demand by responsible and cautious firms. He is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally a Woodman of the World, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

HIRAM BRUNDAGE. One of the successful lemon growers of the Montecito valley is Hiram Brundage, who was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1835, a son of Elijah Brundage, a native of New York, and reared near Lake Champlain. At the age of ten years Hiram removed with his parents to Lake county, Ind., and after seven or eight years went to Ohio, near the Pennsylvania line. At Springfield, Pa., he learned telegraphy, and with the breaking out of the Civil war assumed charge of a gang of men and built the telegraph line from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Fort Bridger, Wyo. In the fall of 1863 he went to the mines in Montana, and subsequently became interested in several good mines in Alder Gulch. The following spring he returned to Pennsylvania and remained for two years, later being sent to Fort Kearney, Neb., as a telegraph operator.

In 1869 Mr. Brundage went to Virginia City, Mont., and later published in Dillon a small paper called the *Tribune*, in which he still has an interest, and in the fall of 1886 he came to Montecito and purchased the ranch of ten acres upon which he now lives. His fine lemon grove of five acres, covered with healthy fruit-bearing trees, in 1900 produced four hundred and seventeen boxes of lemons. He has improved his land, which was originally quite barren, and has built a commodious residence of redwood, the greater part of the mechanical work being accomplished by himself. He has been active in promoting the interests of the valley, and is keenly alive to its innumerable chances for making a livelihood and securing as beautiful a home and surroundings as can be found in any part of Southern California. He is an advocate of education, and is a trustee of the Montecito school district. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Montana. Much interested in promoting the cause of temperance, during his residence in Montana he was district deputy for the Good Templars in the southwestern part of the state, where he organized several lodges and kept things stirring along temperance lines. He is prominent in religious matters, and is an active member of the Episcopal Church, having erected the first church of that denomination at Montecito.



E. T. Bryant

The marriage of Mr. Brundage and Miss Holiday occurred in 1859, and ten years later, in 1869, Mrs. Brundage died, leaving four children: Mrs. Teffts; Everett, who is an undertaker at Dillon, Mont.; John, who is a rancher in Montana; and Mrs. Shaw, who lives near Sheridan, Mont. In 1873 Mr. Brundage married Miss Temple, and of this union there are three children: Mrs. Dinsmore, of Serena; William, and R. Claire.

E. T. BRYANT. Among the foremost business men of Santa Maria is E. T. Bryant, of the firm of Bryant & Trott, hardware and implement merchants. He was born in Anoka county, Minn., in 1857, a son of F. M. and Abigail (Trott) Bryant, natives of Maine. The father, a farmer by occupation, removed to the west when his son was yet very young, and remained for a couple of years in Nevada, then residing the same length of time in Napa county, Cal., and in 1869 taking up his permanent abode in Santa Barbara county. He was one of the first settlers to locate in the vicinity of what is now Santa Maria, his claim being three miles from the town, where he conducted farming enterprises up to the time of his death in 1873. He is survived by his wife, who is still enjoying good health, and is in the possession of the majority of her faculties.

Mr. Bryant had the advantage of his father's experienced farming near Santa Maria, and he studied diligently in the public schools. Not content with living a rural existence he decided to put his business ability to account, and in time became interested in the hardware trade. For five years the business was conducted under the firm name of Bell & Bryant, and, when Mr. Bell sold out in 1892, his stock was appropriated by George J. Trott, the firm name being then changed to Bryant & Trott. The firm have a double store on Main street in the hotel building, and are the leading hardware and agricultural implement merchants in the town. They carry a complete stock of necessities along their line, and the courtesy and honesty observed in the conduct of their affairs insure a continuation of their present large patronage. Mr. Bryant has reaped the reward of his industry in Santa Maria, and owns several town lots besides a fine residence property. Although no office seeker he is in favor of the Republican party, but usually votes for the man best qualified to fill the position. He is fraternally a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1882 Mr. Bryant married Laura Sharpe, step-daughter of Reuben Hart, and of this union there are three children, Ruby, Lucile and Elwood. Mr. Bryant occupies an enviable place in the community, and is accounted one of the most worthy of those who have aided in placing

the commercial interests of Santa Maria on a firm and substantial level.

JOHN McCOY WILLIAMS. Though an unusually young man to have earned such a distinction, Mr. Williams has the reputation of knowing more about the practical manufacture of beet sugar than any man in the west, and perhaps in the country. This is not surprising when it is known that years ago he mastered every detail of a business destined to assume larger and more comprehensive proportions with every passing year, and that his brain has unceasingly striven to improve upon prevailing methods and enlarge the possibilities of his chosen occupation. As general superintendent of the American Beet Sugar Company's factory at Oxnard, he has demonstrated his ability to cope with the large responsibility and the admirable system in organization in connection with the handling of business so interrupted by complete change in the occupation of those employed. During a part of the season six hundred men are engaged in the full operating of the plant, requiring experienced hands and many more than are often available. During the repair season, there is a dropping to less than one-sixth of the former number of employes, and during this period of four months the new crop is planted and ripened. The strictest economy and foresight are called for, as during the planting and ripening of the beets there is no return financially, and everything depends upon the working of the plant and the crop conditions. The factory does not stand alone in the distinction of making sugar from the beets, as the history of the business shows one-half of the making of the product is in the delivery to the factory of a beet suitable for sugar extraction, containing the highest percentage with the least amount of salts, which gives the highest purity and assists the working of the plant, depending upon well tilled and cultivated soil.

Mr. Williams has with him as a co-partner in the great field of the sugar industry, L. Hache, as general manager of the agricultural department, identified with the company's interests in California. Mr. Hache is a Frenchman, who has been with the company since the start of the industry at Chino, and has unlimited experience and ability, and has succeeded in developing the growth of the sugar beet, obtaining the most excellent quality for the manufacture of sugar. He is a man highly esteemed by all associated with him.

The operating season is called the "campaign," and rightly so, because it is one where so much depends upon the careful thought day and night of those in charge of the various departments, such as mechanical, operating, technical department, and control, supplies and pro-

duction, disposition of labor, and the official assistants, all of which during the repair season is condensed in one or two departments, the business (so to speak) putting on a different coat with more than one pocket during the operating season of the largest factory in the world, with a complete extraction process working exclusively to make white crystallized sugar from the beet. To cope with the inside workings of such a plant requires a man of broad gauge. Associated with J. McCoy Williams in this field of work, in addition to L. Hache, is Hon. Col. J. A. Duffill, who has entire charge of buying and selling and providing for the crop which Mr. Williams works up and delivers. The distinction gained by Mr. Williams at Norfolk, Neb., and Chino, Cal., that of making first standard granulated sugar continuously without remelts, is maintained at Oxnard, and the three gentlemen spoken of identified with the largest interests of the company, have made a reputation in their various lines of work.

To fully appreciate the methods pursued and results achieved at Oxnard a personal inspection is necessary. One is forced to note the close proximity of the plant to the town by the two massive smoke stacks (of seven thousand horse-power boiler house), which extend to such a height that they may be seen for miles around. The buildings are of brick and stone, iron and cement, and the huge boilers with their accompanying machinery are truly wonderful to behold. Two engines of seven hundred and ninety horse-power are located respectively in the beet house and sugar department. Although the process of manufacture is simple in its story of diffusion, clarification, filtering and graining, yet one can scarcely realize the study which determines the working points. You might say from day to day that some detail is changed by the complicated, varying character of the beets grown under different climatic and soil conditions. As these conditions vary often from year to year, there can be no set rule to determine the exact workings of such a plant, all of which requires a thorough diagnosis of the products and sound judgment to improve the work.

The further one progresses the more interested one becomes in the beet-sugar culture, as opportunity is furnished to work out the technical observations which many chemists have made their life study. Works on the subject are especially to be found in libraries in foreign countries. In the United States there is still great opportunity for scientific study for further developing. Sugar from sunbeams, making this lowly and plebeian beet grow to maturity which formerly basked so complacently under California's sun, is not recognized after doing its turn through the processes from beet sheds, where the wagon loads of beets are deposited by farmers handling the same with lifting nets.

They are now deposited into V shaped bins with sluice ways from where the beets are carried by water to the factory washer, there to be elevated to the top of the building, dropping continuously into two automatic scales, weighing one-half ton. Eighty-five tons per hour are often dropped, ton after ton consecutively, and the capacity of such a plant is that of two thousand tons of beets a day, and five hundred wagon loads of four tons each. This makes one continuous stream of farmers who may be seen hauling beets from all directions. The beets delivered from the scales fall on a revolving disc in which are arranged movable boxes set very carefully with corrugated knives, the blades of which are so particularly filed to obtain very long, sharply defined strips from the beets, these strips one-quarter inch in thickness, ranging about six inches long. To understand thoroughly, one must see the process. The beet, full of cells similar to the pores of one's hands, must be sharply cut to allow the perfect process of diffusion, which is simply the sugar leaving the tissues by the continuous circulation of heated water, for the salts which are more closely bound up in the tissues diffuse last, the sugar passing out from sliced beets diffused in bulk of six tons to tank, by means of fresh water which is continually added to take the place of the sweetened water drawn off from each cell, which is freshly filled until this cell last filled becomes now exhausted and is ready to be refilled. They have made then a complete circuit of battery, which means twelve cells full, one filling, one empty, one drawing off juice to saturation. No. 12 becomes finally No. 1, and so on, fresh water having passed through twelve times. The sugar is then entirely exhausted, and the pulp removed is used for feeding cattle, and new slices take the places of the exhausted ones, and with the varying temperature of the battery as the water, lastly juice passes continually from one cell on to the next through the reheaters, one can readily understand how this is correctly named the "pilot house" of the process.

Much depends upon the complete extraction of the sugar with a minimum amount of loss and as little salts as possible, which is entirely controlled by the condition of the knives and the well-regulated temperature of the battery. The juice is then drawn off to the saturation, where it is limed at once and carbonic acid precipitates the carbonated lime, and separation of the lime from the clear juice takes place in the filter presses, where the juice runs through the jute cloths placed over a closed frame with perforations to allow the juice (after passing through the pores) to flow separate from the lime into the next process, the lime remaining in the open frame, held back by the cloth. The juice is now in a clear amber state, ready for the second

defecation, with lime and a more complete filtration through the fine pores of duck filter cloth. From this point the juice is brought through the sulphur shower, which brings the juice down to the required lime alkalinity, which it has been carrying in excess on account of the thorough saturating for defecating and complete filtration, and before the juice goes to the evaporator, where it is brought to a heavier density, and from there to the vacuum pans, where graining takes place. The juice has to be very clearly filtered and brought to almost neutrality. At this point, after graining, the juice (in the form of fillmass) (better understood as crystals surrounded by adhering syrups) must now be separated by centrifugal force, and the machines running eleven hundred revolutions per minute throw the syrup out through the perforations of the screen, showing almost instantly the clearing up of the dark mass to a light amber color, with the addition of a watering pot full of water thus giving a clear white sugar. The syrups, having left the mass, are taken back and treated and again enter the process, being made into one standard granulated sugar, of which we find the granulators take a prominent part in the drying of the sugar. They are arranged so as to have a current of hot air passing through the cylinder as the sugar falls back and forth in a cloud like a heavy snow storm. It dries each crystal separate and sparkling, and reaches the sacks perfectly cool and ready for use. From five to seven thousand bags of granulated sugar, of one hundred pounds each, are turned out daily.

The average person, whose relation to the beet-sugar industry is only indirect, does not realize the intense life, the eternal vigilance and careful planning required in every department. The product of Chino demonstrated that beet sugar can be made equal to the standard of refined cane. The success at Oxnard has been even more pronounced, and experts have failed to distinguish between the Oxnard beet sugar and the standard quality of refined cane.

The factory is now consuming from fifteen hundred to two thousand tons of beets daily. This depends upon the richness of the beets, the standard being that of two thousand tons for a fifteen per cent beet. For each increase in percentage means one hundred tons less than the standard capacity, and at one time has worked as many as twenty-four hundred tons of beets daily, and is now turning out several hundred bags of dry granulated per day above the stated capacity reached at the sugar end of five thousand bags. This is eminently satisfactory to the men who have built up the industry, but it is no less so to the men who look after the details, and who are held responsible for the successful operation of the plant. The personal satisfaction that comes from a contract

well filled belongs to many men at the factory, who have counted the labor of days and nights as nothing if success could be achieved.

With the commencing of sugar making in 1902, B. O. Sprague assumed the duties of first assistant superintendent under J. McCoy Williams, the post held by Mr. Arendt, now superintendent at Loveland, Colo. Mr. Sprague will have active charge of the day working of the factory, and outline the work in general for the entire operating of the plant under direction of J. McCoy Williams, whose position is becoming more general as the many departments of the plant demand attention in their increased proportion and call for strict economy as the policy of one of the largest, if not the largest, establishments of its kind in the world. Mr. Sprague has been with the company here since the building of the factory. He is a nephew of H. T. Oxnard, and has always been identified with the sugar business. Mr. Sprague understands his work thoroughly and has the confidence of his superiors. He has earned his promotion by attention to business at whatever post he has been assigned, which means at practically every station in the big mill.

W. J. Wayte, an engineer of renown and ability, has recently entered the employ of the American Beet Sugar Company as consulting engineer. The superintendents in charge of operating, and Engineer J. Sailer, of long practical experience at Chino and Oxnard, make a strong combination of earnest and faithful workers in the operating department.

In regard to Mr. Williams and his connection with the beet-sugar industry, we quote the following from the *Chino Valley Champion*.

"The fact that sugar of standard quality can be made from beets regardless of the purity of the juices is one thing that prior to this year (1899) has been a disputed point. Those who are familiar with the work of the last campaign at the factory in Chino, however, know it to be a verity. This result is the outcome of the technical efforts of Superintendent J. McCoy Williams. To the scientific sugar world this means an increased yield, as the success of working lower products into first quality of granulated sugar has not been accomplished before in the states, and possibly such success for a whole campaign, without making part of the syrups into raw sugar, is unknown in the sugar world. By this means the factory operates without unknown losses, and may still place on the market direct granulated sugar, all of a superior grade. * * * We take pleasure in congratulating Mr. Williams, an American superintendent, on having perfected the new system of treating the juices in process, which we understand differs technically in many details from any ever before used. Mr. Williams is a liberal thinker, active in all departments, and especially popular among the workmen, who highly esteem his fair treatment."

John McCoy Williams was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1870, a son of Edward F. and Ella M. (Miller) Williams, natives of Providence, R. I. For many years his father was interested in the wholesale woolen business, and was associated with the firms of A. L. Libby & Co., A. D. Julyard & Co., and Catlin & Co., being in charge of their mills from time to time. Since his death, which occurred in 1899, his wife has continued to live in Brooklyn. He was a descend-

ant of Roger Williams, the founder of Providence plantation, now known as the state of Rhode Island. By him the religious liberty which now characterizes the American people was advocated in all of its fullness, and for this benefit to the human race his name deserves to be held in everlasting remembrance. He preferred religious liberty among the wilds of America to absolute submission to the ceremonies of the English church as then prescribed by law. Accompanied by his wife, he sailed from Bristol, England, and after a voyage of sixty days arrived at Boston, February 5, 1631. He died in Providence in 1683. Integrity, undaunted courage and prompt decision marked all his conduct. Every man, of whatever clime or color, he regarded as a brother. In all the relations of domestic and social life, his conduct was most exemplary; and over his whole course his piety shed a hallowed luster. He was the first person in modern Christendom to assert in its plenitude the doctrine of the liberty of the conscience and the equality of opinions before the law. Borrowing the rhetoric employed by his antagonist in derision, we may compare him to the lark, the pleasant bird of the peaceful summer, that, "affecting to soar aloft, springs upward from the ground, takes his rise from pole to tree," and at last, surmounting the highest hills, utters his clear carols through the skies of morning.

Daniel, son of Roger Williams, married Rebecca Power, by whom he had seven children. Among them was Pelig, Sr., who had seven children by his marriage to Elizabeth Carpenter. Pelig, Jr., had eight children by his wife, Mary Sheldon. The next generation was represented by Caleb Williams, who married Rachel Barton. Their son, Edward Sheldon Williams, married Susan Foster, and had five children, among them being Edward Foster Williams, who married Ella Eudora Miller, and had five children. Of the seventh generation, Edward Foster Williams was in late life the closest if not the only direct male descendant living, and he has left the three sons, also one grandson, Roger Williams, the latter representing the ninth generation from the original founder in America.

Not only is John McCoy Williams a direct descendant of Roger Williams through his father, but also on his mother's side. The Mayflower brought over some of his maternal ancestors, and later history recorded the arrival of the ship Lyon with Roger Williams and his followers, seeking freedom of thought, which is a characteristic of the states to-day. The youngest son of Roger Williams was Joseph, who married Lydia, daughter of Thomas Olney, Sr. Their son, Joseph, Jr., married Lydia Harrington. The next generation was represented by Jeremiah, who married Abigail Mathewson. Joseph, son of Jeremiah, married Hannah Paine

and had four children, viz: Hannah, Mrs. William Woodward; Mrs. Rebecca Alger; Mrs. Sally Miller, and Joseph. Mrs. Sally Miller had seven children, namely: Pardon, Joseph W., Edward Franklin, Sampson, Ephraim, Barton and Cornelius. Edward Franklin Miller and Louisa Hitchcock had nine children, viz.: Henry Franklin, who married Frances Virginia Child; Luke Hitchcock, who married Caroline Amelia Whipple; Edward Franklin, who married Frances Caroline Starkweather; Charlotte Hitchcock, who died young; Charlotte Hitchcock (the second of that name), who married Oren Aldrich Ballou; Louisa, who became the wife of Sylvanus Tingley; George Washington, whose first wife was Harriet Ada Perkins, and his second Caroline Eliza Harlowe; Lewis Jencks, who married Jennie McDonald; and Ella Eudora, who became the wife of Edward Foster Williams. To the marriage of Edward F. and Ella E. Williams there were born five children, viz.: Edward Miller, who died young; John McCoy, of Oxnard, Cal.; Augustus Libby, Roger and Louise Miller. Of these children the second son, John McC., married Lilian Cuthbert Hamilton, by whom he has a son, Roger, who represents the ninth generation of the family in America, on the father's side, and the tenth generation on the mother's side.

John McCoy Williams was educated at the Summit Military Academy and High School of Boston, after which he took a special course in Harvard College, preparing himself for his life work and study. He entered the employ of the American Beet Sugar Company at Norfolk, Neb., first as chemist and later as foreman, graduating through the various departments of their plant until he became superintendent. From there he was transferred to Chino, Cal., as superintendent. When the factory at Oxnard entered upon its second season he assumed its supervision. He has now entire charge of everything connected with the manufacturing department of the establishment, and has taken a prominent part in the general organization and affairs of the company. Endowed with inherited determination and decision, he has had opportunity to develop the same and has aided in the general development of the beet-sugar industry through many channels. Fair treatment and a wide knowledge of human nature have won for him the friendship of the many who are mutually interested with him in the success of the business, and a feeling of kindliness and good-will pervades all departments of the giant concern. His discernment has suggested many improvements in the construction of the factory, over those formerly employed at Norfolk, Neb., and Chino, Cal. As previously mentioned, he was the first man in the United States to successfully produce white sugar by perfecting and treating the lower products and mixing back to

obtain one standard of sugar; and was the first successful, if not the first superintendent in the United States.

The wife of John McCoy Williams was Lilian Cuthbert Hamilton, of New York, daughter of James G. Hamilton, who has been a prominent member of the Stock Exchange for the last twenty years, and, with his brother, C. K. Hamilton, was an original promoter of the beet-sugar industry. They were direct descendants of a great historical family of English and Scottish origin, dating as far back as the Earl of Leicester, 1190, a family of strong character, determination and integrity; and on the mother's side the well-known Virginia family of Cuthberts, much beloved and esteemed. The Hamilton brothers formed a connection with the Oxnards, who were identified with sugar-making in the east in the early days of the Fulton refinery in Brooklyn. The latter, with their wide and varied experience of years in the sugar business, together with Hamilton, made a combination of experience and capital, with the support of the Messrs. Cutting, of New York, men of financial standing and broad and liberal backers. Henry T. Oxnard and James G. Hamilton have held very prominent positions in the political world in protecting the industry, and are conspicuously identified with the American Beet Sugar Association of the United States and especially the California interests. Their efforts have been recognized and they will long be honored as pioneers of a most important industry. As a result of their labors, the Norfolk plant was followed by the building of the Grand Island factory in 1890, the Chino factory in 1890, Oxnard in 1898, and Rocky Ford, Colo., in 1900. Two years ago the consolidation of these factories took place and the American Beet Sugar Company was formed. With just protection, they will continue to build factories and enrich communities, of which we need no better example than is furnished by Oxnard, Cal. Mr. Hamilton, although not identified with the immediate course of operating, is secretary of the American Beet Sugar Company and a stockholder in the same. His son, Ernest C. Hamilton, superintendent of Chino, and son-in-law, J. McCoy Williams, superintendent of Oxnard, are both in official capacities as directing the affairs of the works in California. Augustus L. Williams, a brother of J. McCoy, was born in Summit, N. J., and educated in Stevens College, and is now one of the assistant superintendents at Oxnard. In 1900 he married Elsie Griswold Ely, of Brooklyn, N. Y., member of the prominent old Ely family of Connecticut. A younger brother, Roger Williams, is connected with the industry at Loveland, Colo., and married Miss Edith Woodruff, daughter of Colonel Woodruff, of San Francisco, formerly located on Governor's Island, New York. A sister, Louise M.

Williams, possessing great personality of character, is prominently recognized in society circles in Boston and New York, and is interested in the orders of Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution.

There is one grandson, Roger Williams, son of J. McCoy Williams.

L. HACHE. The succulent beet has long held its own as an important member of the vegetable kingdom, and as a sugar producer its claims for recognition are of long standing, but it has remained for Southern California to develop to the full the really valuable sweetness of this particular growth, and to place its merits substantially before the world. That any one man should devote his entire time for ten years or more to the study of any one vegetable, to exhaustively inquire into its habits, the soil in which it is best fostered and grown to maturity, and the cultivation requisite for its best interests, would strike the unthinking as odd. Yet so great is the demand for sugar production, and so great the care required for proper development, that the once humble beet may be said to now be the aristocrat among its fellows and to have withdrawn into an exclusiveness remote from its plebeian former associates, the onion, parsnip and others in the same grade of vegetable society.

If an authority on beets exists in the country, it is embodied in Mr. Hache, who devotes his entire time to a study of the peculiarities and possibilities of the beet. For ten years this earnest student has been superintendent of the agricultural department of the American Beet Sugar Company, at Grand Island, Oxnard and Chino, with headquarters at Oxnard. He carefully observes the methods adopted by the beet farmers of the localities, and has under him four assistants, or field men, whose duty it is to report weekly concerning the prevailing conditions. In turn Mr. Hache reports to the head office in San Francisco, and thus no lax methods are allowed to creep in, and improvement rather than deterioration is the result. The company owns three thousand acres of land at Oxnard alone, one-third of which is planted in beets.

To his primary interest in agriculture Mr. Hache owes his early training in his native land of France, where he was born in 1856, and where he lived until 1890. From his boyhood days he was taught to assist his father on the home farm, and he eventually engaged in farming on his own responsibility, with marked success. Consequently, upon immigrating to the United States, he renewed his association with the work for which he was best fitted by nature and acquirement, and at once found employment with the company, who have found his services of most conspicuous value.

ADOLFO CAMARILLO. The name of Camarillo carries with it the impression of vast stretches of land under one ownership, great agricultural undertakings in the early days of Ventura county, association with the illustrious mission fathers, and encounters with the red men of the plains. From the birth of that oft-recalled pioneer, Juan Camarillo, which occurred in the City of Mexico in 1812, California was destined to profit by his emigration from his native land in 1834. As one of a little colony that started out upon the sea in search of untried lands at Monterey, and that, becoming tired of winds and waves, moored their craft at San Diego, continuing their journey by land, he was filled with hope for a future of realized dreams.

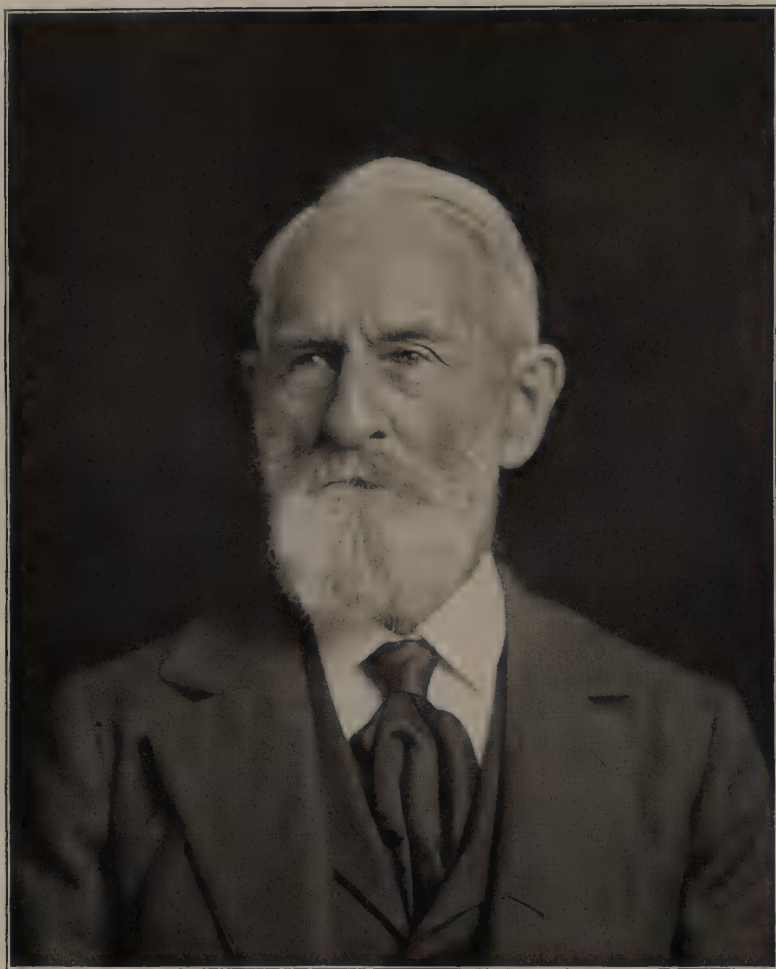
Departing from his companions at Santa Barbara, he became a trader with the Indians between San Francisco and San Diego, disposing of their wares and receiving currency therefor. The hospitable mission fathers gave him a room in which to lodge, and thither came the Indians and transacted their business. With the funds thus realized, amounting to \$3,000, he embarked upon a business venture, and opened a store in Santa Barbara, of which he was one of the first merchants. Eventually he removed to Ventura, where he constructed a large adobe house with twenty rooms, one of the first dwellings in the town. Gradually many lands came into his possession, and at the time of his death, December 4, 1880, he had a ranch of ten thousand acres at the head of Pleasant valley, eighteen miles east of Ventura. In the very early days the Bard and Camarillo families were on most friendly terms, and had many business transactions in common. The enormous ranch was left to his two sons, Adolfo and Juan E., and his town property of \$40,000 was left to his four daughters, namely: Adelaida, who is Mrs. A. C. Moraga, of Santa Barbara; Maria, Mrs. José de Arnaz, of Los Angeles; Aldegunda, wife of A. F. del Campo, of Ventura; and Arcadia, who married J. J. Mahoney, of San Francisco.

Since the elder Camarillo's death the ranch has not been divided, but is occupied and worked jointly by the two sons. Five thousand acres of the land are tillable. The principal staples raised are barley, beets and beans. The Oxnard branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad runs through the ranch, and Camarillo station is about a mile from the residence of each of the brothers. There is also a good store and post-office, and the Southern Pacific Milling Company has a warehouse on the grounds. Each of the brothers has a separate home, that of Adolfo having been erected in 1893, and still regarded as one of the most beautiful homes in Southern California. Its exterior and interior bear many traces of the workings of artistic natures, with a regard for harmony and convenience, accentu-

ated by modern improvements such as gas, hot and cold water, telephone and call bells. The hedges and lawns are an example of expert gardening, and the roads are invitingly hard, smooth and white. The home is presided over by Mrs. Isabel (Menchaca) Camarillo, who became the wife of Adolfo Camarillo in 1888. They have four children, Rosa, Eva, Isabel and Adolfo. In politics Mr. Camarillo is a Democrat, while in religion, like his ancestors for generations past, he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

CHARLES S. CLARKE. Descended from Scotch ancestry, the Clarke family has been represented in America ever since Colonel Clarke crossed the ocean in the Mayflower and settled at Northampton, where his body lies buried. From that day to this the family has not been without a representative in Northampton, and Charles S. Clarke was himself a native of the historic old town. However, he was reared principally in Kirkland, Ohio, where his father, Quartus Clarke, owned and operated a large mill. During the early '40s he and his brother Edward settled in Illinois, and there he engaged in teaching, for which his academic education had qualified him. Later, on account of ill health, he went south, and for a time was interested in a mercantile business in Memphis, Tenn. About 1848 he settled in Peoria, Ill., and began merchandising, but, deciding that a less confining occupation would be beneficial to his health, he disposed of his goods and bought a farm near Peoria. Eighteen months later he returned to the city, where he remained four years, meantime taking an active part in building the railroad (now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) running from Peoria to Ellenwood. A subsequent investment comprised a farm twenty-two miles from Peoria, and, settling upon the property, he became interested in raising fruits and general farming products. Meantime he also owned one of the first distilleries of Peoria, but after a time turned the business over to his sons, and they continued to operate the plant until the death of his son, Charles C. Clarke.

The marriage of Mr. Clarke, in Mentor, Lake county, Ohio, in 1846, united him with Miss Melissa M. Randall, a daughter of Elias and Mindwell (Corning) Randall, natives respectively of Rutland county, Vt., and New Hampshire. Her maternal grandfather, Col. Warren Corning, a pioneer of Ohio, purchased a large tract of land in Lake county and afterward sold it out in town lots, Mentor being established on the property. When a young man, Elias Randall settled in Mentor and bought the Corning homestead, where he conducted farm pursuits. His last days were spent in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Clarke, in Peoria, Ill., and his death occurred at seventy-seven years. His wife



A. C. Buffington

died in the same city at eighty-three years of age. Both were members of the Christian Church. Of their seven children, three are living, one son, Willard, being a large rancher and a resident of Los Angeles.

A member of a family of wealth and culture, Mrs. Clarke was given excellent advantages in her girlhood and was educated principally in the Ladies' Seminary at Painesville, Ohio. She made her home in Mentor until her marriage, when she left the old familiar surroundings to accompany her husband to Memphis, Tenn., and from there to Illinois in 1849. For many years she was prominently identified with the best society of Peoria, and it was a source of regret to her many friends there when, in 1891, the ill health of a daughter rendered a change of climate necessary. Thereupon she came to Los Angeles and has since made her home at No. 1124 West Adams street, where, surrounded by all the comforts which ample means and artistic tastes render possible, she is passing the evening of her noble and useful life. Only one of her children is with her, a daughter, Mary. The three sons remained in Peoria, where they have long been prominent citizens and successful financiers. Sumner and Chauncey D. are both now somewhat retired from active business cares, although the supervision of their large investments in Peoria engross much of their time. The second son, Charles C., who was head of the distillery and at one time mayor of Peoria, died in that city September 1, 1901. The eldest daughter, Lucy, is the wife of John K. Speed, of Memphis, Tenn.

From the time of establishing his residence in Peoria until his death, which occurred in November, 1890, Mr. Clarke was interested in the building up of the city, and many important enterprises owed their inception to his public spirit. His seventy-six years of life were busily, usefully and happily passed, and he exemplified in his daily conduct and his large charities the spirit of Masonry, of which he was a member. His interest in politics was not active, yet he kept in touch with matters pertaining to the public welfare and cast his ballot with the Republican party after its organization. Among the friends of himself and wife were some of the most influential people of Peoria, their literary tastes, breadth of knowledge, familiarity with art and fondness for all that enhances culture and uplifts the world making them welcomed guests in the most select circles. Among their friends was Col. Robert Ingersoll, in whose beliefs they thoroughly sympathized and whose warm friendship remained theirs until death. Another of their friends was Mrs. Bradley, whose gifts to Peoria in memory of her husband were so munificent as to attract the attention of the entire country. Many charitable organizations, rendered necessary by the rapid growth of the

city, received the benefit of their influence and personal contributions. The death of Mr. Clarke and the subsequent removal of his wife to Los Angeles was a source of regret to the pioneer circles of the city, among whose members they had long been honored and prominent.

A. C. BUFFINGTON. No more courageous and hopeful pioneer braved the dangers of the overland trail in 1850 than A. C. Buffington, at present a resident of Los Angeles, and resting from the ceaseless activity which characterized his earlier career in California, and rendered him one of the most eager developers of the latent resources of the state. No distinctive phase of pioneer life, no trials, victories or failures following upon the footsteps of these forerunners of western civilization, but have indelibly impressed their lessons upon his strong personality, and left as their handiwork a typical representative of the creators of the splendid harvests and general well-being of the land of the setting sun.

Although born in Meigs county, Ohio, March 15, 1820, Mr. Buffington was reared on Buffington Island, W. Va. This island, then one hundred and sixty acres in extent, but now a little larger, was the possession of the paternal grandfather, Joel Buffington, who spent the greater part of his life on it, and eventually died there. His son, Joseph, the father of A. C., was born in Hampshire county, Va., and subsequently came into the ownership of Buffington Island, which he devoted to farming and stock-raising. The first keel boat on the Ohio river was operated by him, and he navigated the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for several years. About 1837 he removed to Iowa (then known as Black Hawk's purchase), and located upon a farm near Wapello, Louisa county, where he engaged in farming until his death. His wife, Chloe (Harvey) Buffington, was born in Baltimore, Md., a daughter of William Harvey, a native of England, and later a resident of Baltimore, from which city he removed to the farm upon which he died in Virginia. Mrs. Buffington, who died in Iowa, was the mother of thirteen children, and all grew to maturity. Her youngest son, A. C., at the age of over eighty-one years, is now the only surviving member of the family, although the others lived to a good old age.

In his youth Mr. Buffington learned to farm on Buffington Island, and his education was obtained at the early subscription schools. In 1837 he accompanied the family to Iowa, the journey being made by wagon through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and they crossed the Mississippi river at Burlington. He remained on the home farm in Louisa county, Iowa, until twenty-three years old, and assisted in breaking the crude land and developing its hidden richness. As an independent venture he took up a

farm at Pella, Marion county, Iowa, which he sold in 1846 to the first Holland settlers of the neighborhood. Another farm improved by him was in the vicinity of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and upon this he lived until he came to California in 1850. In the spring of 1850 a crowd started across the plains with ox-teams, going up the Platte on the north side, crossing the Sweet-water and on to Salt Lake City, where Mr. Buffington saw and heard Brigham Young. They then continued their journey by way of the Humboldt and Carson rivers, and came down Bear river to Sacramento, the trip having consumed five months. On the way they had several skirmishes with the Indians, and lost one man and nearly all of the cattle. Mr. Buffington at once went to the Rough and Ready mines on Deer creek, a branch of the Yuba, where he engaged in placer mining for seven years with considerable success. He then went to Marin county and bought a dairy farm, and for ten years manufactured butter for the San Francisco market. In 1867 he located in San Luis Obispo county, between Cambria and Cayucos, originally owning six hundred and forty acres, to which he added until he had two thousand acres. This fine property was devoted to the dairy and stock-raising business for fifteen years, after which he settled in Orange county, near Newport Corners, and bought another farm. Two years later, in 1884, he removed to Los Angeles and built a fine residence on the University addition, in which he lived for a time, and afterwards settled upon a farm of twenty acres near Burbank. Eventually he permanently settled in Los Angeles, where he is well and favorably known, and has taken a prominent part in the city's growth and prosperity. He still owns twelve hundred acres of land in San Luis Obispo county, and his farm near Burbank.

Mr. Buffington was married in Louisa county, Iowa, to Amanda Layton, a native of Ohio, and who died in Marin county, Cal. She was the mother of ten children: Ceres, who became Mrs. Osgood, died in Marin county, Cal.; Ruth, who is now Mrs. Kuffel, lives in San Bernardino; Marrietta, who is now Mrs. Hill, resides in San Luis Obispo county; Martha, who is Mrs. Fletcher, lives in Kern county; Quincy, who is a dairy rancher, lives in San Luis Obispo county; Louisa died in Marin county when quite young; Isabella also died young; Amanda died in Marin county before attaining her majority; Anne E. became Mrs. Everett, and died in San Luis Obispo county; and Amelia died in infancy. A second marriage was contracted by Mr. Buffington in Marin county, Cal., with Mary E. Chamberlain, who was born in Idaho (where the old Oregon trail crossed the Snake river), where her parents stopped temporarily on their journey to join the pioneers of Oregon.

Her father, Aaron Chamberlain, was murdered in 1849 while returning with considerable money from San Francisco. His watch was recovered by his widow many years later in Oregon and she wore it till her death in San José, Cal. Of the second marriage of Mr. Buffington there were twelve children, viz.: Grant, who was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting, and who was a student at the university; Thomas Dick, who is living in San Luis Obispo county; Winfield Scott, Ida and Mary, all of whom died in San Luis Obispo county; Grace, who lives in Los Angeles; Celia, who died young; Abram, who is deceased; Charles; Harvey, of San Luis Obispo; Olive Lay and Lillian Gertrude. Charles, Olive Lay and Lillian are living at home. Five of the children died of diphtheria within eleven days in San Luis Obispo county.

During the war Mr. Buffington was an Abolitionist and Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. He is now a Prohibitionist, and while in Marin county served on the board of supervisors. While living in Iowa he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, later was noble grand of Harmony Lodge at Rough and Ready, and is now a member of Cayucos Lodge No. 300. He is a member of the Church of the Nazarene.

O. P. COOK. The ranching interests of the Santa Clara valley are ably represented by Mr. Cook, who is a man of progressive spirit and keeps abreast with all the developments made in agricultural matters in his community. He was born in Connersville, Ind., February 10, 1860, and grew to manhood on a farm near that place. On attaining his majority he determined to seek a livelihood beyond the Rocky mountains. October, 1881, found him in California, his first location being at Coleta, just west of Santa Barbara, where he leased the Santa Barbara nursery from Joseph Sexton. At the expiration of seven years the nursery was transferred to the Sexton ranch in the Santa Clara valley of the south, where it was conducted for several years on an extensive scale. From fifty to seventy-five acres were in young trees, furnishing both deciduous and citrus fruit stock. For some years this was the only nursery in Ventura county and its business was large and important.

In 1890 Mr. Cook bought forty-two acres comprising a part of the Kile ranch near Montalvo. Resuming the nursery business in his new location, he set out forty acres in nursery stock. For ten years he continued in the same industry, but in 1900, deciding another venture would prove more profitable, he took out his trees and began to raise Lima beans, with sixteen inches of rainfall, crops averaging one ton to the acre. In addition to the cultivation of his own land, he



Mary A. Ashley

has leased the Truesdale ranch, which gives him control of one hundred and sixty acres. It has been his aim to maintain a high class of improvements on his ranch, which he is ambitious to bring to an ideal state of cultivation. Its value is improved by a well three hundred feet deep, which supplies the entire neighborhood with water.

The marriage of Mr. Cook occurred December 30, 1890, and united him with Miss Maude L. White, of Ventura, Cal. When a mere child she was orphaned by the death of her parents, Benjamin and Margaret White, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. In religion she is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, while fraternally she is an active worker in the Rebekah Lodge, to which Mr. Cook also belongs, as he does also to Ventura Lodge No. 201, I. O. O. F. In politics he has been a lifelong adherent to the principles of the Republican party, and is in thorough sympathy with its doctrines. For individuals and for the government as well, he believes in the policy of expansion. When he came to California it was with no means or friends, but through his persevering industry for twenty or more years he has risen to a position of honor among the people of Ventura county.

MRS. MARY A. ASHLEY. To enumerate the many enterprises in Santa Barbara which have been started and placed on a substantial footing by Mrs. Mary A. Ashley, and to deservedly credit her with the forethought and business ability so readily recognized by those who are familiar with her undertakings, is to follow the untiring steps of a woman animated by the most kindly and humanitarian motives, and gifted with a knowledge of what is needful in a large city to insure comparative comfort in illness, pleasure and profit in health, and sanitary conditions for people in whatsoever walk of life.

The traditions of her people and the early surrounding influences of her life were such as to inspire Mrs. Ashley with broad ideas of existence. Born into the Morrille family January 5, 1819, at Sutton, Caledonia county, Vt., she is of French and English descent. Her father, Dr. Jacob C. Morrille, was a graduate physician, and was a native of Runnymede, N. H. For many years he engaged in practice in Sutton, Vt., but in 1837 located in Hennepin, Putnam county, Ill., and later in Magnolia, Ill. In those early days the claims of civilization were not exorbitant among the pioneers, many crude customs prevailed, which would hardly come up to the expectations of the disciples of medicine at the present time. For his medical services in Vermont, Dr. Morrille received as remuneration all manner of produce, sheep, cattle, maple sugar and wool, having indeed little

use for money, except for the tax collector and the United States government, which disposed of profits to the extent of twenty-five cents for a single postage stamp. There were no matches, and on every hearth was kept a continual fire. The life of this pioneer physician was brightened by the companionship of his wife, formerly Mary Baker, who was born in Westminster, Mass., a daughter of John Baker, also of Massachusetts, and in later life was owner of a carding and woolen mill at Barre, Vt. Mrs. Morrille, who came to California in 1870, and died in 1881 at the age of eighty-five years, was the mother of three children, all girls of whom Mrs. Ashley is the only one living.

The education of Mary A. Morrille was acquired at Lyndon Academy in Vermont, and at the age of twenty years she came to Illinois. The journey thence was accomplished in a rather tedious way, and quite at variance with present day methods of transportation. November 1st the family started by stage to Montpelier, then by stage to Burlington, by steamer to White Hall, to Buffalo by way of the canal, and by steamer to Cleveland. An intention to reach the Ohio river by way of the Ohio canal was frustrated, owing to the fact that the canal was frozen over, and they were therefore obliged to finish the route to Illinois by stage to Ohio, steamer to St. Louis, then up the Illinois river to Hennepin, the head of navigation. One wonders how a Wall street speculator would like to spend his time globe circling at this rate of speed.

The marriage of Miss Morrille and Dr. James B. Ashley occurred at Hennepin, June 12, 1839. Dr. Ashley was born in Windsor county, Vt., a son of Jonathan Ashley, who was a native of Massachusetts, and one of the first settlers of Barnard, Vt. He was a farmer by occupation, and married a Miss Osborn, who was born in Vermont. Dr. Ashley was educated at Dartmouth and Castleton Medical School from which he in due time graduated. In 1839 he located in Illinois, and resided in Magnolia, Putnam county, and in Livingston county, owning nearly two sections of land. He lived in Magnolia until coming to California. Owing to failing health he removed to Santa Barbara in 1869, where he built a residence, bought land, loaned money, and lived in the enjoyment of his beautiful adopted town until his death, January 28, 1876, at the age of three score and ten years. He was a Republican in politics, a physician of ability, and a man of high moral standing in the communities in which he lived.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Ashley has continued to live in Santa Barbara, her time more than occupied with the management of her property, of which she possesses a considerable amount, and in the prosecution of those philanthropic enterprises for which she is so well

known. She is a spiritualist in religion, and a Republican in politics. About thirteen years ago her fertile brain evolved the project of building the Cottage Hospital, which, without her, would never have been the city pride and model institution that it is to-day. She organized some of the women of Santa Barbara into a hospital association of which she was made president, and which position she continued to hold for ten years, or until the then erected institution was self-sustaining. By means of entertainments and other devices, general interest and donations from those who thoroughly sympathized with her in her work, the money was raised, and the erection began. To-day the Cottage Hospital has a reputation all over the state, and has no superior in its equipment and general management. Another improvement in the city directly traceable to the energy and executive ability of Mrs. Ashley is the city library, for which she had long felt a necessity, and which she ardently worked to institute and maintain. Numerous other undertakings of equal merit and equal universal utility are also the result of her insight and practicability, and it is conceded that her accomplishments in this California town are of the most substantial and lasting kind.

DON GASPAR OREÑA. The life which this narrative sketches began in the pueblo de Oreña, province Sautander, Spain. The home in which the boyhood years of the Spanish youth were passed was one typical of old-world civilization, culture and refinement. The father, Don Lorenzo de Oreña, was a merchant of Cadiz and a captain in the Spanish army during the Napoleonic era. The mother, Dona Maria de Escandon de la Guerra, was a daughter of Juan de la Guerra, a wealthy Spaniard whose life was one of leisure and of participation in the larger movements where the arts and sciences reign and culture abounds.

When only sixteen years of age Don Gaspar Oreña began a life of travel and adventure. A sailing vessel bound from Cadiz for New York had him as a passenger, and from New York he went to Boston, where he boarded the ship Delaware for the Sandwich Islands, via Cape Horn. In five months the islands were reached, and three months later he boarded a ship bound for Monterey, Cal. In this way, while a mere lad, he gained a broad knowledge of men and countries that has since proved helpful to him. The fall of 1840 found him in Santa Barbara, where for a time he visited an uncle. At the suggestion of his uncle he secured a clerkship with a large mercantile establishment in Mexico, but the climate proved unhealthful and he returned to Santa Barbara in two and one-half years. His next employment was as supercargo of the barque Guipuzcoana, owned by Don José Antonio Aguirre, and for about five years

he was engaged in trading between California and South American ports, carrying hides and tallow south and returning with a cargo of merchandise. When gold was discovered in California, the Don sold his vessel, and Mr. Oreña engaged in trading on his own account. In 1852 he bought the Rancho de la Espada at Point Conception, comprising fifteen thousand acres, and this land he stocked with cattle, an enterprise that brought him large returns in subsequent years. Meantime other ranches were added to his property, including San Julian ranch of forty-eight thousand acres, which he had bought from the estate of Don José de la Guerra. Indeed at one time his landed possessions aggregated fifty leagues and the brands he adopted were to be seen on cattle throughout that entire country. His herds constantly increased, and the prudent oversight of the business brought excellent financial returns.

Hard times came and his losses were heavy, but he has managed his affairs so that he has gained a competency. Though since 1887 Mr. Oreña has made San Francisco his home principally, his interests in Southern California are so great that necessarily much of his time is spent in this part of the state. Included in his possessions are twenty-five residences which he built in Los Angeles, between Sixth and Seventh, Hope and Flower streets; an entire block of business houses on State street, Santa Barbara; ranches in Ventura and San Luis Obispo counties; Los Alamos rancho, Santa Barbara county, comprising five thousand acres; and Cuyama Rancho No. 1, aggregating twenty-two thousand acres, in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties; besides various other valuable properties in Southern California. In the management of all of this property he is ably assisted by his sons. The eldest son, Leopoldo de Oreña, was, until his death in 1900, manager of his father's large business interests in Santa Barbara. The second son, Dario, is now superintendent of the ranch here; Orestes is an attorney in San Francisco, while Arthur superintends his father's Santa Barbara interests. A daughter, Anita, died at twenty-four years of age; Serena Rosa is the wife of Wm. De Koch, of San Francisco, and Acacia T., the youngest of the family, resides with her father at No. 779 Geary street, San Francisco. Mr. Oreña's wife, whom he married in 1854, was Senorita Maria Antonia de la Guerra, daughter of Capt. Don José Antonio de la Guerra.

Notwithstanding the accident of birth in a foreign country and of foreign parentage, Don Gaspar Oreña is a patriotic American, intensely loyal to the country of his adoption, and a firm believer in the perpetuity of our national institutions, over which the stars and stripes shall forever float. In his political preference, he is a Democrat. It has never been his desire to oc-

cupy public office, and the only position he ever accepted was that of supervisor of Santa Barbara county, in which capacity he served for six years. During all of this time he refused to accept any remuneration for his services, it being his desire that he might donate, gratuitously, to his country whatever of help it was possible to give. Personally he possesses the proud spirit which is his by inheritance from a long line of aristocratic Spanish ancestors, but with it are combined a geniality of disposition and kindness of heart that have won and retained the friendship of his American associates.

FRANKLIN A. COREY. The foreman of the Limonera rancho, which is situated near Santa Paula, Ventura county, came to California in the fall of 1886 from Rockford, Ill., of which city he is a native and near which as a boy he roamed over his grandfather's estate or assisted in tilling the soil of the farm. His father, Alonzo Corey, was a native of New York, but as early as 1828 settled at Edgar, Clark county, Ill., and in 1835 removed to the undeveloped regions of Winnebago county, same state. As the population of the county increased his land rose in value, and his influence also became more apparent. A believer in Republican principles, he was frequently called upon to occupy positions of local trust, and was a prominent man in his community.

In Chicago, Ill., in 1872, Franklin A. Corey married Miss Mary Van Sickler, a native of Canada. In the fall of 1886 he came to the Pacific coast. Settling in the Santa Clara Valley of the South, for eleven years he devoted his attention to raising lima beans, and during part of that time had four hundred acres planted in this vegetable. For several years he had charge of a part of the old Herold rancho, four hundred acres of which were planted in walnuts. Since coming to California he has made the raising of walnuts and beans his specialties. In 1899 he became associated with the Limonera rancho, of which he was made general foreman in February, 1900, and still continues in this position.

At this writing Mr. Corey owns two hundred and fifty bee hives on the Santa Clara river bottom. In 1897 about six tons of honey were produced, and during succeeding years the yield has also been gratifying. Fearing the ravages of the frosts, in 1899 he placed five thousand coal baskets in the company's orchards, thirty-seven to an acre, and on cold nights these were burned, making the entire orchard from six to ten degrees warmer and thus escaping the frosts. At this writing the company has ten thousand baskets on the ranch. He has learned that "eternal vigilance is the price of success," so never abates in the unwearied care given the ranch and neglects

not even the smallest detail. In politics he is an interested worker in behalf of the Republican party.

A. M. COX. That neat hostelry in Santa Maria, known as the Hart hotel, has an enviable reputation among traveling men and the general public as a place where one may comfortably abide for a day or week and miss nothing from the conveniences usually to be found only in larger cities. The proprietor, Mr. Cox, is ever alert to meet any requirement on the part of his guests. By his ready tact and accommodating spirit he wins many friends while catering to the comforts of his guests.

Mr. Cox is a native of Sarcoxie, Jasper county, Mo., and was born in 1870. His parents, A. W. and Mary A. (Powers) Cox, natives, respectively, of Hocking county, Ohio, and Missouri, now reside in Santa Maria, Cal. The grandfather, Lewis Cox, was a native of Maryland, and in early manhood moved to Ohio, where he married Anna Bradford, a native of that state. After some time spent upon a farm in Hocking county he moved to Iowa and settled on a farm in Van Buren county. Still later he established his home in Clark county, Mo., and there his death occurred. Afterward Mrs. Cox came to California, where she was married to Dr. Charles Shaug, a pioneer of Santa Maria. During March, 1872, her son, A. W. Cox, arrived in Santa Maria and at once settled on a farm near the town. At this writing he owns four hundred and forty acres of land, much of which is under cultivation. A staunch Republican in politics, he served for four years as postmaster of Santa Maria, and three times has been elected county supervisor, in which office he is still serving. In his family there are three sons: A. M., A. E. and C. B.

For the greater part A. M. Cox secured his education in Carthage, Mo., of whose high school he is a graduate. This education was supplemented by a business course in a college in Santa Barbara, after which he served as deputy postmaster at Santa Maria for five years and engaged in the transfer business for three years. With R. L. Jones as partner, in 1898 he opened the Hart hotel. After a time he purchased his partner's interest, and has since been sole proprietor and manager. Under his supervision the hotel has gained an established reputation as a first-class house, and is fitted out with modern conveniences, including sample rooms and bathrooms. Mr. Cox married Emma, daughter of George Sharp, engineer of the Santa Maria waterworks, and they have a son, Stacy V., a bright and interesting boy.

Progressive in thought and action, Mr. Cox has stood for the furthering of the best interests of his town and the encouraging of its enterprises. In politics he is a Republican and fra-

ternally is associated with the Elks at San Luis Obispo and the Knights of Pythias at Santa Maria. He enjoys the respect of those who know him and is accounted a success in his chosen occupation.

HON. JOHN CROSS. As one of those whose financial ability has placed him in touch with the splendid opportunities of Los Angeles, Hon. John Cross is recognized as a promoter of the city's welfare. Like most men who have risen on their own merit, the youth of Mr. Cross was not exempt from trial and responsibility, and he gained his first impressions of life from the practical surroundings of a farm. A native of Clarkston, Oakland county, Mich., he was born October 15, 1842, a son of John and Catharine (Riley) Cross, natives, respectively, of Somersetshire, England, and New York state. The first American representative of the family was the paternal grandfather, George, also born in Somersetshire, and who, upon immigrating to America, settled near Syracuse, N. Y. Afterwards he removed to Oakland, Mich., of which region he was a pioneer, and where he plied his trade of wheelwright with considerable success; his last days, however, were spent in Syracuse. John Cross was a farmer in Michigan, but removed to Ogle county, Ill., near Lightsville, where his death occurred the same year. His wife, who died when her son John was five years of age, was the mother of seven children, three living, John being the youngest.

In 1854 John Cross, then twelve years of age, removed to Ogle county, Ill., and settled with his brother, Philip, on a farm near Lightsville. The two brothers entered upon a life of ceaseless activity, and, in addition to general farming, operated a threshing machine all over the county. Four years afterwards the younger brother removed to Missouri, the journey from Tipton to Springfield, a distance of one hundred and eighty-five miles, being accomplished by stage coach. In Springfield he engaged in the mercantile business. At the time of secession he was a member of the state militia, armed and equipped for service. Upon being ordered into camp by Governor Jackson, the company split into two factions according to their sympathies, and the Union boys kept the arms. Mr. Cross went to St. Louis, and after the company was recruited he was made captain of Company M, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Wilson Creek, Boonville and Lexington, and then went to Arkansas in pursuit of Price and Shelby. After being mustered out at the end of three years, Mr. Cross was made captain of Company I, Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry, and from then on saw constant service, thirty-two days being passed in the saddle during Price's raid, during which time he did not experience the luxury

of taking his clothes off. For the last six months of the war he was stationed on the plains in pursuit of the Indians, and was present at the Indian council in October of 1865, held on the present site of Wichita, Kans.

After being mustered out of service in November of 1865, at Leavenworth, Kans., Mr. Cross returned to Illinois and engaged in the mercantile business at Winnebago. In 1869 he went to Arkansas and became interested in the hotel at Hot Springs. In 1871 he shifted his fortunes to Little Rock and started a livery business, at the same time receiving the United States mail contract for four years. This was the beginning of a stage experience which, from the standpoint of extent and general usefulness, has few counterparts in the west. The general knowledge of Mr. Cross and the resources at his command permitted his entering bids on as many as fourteen hundred routes at one time, and he put in lines throughout Arkansas, Missouri, Indian Territory, Kansas, Colorado, Mississippi and Texas. In Little Rock he constructed the first street car line in the town, completed in 1877, his bid having been chosen out of three submitted. After completion this road was operated by him for eight years, and at the same time built and operated the first street car line in Lexington, Ky.

Owing to impaired health, Mr. Cross sought relaxation from his numerous interests and came to Los Angeles in 1886. Once under the magic spell of climatic and other inducements, he disposed of his interests the other side of the Rockies by telegraph, and with Major Bonebrake bought the Santa Barbara street car line. Under the stroke of his enterprise the system was materially enlarged and extended to the Mission and towards the Cottage Hospital. After selling this road he built the narrow gauge Los Angeles & Glendale road, and afterwards, with Mr. Kerns and friends, organized the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad, of which he was president and general manager, as well as half owner. The road extended to Pasadena and Altadena, and was twenty-five miles in extent, and eventually came into the possession of Mr. Kerns. Mr. Cross then turned his attention to the organization of the Ventura & Ojai Valley Railroad, between Ventura and Nordhoff, a distance of eighteen miles, and after placing it on a paying basis disposed of it to speculators. Since then he has been working on the construction of the Sacramento & San Joaquin Railroad, a standard gauge fifty-two miles long, running up the Sacramento valley, for which the right of way has already been secured. Mr. Cross is the president of the company, and the work of construction will begin in the fall of 1902. In addition to other responsibilities, he is interested in the Pacific Coast United States Mail and Express Company, and is associated with his



W. J. Lucas

nephew, A. P. Cross, in the United States mail service in Dallas, Tex., and Colorado Springs, besides holding stock in several stage and mail routes in California, one running between Amedee and Fort Bidwell, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, and one a hundred miles in length between Alturas and Amedee. In April, 1902, Mr. Cross organized and incorporated the Vallejo, Benicia & Napa Valley Railroad Company, which includes the franchises in all three cities, and contemplates connecting the same by electric lines. Mr. Cross is president of the company.

The delightful home of Mr. Cross, located on the Loma drive, in Colina park, is presided over by Mrs. Cross, formerly Laura L. Diver, a native of Ohio, and whose family settled in Lewis county, Mo., in 1854. Mrs. Cross had two brothers in the Civil war; of these Leroy met his death while fighting for his country, and Amor attained to the rank of captain. As a staunch Republican Mr. Cross has rendered valuable service to his party in Southern California, and during 1897 served as a member of the Legislature from the Seventy-fifth district. He was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and though urged to stand for office in 1898, refused on the plea of business cares. He is prominent in Grand Army of the Republic affairs, and is a member of the Bartlett Logan Post of Los Angeles, and during his residence in Winnebago, Ill., was commander of the post the year after its organization. He is a member of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Cross is possessed of those sterling personal attributes which secure business success and which win for him also the confidence and good will of all who appreciate his valuable services in the upbuilding of his adopted city.

W. T. LUCAS, M. D. The professional fortunes of Dr. Lucas have been closely identified with the history of Santa Maria, for he has witnessed, since coming here October 16, 1879, the rise in the general interest in the town, the erection of nearly all the houses and buildings, and the starting of the enterprises which have brought it to its present prosperous condition. In the mean time his skill as a surgeon and physician has been amply rewarded, and from the early days up to the present time he has been confidently consulted by a large portion of the population, who are rarely disappointed at his disposition of their cases.

A native of Buchanan county, Mo., Dr. Lucas was born March 18, 1850, a son of George G. Lucas, who was born in Ohio and reared in Indiana, and Sallie (Thomas) Lucas, a native of Kentucky, and at present living at Madison, Cal. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1864 migrated to Montana, with "prairie schoom-

ers," a hundred head of cattle, and considerable freight. At the time, W. T., who was but a boy, rode astride the hurricane deck of a mule. The family settled in Deer Lodge valley and conducted a butter and cheese dairy until 1868, when they disposed of their interests and removed to near Woodland, Yolo county, Cal., where the father died in 1899. W. T. Lucas was educated in the public schools of Woodland, and in Hesperian College, and for a time taught school in Yolo and Solano counties. In 1874 he entered the Medical College of the Pacific, at San Francisco, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1876. For the following two and a half years he practiced at Woodland, Yolo county, and while there had charge of the hospital, and held a professorship in Hesperian College, after which he took up his temporary residence in Guadalupe, Santa Barbara county. While there he served as county physician until his removal to Santa Maria in 1884.

From time to time Dr. Lucas has come into the possession of considerable property, owning a quarter-section ranch and various town lots besides the residence property which he purchased in 1887. In Sacramento county, in 1879, he married Lulu Maupin, daughter of William Maupin, who was killed during his service in the Civil war. To Dr. and Mrs. Lucas have been born two children, Lee Forman and Oreon S. The former, who is twenty-one years of age, has just finished a course of study in Boone's Academy at Berkeley, and will enter Stanford University, with the intention of preparing for the practice of medicine. Oreon S., a daughter of eighteen, is at present in school at Oakland, Cal. Dr. Lucas is a Democrat in politics, and was a candidate for the legislature in 1884, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He is prominent in fraternal circles, is an enthusiastic Mason and has the most extensive Masonic library in Southern California. He is a Master Mason of the lodge at Guadalupe, has been a member of the grand lodge for several years, and belongs to the San Luis Obispo Chapter No. 62, R. A. M., and the San Luis Commandery No. 27, K. T. He was past grand master of the state in 1896-97. He is also associated with several benevolent lodges, and is prominent in promoting the cause of education.

CAPT. CHARLES C. DE RUDIO. The genealogy of the de Rudio family is traced back to the twelfth century, when Hercules Nosadanus was knighted by Frederick II. and assumed the title Count Hercules de Rudio. Three centuries prior to the raising of the family to the nobility, a Roman patrician, Hercules, went to Belluno, Italy, as governor under Otto the Great, who was the great-grandson of Charlemagne, and from that time for a period of

three hundred years his descendants held authority as governors until Hercules was raised to the title of count. Captain de Rudio's grandfather, Hercules, was jurisdicent count under the empire of Austria, and at the time the revolution of 1796 broke out in Italy he declared himself in favor of the French when the French troops entered Italy. From that day to this the family has always been found on the side of movements for the freedom and independence of all races. The father, Hercules, was born in the state of Venice, Italy, in 1792, and died there in 1874, at the age of eighty-three, having survived all of his generation. During the revolution of 1831 he gave his influence to the movement, following the example of his father. There were seven sons and seven daughters in his family, but only three daughters are living, while of all the sons Captain de Rudio alone survives. The title of count has descended to him, but, titles not being in harmony with the spirit of American independence, he prefers to be known by his military title of captain. His mother was a daughter of Count Fortunato de Domini, a colonel in the Austrian army; she died in 1865 in Italy.

In the ancient city of Belluno, state of Venice, Italy, Charles Camillo de Rudio was born August 26, 1832. Taking up professional studies in 1845, he entered the Austrian Military Academy of Milan, where he was thoroughly grounded in military tactics and the science of war. During the revolution of 1848 he joined the Venetian Legion of the *Caccatori della alpi* in Venice, but left it in March of 1849 in order to join Garibaldi's Legion in Rome. With that command he served at the front and in various sieges. However, the fall of the Roman Republic and the capture of that city by the French forced him into exile, and he traveled through different European countries. While in England he was married, in Surry county, to Miss Eliza Boothe, a member of a very old family of Nottingham. Her father, William, was a son of William Boothe, Sr., both manufacturers and merchants, while her mother, Jane, who is now eighty-one years of age, was born in Nottingham, her father, John Stuarts, having removed there from Scotland. There were three brothers and one sister in the Boothe family, the latter (Mrs. de Rudio) being the only one in America. Of her marriage to Captain de Rudio four children were born, namely: Hercules A., a graduate of Faribault (Minn.) College and now a mining engineer in Honduras, Central America; Roma Elizabeth, Mrs. Scott, of Los Angeles; Italia Louisa, wife of Lieut. S. E. Adair, of Los Angeles, and Charlotta America, who resides with her parents at No. 1034 South Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

When the Civil war opened in America Captain de Rudio began to be intensely interested

in the struggle, his sympathies from the first being with the Union in its effort to free the slaves. He became a member of the Emancipation Society in London, and as soon as possible crossed the ocean to enlist in the army, arriving in this country early in 1864. On the 25th of August, that year, he became a member of Company A, Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders, and later was commissioned lieutenant in the Second United States colored troops. His next assignment was with Company D at Fort Meyer, Fla., whence he was ordered to the mouth of the Caloosahatchie to guard the post at that point. A later transfer was to Fort Meyer, Fla. There one of the videttes was captured by the Confederates, but managed to make his way back to Lieutenant de Rudio, who made preparations to defend the depot as long as possible and then, if need be, destroy it by fire. The next morning the Confederates appeared in a mangrove road, three miles distant. However, they were soon observed to be making a precipitous retreat, the gunboat Honduras having fortunately made its appearance. A few days later Lieutenant de Rudio was complimented upon his tactful conduct at the time. He was anxious to participate in the expedition, but was ordered to remain at his post with thirty-six men. On the return of the expedition he was ordered to Fort Meyer, where he was notified that the post was to be abandoned and he had been selected to remain, with a detachment of twenty-five picked men, for the purpose of destroying the fort after the troops and the property had been conveyed to a safe distance, these precautions being taken on account of the enemy being in the vicinity. With his men the lieutenant carried out orders, and then followed the others away. January 5, 1866, he was mustered out at Key West, Fla. So satisfactory had been his service that General Newton recommended him for promotion to captain, but the recommendation was not carried out.

General Grant, while secretary of war ad interim, appointed Lieutenant de Rudio a second lieutenant in the regular army August 31, 1867, and the latter reported to his regiment at Louisville, Ky., March following. Soon afterward Major-General George H. Thomas selected him to go to Lebanon, Ky., with fifty picked mounted infantry for the purpose of enforcing the civil rights bills and the revenue laws. He arrested the first Klu-Klux in Kentucky. In April, 1869, he was relieved of these arduous duties and ordered to Louisville, thence to Atlanta, Ga., for consolidation with the Sixteenth Infantry. April 17 he was on waiting orders, but the same day received a telegram from the adjutant-general of the Department of the Cumberland (General Whipple), ordering him to report without delay to his headquarters, he having been



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recommended by General Thomas for transfer to the cavalry. July 14, 1869, he was assigned to the Seventh Cavalry, and soon was ordered to join his new regiment in camp near Fort Hays. From that time until 1889 he participated in the various campaigns of his regiment, chiefly in the west. During a part of this time he was in camp near the present site of Cawker City, Kans., and on leaving was tendered by the people of the valley a vote of thanks for his tireless services in their behalf, also was presented with a paper bearing testimony to his labors, signed by all the citizens. It had been his custom, whenever new people came there to settle, to tender them an escort of soldiers as guards until they had a house built and were in a position to defend themselves in case of attack by the Indians. Stockmen with droves of cattle were also furnished with escorts.

When the battle of Little Big Horn occurred Lieutenant de Rudio was cut off from his command, and his narrow escape from death brought his name into prominence throughout the entire country at that time. This battle occurred in Montana June 25 and 26, 1876, the white forces being under command of General Custer, lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh United States cavalry. During the retreat which the American soldiers were hurriedly making, he returned for a guidon, and in this way became separated from the command and within range of the Indian guns. Indeed, had it not been for a thick growth of shrubbery, he would have been instantly killed. As he struggled up the steep south bank of the creek, pulling his horse up after him, he saw hundreds of Indians, shooting at the retreating soldiers, who had crossed the Little Big Horn river and reached the hills, thus cutting the lieutenant entirely off from his comrades. Perceiving that he was lost, he determined to cut his way through the Indians, but, as he prepared to mount, an Indian fired at him. The bullet struck the horse, followed by other bullets, which killed the animal. To save his life the lieutenant made a jump for the creek, dropped under the bank, just escaping the balls that he heard whizzing over his head. The appearance of Captain Bennteen's column in the distance caused a dispersion of the Indians and enabled the lieutenant to seek the underbrush for hiding. However, his troubles were by no means over. A record of his hairbreadth escapes during the night that followed could not be presented within the limits of our space. Suffice it to say that his thoughts often turned to his beloved family, whom in his extremity he felt he would never again behold; and with what love and longing his heart dwelt upon them during the dark hours of the perilous night only those similarly situated could understand. About three o'clock on the morning of the 27th he reached the camp of the soldiers and

was safe at last. He later participated in the famous campaign of the Nez Percés. September 30, 1877, he was promoted to the office of captain, and participated in all the engagements and services of his regiment.

At the time of the opening of Oklahoma, in April, 1889, Captain de Rudio was at Fort Sill. In 1892 he went to Fort Riley, Kans., and from August, 1893, until October 5, 1895, was at Fort Lane and Houston, Tex. While at Fort Byer, N. M., he was retired by reason of having reached the age limit, sixty-four years, the date of his retirement being August 26, 1896. He came at once to California, and after eighteen months in San Diego settled in Los Angeles, where he has since resided. He is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Southern California Association, Loyal Legion. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has been an advocate of Republican principles, espousing that party as soon as he came to the country and had studied the principles for which Abraham Lincoln stood. A brave defender of our nation's welfare, he represents the highest type of our adopted citizenship, courageous and resourceful in war, and public-spirited and progressive as a private citizen.

THOMAS GAVEN GABBERT. During the long period of his residence in Ventura county Mr. Gabbert has been closely identified with its agricultural interests and has aided in the development of its material resources. On coming to California in 1883 he settled at Saticoy, and it was not until 1892 that he established his home near El Rio, where he has since acquired extensive and important interests. A large acreage of his farm is devoted to lima beans and beets, for which the soil of this locality is admirably adapted. In addition, he is engaged in grain and stock raising. These various enterprises, together with the ownership of some mining interests, combine to make him a very busy man.

The parents of Mr. Gabbert were Jacob and Mary Jane Gabbert, natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana, and for many years residents of Madison county, Iowa. It was there that Thomas G. was born, January 11, 1854, and his early boyhood was passed on the home farm, his education being secured in the schools of Winterset and Keokuk, Iowa. At the age of twenty-one he started out for himself and since then he has followed farming and kindred pursuits. His first years of independent work were in Iowa, but since 1883 he has made his home in California. His attention has been given so closely to the development of his place that he has had no leisure for participation in public affairs. Nevertheless, it is his aim to keep posted concerning the problems before the nation and to do his duty as a loyal and law-abiding

citizen. His father was a Republican and he was trained in the faith of that party, to which he still adheres. At this writing he holds office as supervisor of the fifth district of Ventura county. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order.

In Madison county, Iowa, February 27, 1879, occurred the marriage of Mr. Gabbert to Miss Ella Peters, daughter of A. M. and Jane Peters, who came to California in 1882. To this union the following-named children were born: Myron H., John Raymond, Boyd E., Richard Clarence, Harry and Thomas Arthur.

COL. RICHARD VARICK DODGE. The Dodge family traces its lineage to Holland-Dutch ancestry. Henry Dodge, who was the son of an officer of the Revolution, was born in New York state and became a pioneer attorney of Southern Illinois, but later returned to New York and died there at the age of thirty-eight years. During the war of 1812 he enlisted in the army and was raised to the rank of colonel. His son, Rev. Richard Varick Dodge, a native of Kaskaskia, Ill., was the first white child born in Southern Illinois. He was given exceptional advantages, and, after graduating from Yale College, became a minister in the Presbyterian Church, holding pastorates successively at Springfield, Ill.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Washington, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal. (1872-79), and San Diego, where he officiated as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church until his death, in February, 1885. During the Civil war he was commissioned a chaplain of United States volunteers. While living in Springfield, Ill., he married Sarah Ridgely, who was born in Baltimore, Md., and died at San Diego, Cal., December 6, 1901. When a small child, in 1836, she accompanied her father, Nicholas Ridgely, to Springfield, where he became a pioneer banker and prominent citizen, remaining there until his death at eighty-seven years. In the family of Rev. Mr. Dodge and his wife there were five children, of whom two sons and two daughters are living. One of the family, John M., is clerk of the county board of supervisors of San Diego county. The next to the youngest of the children was Richard Varick, Jr., who was born in Springfield, Ill., September 4, 1851. At the age of seven years he accompanied his parents to Wheeling, W. Va., where he attended the public schools. His education was continued in Washington (Pa.) College, now Washington-Jefferson College. In 1869 he entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and for six months was at work in their shops, after which he completed the machinist's trade in the Chicago shops of the Illinois Central road. His first work on the road was as fireman between Chicago and Champaign, Ill. After four years

he was promoted to be locomotive engineer on the same division.

With the intention of settling upon a ranch, Mr. Dodge came to San Diego in 1879. However, his connection with railroading had been too close to be lightly severed, and we find him in 1881 again on the road. When the California Southern was building, he ran the second locomotive between San Diego and San Bernardino, continuing until the washout of February, 1884. His next venture was in the book and stationery business with E. M. Burbeck, the firm name being Dodge & Burbeck. In March, 1894, he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland, and held the office until March, 1898. On resigning that office he was appointed secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. In May, 1884, he became a private in Company B, Seventh Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of California, and was promoted until finally he became captain in March, 1892, and in the latter office he continued until he was elected lieutenant-colonel January 13, 1900. In May, 1898, he was captain of a company that volunteered for service in the Spanish-American war, his commission as captain being signed by Gov. J. H. Budd. As captain of Company B he remained until the regiment was mustered out, December 2, 1898, after which he returned to San Diego and resumed his duties as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. On the Democratic ticket, in April, 1899, he was elected city treasurer and tax collector, and at the expiration of a term of two years was re-elected in April, 1901.

The marriage of Colonel Dodge took place in Chicago and united him with Miss Mary A. Millspaugh, who was born in Augusta, Ill. They have two sons, Edgar Varick and Richard Varick, Jr. Fraternally Colonel Dodge is captain and adjutant of the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, a member of the Foresters of America, the Fraternal Brotherhood, the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion, the Veterans of the National Guard of California, and the Sons of Veterans, of which last-named he is past captain. For more than a quarter of a century he has been connected with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

THOMAS H. DUDLEY. In the capacity of manager of the Kinney and Dudley tract, Mr. Dudley is identified with the development of Southern California, and particularly with the advancement of the interests of the region lying near Santa Monica, his home city. He is a member of an old English family, a son of Thomas Melville Strong Dudley, M. D., and a grandson of Rev. William Mason Dudley, A. M., who was vicar of Whitchurch and rector of Laverstoke. Reared in the parsonage of Whitchurch, Hampshire, Dr. Dudley spent the greater part of his active professional life in Leicestershire, where



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he married Emily Frances Draycott, daughter of Thomas Draycott, a farmer of that shire. They became the parents of three daughters and a son, of whom Thomas H. was next to the oldest, and is the only one in America. In Leicestershire, where he was born October 2, 1867, he received fair advantages at the Queen Elizabeth grammar school. While still quite young the knowledge he acquired of American life and customs inspired him with a longing to try his fortune in the new world. Crossing the ocean in 1889, he settled in Bakersfield, Cal., where he carried on a real estate and insurance business. From there, in 1896, he removed to Santa Monica, where he is now a member of the firm of Kinney & Dudley. After three years in the insurance and real estate business under the firm title of Procter & Dudley, in February, 1899, he took charge of the Ocean Park beach tract, which is now known as the Kinney and Dudley tract. All of the improvements now noticeable here represent the work of the energetic manager. The number of cottages has been increased from fifty to fifteen hundred. The beach has a frontage of one and one-half miles on the ocean, thus affording the cottagers the finest bathing facilities. In the tract there are three hundred acres of land, through which streets have been laid and improved. Domestic water has been secured from wells owned by the Kinney & Dudley Water Company, of which Mr. Dudley is superintendent.

It has been Mr. Dudley's constant aim to make of the tract one of the favorite resorts of Southern California. To accomplish this desired result he has spared no pains in securing improvements of a valuable nature. To furnish recreation for visitors, golf links, polo grounds and a race track of three-fourths of a mile have been laid out, and each year races and polo contests draw large crowds. A fine bowling alley forms another attraction for those who are fond of bowling. An indispensable accessory is the wharf of twelve hundred and fifty feet. By the granting of bonus and right of way, both the electric railroad and the Santa Fe railroad have been brought to the tract.

Since coming to Santa Monica Mr. Dudley has married Mrs. Mathilda (Brooks) Ryan, who was born in Brattleboro, Vt. When a boy in his English home he was reared in the Episcopal faith and has always adhered to that church. While living in Bakersfield he was actively connected with Lodge No. 266, B. P. O. E. His citizenship is broad, progressive and patriotic. He is an admirer of the American form of government and of our enterprise as a people. Politically his views are staunchly Democratic, and he has rendered his party efficient service as a member of the state central committee and a delegate to state conventions. In 1900 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of

Santa Monica, and during his incumbency of the position has been active as chairman of the finance committee and member of the railroad committee. April 8, 1902, Mr. Dudley accepted the presidency of the Ocean Park Bank, which position he now fills. The same month he was elected chairman of the board of trustees of Santa Monica. The close attention he has given to his duties as city trustee indicates his interest in local affairs and the high character of his citizenship. Indeed, it is to such men as he that Santa Monica owes its high standing among the ocean resorts of the Pacific coast.

J. HEIN, a successful contractor, and proprietor of the Los Angeles Ornamental Brick, Stone and Cement Paving Company, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, June 5, 1866. His father, Jacob, was a native of the same portion of the empire, and in his native land was a plaster contractor. During the various struggles in which his country was engaged he valiantly upheld the honor of the Fatherland, serving in the war with Schleswig-Holstein in 1866, and in the Franco-German war of 1871. With his wife, formerly Katharine Capito, also of Hesse-Darmstadt, he is living in Brooklyn, N. Y. Of the six children born to them, J. Hein is the third, and he and his sister are the only members of the family on the coast.

Until his fourteenth year Mr. Hein attended the public schools of Germany, and then served an apprenticeship as plasterer under his father. When seventeen years of age he immigrated to the United States, locating in Brooklyn, where he lived and worked at his trade until 1884. In January of 1885 he was sent to California by the United Brass Company of New York, who had a large ranch at Highland, and in the management of this ranch he remained until 1887, and helped to build the first ditch at Highland, known as the Bear Valley Water Company's ditch. In the fall of 1887 he located in Los Angeles and worked at his trade of plastering until 1894, when he branched out into larger activity as a contractor and builder and cement contractor. In addition to building many fine residences and public buildings he has graded and laid out Mathews, Twenty-fifth, Romeo, Forty-seventh, Santee and Victoria streets, and Stanton and Magnolia avenues, besides many others not here mentioned. He is at present putting in the foundation of the R. B. Williamson house at Mist Lake, and is engaged upon many sidewalks and basements and concrete ditches. On a large scale also he is manufacturing ornamental brick and artificial stone on East Seventh street, between Alameda and Mateo, and has a large and increasing trade with the largest purchasers of these materials. His activities also extend to an interest in the oil business, and he has large holdings in different companies. He is a mem-

ber of the Los Angeles Builders' Exchange, and is prominent in many of the social and other organizations in the city. A Republican in politics, he is fraternally associated with the Masonic Lodge at Los Angeles, No. 42, with the Red Men, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In Los Angeles Mr. Hein married Minnie C. Karstens, who was born in Schleswig-Holstein, and of this union there are four children: Edward, Minnie C., John C. and Ruby D.

JOSEPH WRIGHT COOPER. The life which this narrative sketches began on a farm near Hopkinsville, Christian county, Ky., June 4, 1826, in the home of John and Elizabeth (Wright) Cooper, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. From their Kentucky home the family moved to Missouri in 1839 and settled in Howard county, soon after securing six hundred and forty acres near Rocheport, on the Monitor river. For a time prosperity rewarded the tireless labors of the persevering farmer, but in 1846 reverses came, followed by the death of the father. This bereavement left the family without a visible means of support, and almost penniless. However, they possessed the stout hearts which are the pioneer's birth-right and heritage. At first the young man was employed on a farm for twenty cents a day, after which he hired land and engaged in farming for himself. It was about this time that he saw his first piece of gold. He had been fortunate in selling a hog for \$12.50 (an unusual price in those days) and as payment, among other coins, received a five-dollar gold piece. After admiring the coin for a while, he had it changed to picayunes (valued at six and one-fourth cents) and then, going to an old elm log, he spread out the money in a long continuous row, where, as he has often said, it looked larger than any sum of money he has ever since possessed.

Constant toil, with a remuneration that ill requited his labors, is the record of Mr. Cooper's youth. It is not strange, therefore, that the news of the discovery of gold in California awakened within him an ambition to seek his fortune amid surroundings more hopeful for future success. Accordingly, in April, 1850, with his brother-in-law, John Pipes, and a number of young men, he started across the plains. August 26 of the same year found him in Sacramento, and a week later, with a Missourian, John B. Hill, he proceeded to Stockton, which was at the time the headquarters for notorious gamblers, thieves, and desperadoes,—a town where a man "carried his life in his hands." However, being of a steady disposition and temperate habits, he kept away from the saloons, and instead sought a means of livelihood. Soon he was engaged to drive three yoke of oxen, taking a number of foreigners to the Stanislaus river and bringing another party of men back to

Stockton. The trip netted \$400, half of which he retained, the other half going to the owner of the team as his share of the profits. The earning of so large a sum of money delighted the ambitious youth and he continued teaming in the same way for a time, but later did a general freighting business for George Hope. On the approach of winter, he was persuaded to give up teaming and go to the mines. With a number of gold-seekers, he drove to the second crossing of the Calaveras river, where timber was cut down and a log house built. While the others were putting up the cabin, he drove the team back to Stockton, turned it over to its owner, and walked back to the camp. About the 1st of March, David Pipes, who had been administrator of the senior Mr. Cooper's estate, arrived at the camp, and, in a talk with the young man the same evening, both decided to return to Missouri, after which they lost no time in setting out for San Francisco. Three days later they took passage for New York via Panama. The ship on which they sailed had eight hundred passengers and a steerage ticket cost \$275 in gold. Soon after the ship put out to sea, seasickness attacked the passengers, and Mr. Cooper himself did not escape. Arriving at Panama, they were obliged to walk to the Chagres river, and at Gorgona chartered a boat and hired natives to pull them down the river to Chagres, where they took passage on the Prometheus for New York.

May 2, 1851, Mr. Cooper surprised his brother and sisters by visiting them. Eleven days later, with a pony he had purchased, he started for Boonville, sixteen miles distant. It was his intention to start back to California at once, and for this purpose he sought employment of Peters & McMahon, who were preparing to drive a flock of sheep to the Pacific coast. For these men, Mr. Cooper engaged to work at \$8 per month. In a few days all preparations were completed and the party started with twelve thousand sheep, which was the first flock of sheep ever taken across the plains. The march was very slow, owing to the fact that hundreds of the animals began to have soft feet and were scarcely able to walk. Each day it became more and more apparent that California would not be reached that year with the sheep. Not desiring to spend so much time on the road, Mr. Cooper, with a lawyer, Hiram Mills, and a blacksmith, Mr. Holmes, left the others August 27 and started alone for Sacramento, thirteen hundred miles away. During their first day out they met over a thousand Crow Indians, who proved friendly. After a few days, three men, likewise bound for the far west, joined them, and the two parties completed the journey together to Salt Lake City, where they were joined by nine other persons, one of them being a woman. Mr. Cooper was chosen captain of the company.

After a series of adventures, none of which proved serious, Mr. Cooper, accompanied by Holmes, arrived at Diamond Springs, Placer county, October 31, 1851. An old acquaintance from Missouri, meeting him there, offered him an interest in a mine on the American river, and thither he proceeded at once. His first week he averaged \$20 a day; the second week, only \$60 for the entire time; and the third week, only \$20. Discouraged by this poor luck, he returned to Diamond Springs, and thence walked to Stockton. After a brief experience in another mine, he secured work as teamster, at \$100 a month, in which occupation he continued for ten months, and then bought four yoke of oxen and a wagon, for which he paid \$1,100. In spite of many obstacles and in the midst of many discouragements, he worked incessantly, and was rewarded with excellent financial returns. In the fall of 1853 he paid \$800 for a wagon weighing forty-three hundred pounds, and which required ten yoke of oxen to draw it. He named it "The Humboldt." So great was its capacity that on a trip of one hundred miles, between Stockton and Milton, Mr. Cooper at one time took fifteen thousand three hundred and fifteen pounds of freight. In the fall of 1854 he sold his team and wagon for \$3,000, the purchaser employing Mr. Cooper as driver for \$100 a month and board.

For the second time Mr. Cooper started back east. In company with an old friend, Martin E. Oldham, he took passage for Panama in October, 1855. It had been agreed that, on arrival at Aspinwall, if the New Orleans steamer was not there, they should be allowed to take the New York steamer, but this privilege was later denied them, and they were compelled to wait at Aspinwall for two weeks, when the George Law arrived, and on it they proceeded to New Orleans, thence traveling up the Mississippi on the Etna, and finally Mr. Cooper arrived at his old Missouri home. Like all who have once been under the charm of California associations, he was not, however, satisfied to remain in Missouri, and although he was persuaded to purchase a tract of land in Bates county, Mo., in the spring of 1857, yet the west had cast its spell over him, and he was never again to be contented in his eastern home. It is not strange, under these environments, that he craved another opportunity to come west, and that chance came to him in April, 1858, when he joined with his former employer, Colonel Peters, and with Hubbard Hollister, in a venture to drive sheep across the plains to California. In their flock of twelve thousand, six thousand were Spanish merinos from Ohio, and about a similar number were good American sheep, while a small number were Lesters and Southdowns. Including the three proprietors, there were twenty-two men in the train, and they took with them

twenty-five horses and mules, and one hundred head of cattle. About the 1st of July the journey was begun, the old Santa Fe trail being followed through New Mexico and Arizona into Southern California. November 10th they reached Las Vegas. They crossed the Rio Grande a few miles above Socorro. As they proceeded, it became more and more evident that they would be compelled, on account of the condition of the sheep, to remain in the country for some months. The situation was not attractive. Around them were Indians, particularly the fierce and bloodthirsty Apaches. They called upon the Indian agent, Dr. Miguel Steck, and stated their difficulties. Acting on his suggestion, they invited nine Indian chiefs to a feast. The red men accepted the invitation, enjoyed the feast, and afterward smoked the pipe of peace. Remarkable as it seems, it is nevertheless a fact that the sheep men remained among the Indians for eight months, without the least protection, and yet never lost a single animal nor any property.

January 5, 1860, the train arrived at San Gabriel. Soon afterward Mr. Hollister went back to Ohio for his family, and on his return, January 1, 1861, the flocks were moved to the San Fernando valley, where they remained during the balance of the year. In the summer following they were moved to higher lands. Meantime Colonel Peters died and his stock was bought by Thomas Dibblee and Robert Baker, Mr. Cooper himself purchasing some twelve hundred of the graded sheep. At this sale Mr. Cooper met W. W. Hollister, and thus was begun a friendship that was in many respects an ideal one and that continued until death separated the two who in life had been to each other as David to Jonathan and Damon to Pythias.

In the spring of 1862 Mr. Cooper returned to Missouri, but Christmas of that year found him again in California, where he during the ensuing two years experienced all the sufferings and financial reverses occasioned by the great drought. To show the losses he and his associates suffered, it may be stated that in the spring of 1864 they sheared 11,000 sheep, which, with the lambs, made 15,000 head, but when the flocks were counted in 1865 they had only 5,300. All that saved them from financial ruin was the sale of the wool, from which they realized \$22,000, this large profit being due to the sagacity of Albert Dibblee, to whom the task of selling was entrusted.

During 1866 Hubbard Hollister purchased the Chorro and San Lusita ranches in San Luis Obispo county and moved there with his family. In 1869 Mr. Cooper made a purchase equally important. From Mrs. Cota he and his partner, Hubbard Hollister, purchased the famous Rancho Santa Rosa, paying for it the sum of \$25,000, which was considered an exceedingly

large sum for that day. The land contained nothing but an adobe house, with a dirt floor and tile roof. Not a fruit tree had been planted. Not an attempt at improvement had been made. However, the energy of the new comers soon produced results that were gratifying. Originally the rancho was a Mexican grant of 45,000 acres. At present it contains about seventeen thousand and three hundred acres, three-fourths of which it is possible to cultivate. The situation is excellent, being near enough to the ocean to derive the beneficial effects of the fogs, yet not near enough to have its bad features. The land lies seven miles from Lompoc and five miles from Los Alamos. No richer soil could be found in the whole state. By actual measurement, it has been proved that the soil is forty-five feet deep on one of the highest hills. Beans, corn, pumpkins, mustard, flax, sugar beets, etc., together with large crops of wheat and barley, can be raised. The Santa Ynez river runs for eight miles through the ranch, and a number of creeks empty into this river, while large springs are also to be found on the land.

The fruit industry has proved a successful source of revenue to Mr. Cooper. Thirty years ago he planted an orchard, with a general variety of trees, and these have never since failed to bear abundantly. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, nectarines, apricots, quinces, English walnuts, blackberries and strawberries are raised in large quantities. Improvements of all kinds have been added to the place, and it is now equipped with modern appliances to an extent unsurpassed by any ranch in the state. With all of his other enterprises, Mr. Cooper always made his chief work the raising of sheep and the growing of wool, and he was so successful in this that, when he managed the ranch himself, for each of three different years his receipts were \$45,000 from the sale of wool, sheep, cattle and wheat.

In the progress of this sketch, nothing has been said concerning the home life of Mr. Cooper. It was in all respects an ideal life. It was his high privilege to enjoy a domestic happiness that is delightful to witness. Mention has previously been made of his friends, W. W. and Hubbard Hollister. There was a third and older brother, Albert G., a resident of Holt county, Mo., and it was his daughter, Frances, whom Mr. Cooper married, July 3, 1871. In the winter of 1872 Mrs. Cooper's father came to California, accompanied by his entire family, and took up his abode in the vicinity of his relatives. After the death of Mr. Cooper's first-born, John Albert, he and his wife were not satisfied to remain on the ranch, where everything reminded them of the bright young existence so suddenly taken from them. They therefore came to Santa Barbara, and soon purchased for \$10,000 the residence of Hon. Mortimer

Cook, where he has since remained. Of his children, six are living, namely: Elizabeth, Willie, Lulu, Joseph, Frances and Thomas D. The oldest son is now a student in the University of California. The family circle remained unbroken, save by the loss of the oldest son, until February 11, 1901, when Mrs. Cooper was called from among those to whose welfare her life had been so faithfully given.

Having accumulated an ample fortune, Mr. Cooper in 1885 relinquished some of the interests to which he had been for years devoted. Selling his sheep and cattle to Leon Carteri, he leased to him the Santa Rosa ranch for a period of five years, and at the expiration of that period granted another lease to the same party. However, he still finds sufficient time to engage his attention in the oversight of his various property interests and the placing of remunerative investments. His devotion to his country, too, is such that he has given much time to the furtherance of local enterprises and the development of promising resources. Indeed, to an extent beyond ordinary conception, Santa Barbara county is indebted to this wise pioneer and progressive man. His means have ever been at the service of worthy movements; his sympathy has encouraged men when the final issue was in doubt; his unfaltering courage has been a pillar of strength to those less brave than he, and his faith in the final triumph of justice and right has always proved contagious. His name is known throughout the length and breadth of the county. It is only the stranger from whom the inquiry comes, "Who is J. W. Cooper?" By all the residents he is known and honored as a man of strict integrity, the highest principles of honor, a kind heart that constantly prompts him to acts of charity, and a keen mind that has not only brought him financial success, but has ever been at the service of his friends and his adopted county.

In alluding to his success, it is but a matter of justice to say that the firm friends by whom Mr. Cooper had always been surrounded contributed not a little to the molding of his character as well as the attainment of his large fortune. He himself ascribes much of his prosperity to the associates of his manhood's activities. And perhaps we cannot better close this biography than by quoting his remarks in "A Pastoral Prince" concerning those who labored by his side through many busy and happy years: "All but three of these men have gone to their rest. I am in the afternoon of life myself, and each year I have noticed the shadows of the past grow longer and longer, and of course it will be no great while before my life will be but a shadow itself, a something that has been. I love to sit down and recall the pictures, note the lights and shades, the play of colors and the finished work. I love to think my dear old



Wm. G. Doane D.M.

friends are with me, though I cannot see them: Hubbard, the Colonel and Albert Hollister, forever hopeful, sunny, sweet-tempered and progressive; Colonel Peters, planning for the future which is always in advance of him; Martin Oldham, sturdy, truthful, honest and fearless, a great oak tree that is good to lean against; Nelson McMahon, bold, manly and always reliable, and dear old Auntie Brown (a sister of the Hollisters), forever solicitous for others' comfort. It does me good to recall those stanch old friends and know they have been mine and are yet mine, for with all my heart I believe this, 'Once a friend, always a friend.'"

WILLIAM GOWAN DOBIE, D. M. There is no science nor profession which has commanded the attention of talented men to a greater degree than has the science of medicine. Many important truths in this science have been added to the world's knowledge during the past few decades, conspicuous among which is the importance of the study of the science of fine forces. As an exponent of this theory Dr. Dobie of Santa Monica has gained a prominence to which his broad knowledge and extensive researches entitle him. In his work it is his aim to study the patient and the food that is essential to his health, through which means he has accomplished results where medicines had failed. Nature is regarded as the great restorer and the problem to be solved is the bringing of the body back into harmony with this universal physician.

Referring to the genealogy of the Dobie family, we find that it can be traced back to the sixteenth century, when the Dobies of Dobie's Lane were prominent shipbuilders in the seaport town of Leith, Scotland. Dr. Dobie was born in the ancient Scotch city of Dunfermline, where his father, William, and grandfather were both damask manufacturers, while his mother, Agnes, was a daughter of James Mathewson, who was one of the pioneer manufacturers of damask. The latter was the founder of the manufacturing house of James Mathewson & Sons, which is still in existence and has a branch house in New York. William Dobie died in Fifeshire while acting as manager of a large damask factory; his wife died in Kansas City in 1899. They were the parents of six daughters and one son, all but one of whom are in America. The third in order of birth was William Gowan Dobie, who was born June 13, 1855. When seven years of age he was taken to Dollar, Clackmannanshire, and there received an academic education. At the age of sixteen he learned the bleacher's trade in Scotland, completing it in Belfast, Ireland, two years later. For a time he was manager of a large bleachery and later became owner of the Drumbeg bleach works in the suburbs of Belfast.

During 1883 he closed out his many business

interests in the old country and came to America, where he became proprietor of a cattle ranch near Raton, N. M. A life more widely at variance with his former interests could scarcely be imagined. In place of the busy factory, with its many operatives, the hum of machinery, and the surroundings of the busy city, there were the loneliness of the snow-capped mountains, the broad expanse of valleys where the sound of human voices was seldom heard, and the adventurous life of a cattleman and rancher. In 1888 he left that territory and came to California, which he has since considered his home. Shortly after coming here he entered the College of Fine Forces, in New York, from which he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of Doctor of Magnetics. Later he took a course in the San Francisco College of Therapeutics, of which he is a graduate and in which he had the advantage of study under Dr. Buchanan. For a time he practiced in Los Angeles, but in 1897 removed to Santa Monica, where he has since practiced his profession. The residence which he built at No. 718 Second street is presided over by his wife, whom he married in Pittsburg, Pa., and who was formerly Mrs. Belle (Todd) Gilman, a native of Toronto, Canada. Nature's is Dr. Dobie's church, and he is one of her fondest worshippers. To him "she speaks a varied language," rich, beautiful and uplifting. As he has been independent in religious thought, so, too, in politics, he has not felt in either of the great parties the realization of his dreams of all men as brethren, consequently he gives his preference to socialism in the broad view of that term.

AUGUSTUS H. DEN. The genealogy of the Den family shows that they are of Norman French extraction, and trace their ancestry back to the Capets of France, who settled in England at the time of Edward the Confessor. A number of the family bore a part in the war of the Crusades. The origin of the name points to some connection with a den of lions, and the coat-of-arms represents a lion rampant and guardian holding a cross. From England one branch of the family went to Ireland, and Nicholas A. Den was a native of Waterford, Ireland, born in 1812. His parents, Emanuel and Katie Den, had several children, among them being Nicholas A. Den and his sister, the talented Miss Mary Den, a contemporary of Victor Hugo. Another daughter, Katie, married James McGrath, of Waterford, Ireland, where he is the successful editor of the *Waterford Citizen*.

Given the advantages of training at Trinity College and association with people of culture, Nicholas A. Den was prepared in youth for a responsible position in life. His prospects were flattering, for his parents were wealthy, and he took up the study of medicine in Dublin rather from a desire to acquire professional knowledge

than from any thought that he would ever need to support himself. However, a sudden change in financial affairs swept away his father's property and left him with the immediate necessity of earning a livelihood. For this reason he went to Nova Scotia, expecting to work for a cousin who was a merchant, but, on his arrival, found that he was little more than a servant and valet. His pride would not brook this change in circumstances, and, finding a ship bound for the far west, he went on board, and in this way, after one hundred and fifty-seven days from Boston, on the ship *Europea*, he landed at Santa Barbara, Cal., July 8, 1836. Here he was entertained by Daniel Hill, whose daughter he later married. It is worthy of note that he was the first educated English-speaking man in Santa Barbara, and for this reason he was sought for counsel and advice. In time he became a very extensive stock-raiser, and owned the San Marcos, Dos Pueblos, Cuenada del Corral and Tequepis ranches, on which he had about ten thousand head of cattle. During the gold excitement he was engaged in merchandising and the stock business at the mines, in partnership with Daniel Dent, the father of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant. At the time of his death, March 3, 1862, he was about fifty years of age.

Rosa, wife of Nicholas A. Den, was a daughter of Daniel Hill, who was born in Massachusetts in 1799, and came to California as early as 1822, in command of the vessel *Rebecca*, engaged in trade with the Sandwich Islands. His parents, Job and Susan (Blanchard) Hill, were lifelong residents of Massachusetts. Settling in Santa Barbara, he first engaged in the mercantile business near the old mission. At the same time he acted as superintendent for the padres in the management of ranches. He was one of the first men from New England to settle here, and subsequent pioneers were always welcomed by him with the greatest hospitality. His heart was large and his generosity great. His daughter, Mrs. Den, died in Santa Barbara in 1884. Her children were named as follows: Emanuel, a stockman of Los Alamos; Nicholas, of Los Angeles; Alfred, who was killed by the kick of a horse when he was twenty-six years of age; William, who died in childhood; Alfonso and Augustus H., both of Santa Barbara; Mary, wife of T. R. More, of this city; Rosa, who died in girlhood, and Mrs. Susan Tyler, of Santa Barbara. A brother of Nicholas A. Den was Dr. Richard S. Den, a prominent old settler of Los Angeles, who died in 1896; another brother, Dr. E. H. Den, died in Omaha, Neb.

At what is now Naples, Santa Barbara county, the subject of this article was born. He was educated at the old mission and Santa Clara College. From youth he has been interested in farming. Rincon ranch, of which he is the owner, comprises four hundred and eight acres,

forming one of the finest places for miles around. Its value is enhanced by the presence on the land of the famous asphaltum mine, containing a fine deposit of asphaltum. In addition to this property he has a comfortable residence on Garden street, Santa Barbara, where he makes his home. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in politics a stanch Republican, and in religion a Roman Catholic. He married Miss Winnifred G. Devine, who was born in California and is a sister of Judge Devine, of Sacramento. In 1900 they made a tour of Europe, visiting points of interest and prolonging the trip until they had gained a comprehensive knowledge of European cities and life.

JAMES DUFFY. The superintendent of the San Diego county hospital and farm came to San Diego in March, 1870, from San Francisco, where he had made his home the three previous years. Born and reared in Herkimer county, N. Y., it was in 1867 that he resolved to seek a home in the far west, and accordingly made the trip via Panama, crossing along the route now laid out for the great canal. Entering the harbor at the Golden Gate, he settled in San Francisco, and for three years worked at any occupation that offered an honest livelihood. On coming to San Diego county, he became interested in several mines near Julian, and for about seven years engaged in mining and prospecting. During 1877 he began to turn his attention to farming and fruit growing, and set out twenty acres in an orchard, principally of apple trees. At this writing he owns six hundred acres of good land. Here he devotes himself to the dairy business. He owns a number of fine Jersey cows and has a creamery with a capacity of three thousand pounds of milk per day.

In 1893 Mr. Duffy was appointed superintendent of the San Diego county hospital and farm by the board of supervisors, comprising J. M. P. Rainbow, John Judson, J. A. Jasper, W. W. Wetzel and Arthur G. Nason. It is a fact worthy of note that he has been reappointed by every succeeding board since that time. Since taking charge of the farm and hospital he has made many important improvements, so that the general aspect of the place has entirely changed since 1893. Among the improvements may be mentioned the building of a large barn, the erection of a house for the superintendent, and the putting up of various outbuildings. Through the introduction by him of the system of farming, the institution has been made almost self-supporting. However, it is through the dairy business that the largest financial returns are secured, and butter-making is one of the most important industries of the place. Enough vegetables are raised to supply the hospital table. Everything about the place bespeaks the wise supervision of the superintendent, and it is

a fact evident to all that the man in charge of the work is thoroughly familiar with all details.

The political views held by Mr. Duffy are in harmony with the principles of the Democratic party. In 1873 he was a member of the board of supervisors of San Diego county. In 1890 he was his party's candidate for sheriff. However, he is not a partisan in the usual sense of that word, but is fair-minded and broad in his views. That he has the liking of both the leading parties is shown by the fact that his reappointments as superintendent have come both from Republican and from Democratic boards. For twenty-six years he has been identified with San Diego Lodge No. 155, I. O. O. F. He is also connected with the Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. By his marriage to Mary Jane Taylor, a native of Placer county, Cal., he has six children, namely: Catherine, James, Jr., Charles, Samuel, Agnes and Carl.

ROBERT DUNN. The proprietor of the Duneden hotel at Piru City came to Ventura county from Scotland in 1886. The early years of his life were passed in Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born in 1844, and where his education was received in its schools. Determined to try his fortunes in the new world, he set sail from Scotland in 1886 and came direct to California. After a few months in Oakland he proceeded to the Newhall ranch in Ventura county, and in 1887 bought a ranch of one thousand acres situated three miles from Piru City. Much of the land was devoted to stock-grazing. One of its most conspicuous improvements was an orchard of one hundred acres. For the work of a general agriculturist he was fitted by his experience in Scotland, where he had been a farmer at the Burdie House Mains, near Edinburgh.

Coming to Piru City in 1899, Mr. Dunn established the town of Duneden, near by, with about seventy inhabitants, and containing a general store, large meat market, hotel, residence, livery barn, lumber and blacksmith shops, and mercantile store, of all of which buildings he is the owner. The store, hotel, livery and blacksmith shop are all under one management, the whole forming a large establishment, and containing modern improvements, including a public telephone. From the ranch six miles distant he brings the water to supply Duneden, and the finest mountain water is furnished the inhabitants of the place. In all enterprises for local upbuilding he is a chief factor. Politically he is a staunch Republican. As trustee of the Piru school district and as a tireless worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, he is active both in educational and religious matters.

The ranch owned by Mr. Dunn deserves special mention because it is one of the finest in Ventura county. It is underlaid with oil and

has been leased to the South Pacific Oil Company. The ranch contains nine hundred and twenty acres of rich mesa land and extends one and one-half miles along the base of the mountain. The roadway is bordered with pepper trees and a driveway leads to the beautiful residence, which is near the foot of the mountain, and surrounded with beautiful flowers, shrubbery and shade trees. Owing to its location the land is exempt from killing frosts. The water right gives great value to the ranch, although during ordinary seasons the deciduous trees do not require irrigation, the soil being remarkable for its ability to retain moisture. In addition to raising fruit Mr. Dunn engages in a general farming and stock-raising business, and also deals extensively in poultry, and has a large apiary. The ranch contains numerous buildings, including barns, blacksmith shops, cottages for the hired men, etc. There are also extensive fruit-drying yards, sulphur houses and all the appliances and machinery necessary for picking, hauling, cutting, drying and marketing a large fruit crop. Competent men manage the various departments of the extensive business.

In Edinburgh, Scotland, Mr. Dunn married Miss Margaret Mackie, a native of Glasgow, Scotland. They have four children, Robert, Thomas, James and Elizabeth.

CAPT. WILLIAM E. GREENWELL. To come in contact with a man who has left the impress of his intellect and his personality upon his locality; or to peruse an account of his useful life, as recorded in the pages of history, is to be helped in a practical way. In a somewhat unusual, but distinctively important, manner, Captain Greenwell aided in the development of California, and, although a considerable period has elapsed since his death, he is well and widely remembered as one of the most distinguished members of the United States coast and geodetic survey. For many years he made his home in Santa Barbara, and through wise investments in property in and near this city he gained a competence that enabled him to leave his family in comfortable circumstances.

Of English ancestry, the son of William Greenwell (who commanded a regiment during the war of 1812), William Edward Greenwell, was born in St. Mary's county, Md., in 1824. After having graduated from Georgetown College, he studied law in the office of Judge Brent, of Washington. His connection with the coast survey began when he was twenty-two years of age, and he first served with Capt. F. U. Gerdes, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. In 1855 he was transferred to the coast of California, to take charge of a party, under General Ord. At the outbreak of the Civil war he went east and was stationed at Washington, where he gave his hearty support to the Union cause; for, al-

though himself a southerner by birth and lineage, he was always loyal to the government and to the old flag. In 1863 he returned to California and for many years afterward continued in the coast survey, but resigned some years before his death.

Concerning the captain we quote the following from the *United States Army and Navy Journal*: "Captain Greenwell was well known for forty years to the public service, but, owing to his having resigned some years ago, his death has not attracted the attention of many friends in the army and navy to whom his loss will be a lasting grief. He entered the coast survey in 1846. Serving first in the party of Assistant Gerdes in Moblie Bay, he continued to work chiefly on the southern coast until 1854, in which year he was transferred to the Pacific coast. On this coast he gave nearly thirty years of his life to the faithful service of his country, in his profession as surveyor and civil engineer, while he made for himself and his family a home famed for its kindly hospitality throughout that beautiful region of Southern California. Here, as the country settled rapidly, he was sought for, far and wide, to give advice to those seeking homes, to render help to the unfortunate, and to place at the disposal of individuals or young settlements his valuable practical experience as pioneer in those regions. To army and navy officers working in his vicinity the assistance rendered by Captain Greenwell's thorough knowledge of the country, and his clear practical intelligence, was invaluable, and their debt of gratitude was made the greater by the warm and kindly hospitality of his lovely family. To have enjoyed the genial company, the faithful friendship, of this simple and noble character, is a privilege and a memory invaluable to those fortunate enough to have classed themselves as his friends. In that once happy home, near the Santa Barbara shore, a devoted wife now mourns his death, supported in her bereavement by two sons worthy of their father's name."

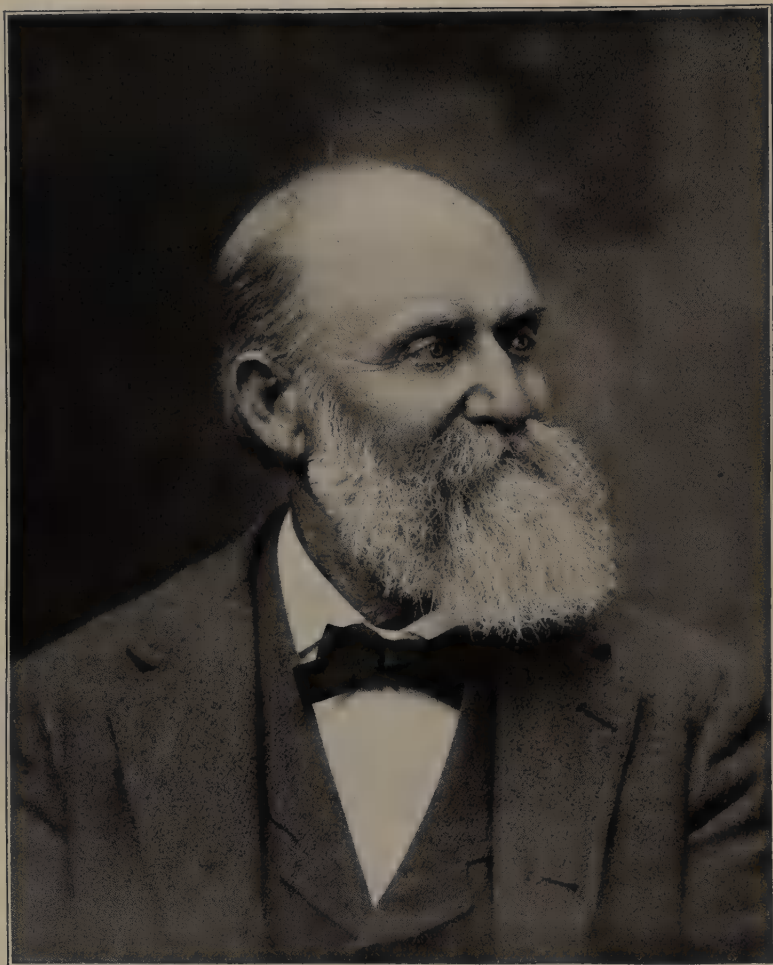
By his first marriage Captain Greenwell had one son, William M., who died in Washington, D. C., in 1898. His second marriage took place in St. Stephen's Church, New York City, December 31, 1862, and united him with Miss Anna C. Cummings, who was born in Washington, D. C. Her parents, Charles and Mary J. (Stephenson) Cummings, were natives of London, England, and there married, after which they came to the United States, settling in Washington, D. C., and Mr. Cummings was employed as a purser in the United States navy until he died. Of his family of four daughters and four sons, Mrs. Greenwell, the youngest, is the sole survivor. One son, Rev. William Cummings, D. D., founded St. Stephen's Church in New York City and remained its pastor as long as he lived. Mrs. Greenwell was educated in the Con-

vent of Visitation at Georgetown, D. C., and has always been an adherent of the Roman Catholic church. Since the death of her husband, she has continued to reside in Santa Barbara, making occasional visits to the east. Of her sons, the oldest, Charles B., is secretary of the Hueneme Wharf Company. He was elected to the state senate of California and has gained distinction through his able service in that body. The younger son, Arthur Cummings Greenwell, is now collector of customs at Santa Barbara. Among the property holdings of Mrs. Greenwell one of the most important is the wheat and bean farm comprising between six and seven hundred acres and situated in Las Posas, Ventura county. Of this ranch Senator Bard, who was an intimate friend of Captain Greenwell, now has charge. In addition, she owns a ranch south of Summerland and a farm of two hundred acres near Hope, Santa Barbara county.

Strength of character was one of Captain Greenwell's most conspicuous possessions. In every respect he was an independent thinker, forming his own conclusions after careful and matured study, unbiased by the prejudices of others. As he was always true to his country and true to his family, so it could not but follow that he was likewise true to his God. Though in no sense of the word a churchman, and having but little sympathy with warring creeds, he possessed that religion which finds in everything the footprints of an all-wise and all-powerful Creator. In the beauties of the region where he dwelt, in the history of the past, and in the mercies of the present, he saw every evidence of a God, and he had little patience with those shallow natures that deny the existence of a Creator whose handiwork may thus be seen on every side and in every era of the world's history.

Courage was another prominent element in Captain Greenwell's character. Fear was absolutely unknown to him. When but a young man, at the risk of his life, he saved some sailors from shipwreck and death. Years later, on a dark and foggy night, when the steamer Senator was driven near the rocks of Point Conception, and when the crew were rebellious and the captain ill, he took command of the vessel, and by his judgment and tact reduced the crew to submission, saved the ship and brought the passengers safely to land. He had the reputation of being the best surfer in the service. His shore duties, also, were performed with equal success. In the mapping out and completing of a practicable scheme of triangulation, he was an expert. He was an excellent mountaineer and never forgot a landmark, hence was peculiarly fitted for his chosen occupation.

After a lifetime of noble and successful application, in an important sphere of duty, Cap-



John F. Cummings

tain Greenwell died at his Santa Barbara home, August 27, 1886, mourned by the large circle of friends to whom his ability and kindliness of heart had endeared him, and remembered by all as a man ripe in judgment, prompt in action, versatile in mental capacity, keen in discrimination, and dauntlessly brave and valiant.

JOHN F. CUMMINGS. Too much cannot be said in praise of the efforts of Mr. Cummings in the Santa Clara valley, of which he was one of the earliest settlers, having arrived in 1872. This section of the state has no rancher more industrious or capable than he. Under his energetic supervision fields whereon the wild mustard towered to a height of twelve feet have been transformed into fertile tracts that well repay the owner's skillful cultivation. His ability is doubtless inherited, for his father, Hon. James Cummings, who was born in Fayette county, Pa., in 1795, possessed many remarkable characteristics. Though his schooling was limited to four months, through his own efforts he acquired a broad fund of information, was known as a skillful debater and an orator of power. During his active life he farmed near Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio. His fellow-citizens, appreciating his talents, twice elected him to represent the district in the state legislature, and for twenty-eight years he served as justice of the peace. A man beloved wherever known and honored throughout a wide section of country, he passed away, at eighty-five years of age, leaving a record of which posterity may be justly proud. He married Christine McMillan, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1801, and whose ancestors came to America in an early day. In the family were five daughters and two sons, and six of these are living, John F. being fourth. One of the sons, Wilson S., is one of the most prominent men of Fredericktown, Ohio, and owns practically all of the large buildings and enterprises there represented.

In Richland county, Ohio, John F. Cummings was born September 19, 1835. As opportunity offered he attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and his youth was not unlike that of other farm-reared boys. When twenty-five years of age he came to California and worked by the month in the northern part of the state. The money thus saved was invested in land, which he operated on his own responsibility. In 1869 he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of bottom land in Ventura county, and upon this tract took up his permanent residence three years later. For the first few years his crops consisted mainly of barley and feed for hogs, of which stock he averaged six hundred head per annum. His experiments with the cultivation of the lima bean began in 1876, and he was the first in the valley to predict a success in

this industry. At first he placed ten acres under the beans, but gradually increased the amount until he utilized one hundred acres, producing about a ton per acre. A portion of the land is in an apricot orchard and a walnut grove, the crops from each being exceptionally satisfactory. In fact, he has met with gratifying success in everything he has undertaken to accomplish on his ranch, and he is conceded to be one of the best and most practical farmers in the valley. Everything in connection with the place is under his personal supervision, and no farm assistant whom the excess of work obliges him to employ works half as hard as this successful agriculturist, who keeps in advance of all improvements and is ever striving to bring about simpler and better methods.

In California Mr. Cummings married Miss Georgia Sweeney, who was born on Long Island, N. Y., being the daughter of a skilled engineer. They are the parents of five daughters and four sons, all of whom are yet at home, and form an interesting family. They are named as follows: Ada B., Madge, Walter W., Esther, Jeanette, Victor, Olga, John F., Jr., and Wilson S.

The interests of Mr. Cummings extend beyond the limits of his ranch and embrace a knowledge of and co-operation with all that is instituted for the benefit of the community. He owns stock in the Santa Paula Home Oil Company, and is a stockholder in the Santa Paula Company's co-operative store. The breadth of mind which characterizes his actions in general is carried into politics, and, although a Republican, he invariably votes for principle rather than party. The county of Ventura does not contain a more eloquent or earnest advocate of temperance, nor a more liberal-minded man as to religious matters. In opening his purse to aid all worthy causes he aids alike the Methodist or Presbyterian or any other denomination of worshippers, believing that all are equally worthy and traveling the same road under different creeds. He is emphatically a thinking man, for his conclusions in all matters are the result of his own profound consideration, wide observation and careful weighing of all sides of a question.

JOSEPH McCULLOUGH GARRETSON. Intimately associated with the pioneer days of the east as well as the west has been the forceful life of Joseph McCullough Garretson, one of the business men of Santa Barbara. He comes of a family who have agreed with Richelieu that there was "no such word as fail" when applied to their respective undertakings, and whose enterprise and capabilities have been exerted for the best good of this country ever since Lord Baltimore sailed away from the shores of England and settled in and named Baltimore county, Md. Indeed, the same craft

which buffeted the storms of the Atlantic with the lord of Baltimore as its most distinguished passenger had also as passengers the great-great-grandfather, Shadrack Garretson, and his brother John, who eventually acquired six hundred acres of land at Gooseberry Neck, Baltimore county.

On the homestead at Gooseberry Neck was born the great-grandfather, Job Garretson, and the grandfather, John, the latter of whom incurred the paternal displeasure by enlisting in the Revolutionary war against the wishes of his sire, the feeling waxing so strong that upon his return from the war the house of his childhood memories was no longer a pleasant or profitable place to live in. With the unyielding pride of his race he struck out in the world on his own responsibility and became a planter in Hawkins county, Tenn., where his death eventually occurred. He was twice married, the three sons of the first marriage being Jeremiah (the father of Joseph McCullough), who died in Indiana; George, who died in Cincinnati, and John, who died in Tennessee. By the second marriage there were Madison, Owen, Freeborn and William, all of whom have long since joined the silent majority. Jeremiah Garretson was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., in 1800, and about 1820 settled near Connersville, Ind., where he farmed for thirty years. His former occupation was resumed after removing to the vicinity of Lafayette, where occurred the death of his wife, his own demise taking place in 1855, at the age of fifty-five years. He married Jane McCullough, who was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., in 1799, a daughter of Joseph McCullough, who was born in Scotland, and became a planter in Tennessee. There were eight children in the family, four sons and four daughters, of whom Joseph McCullough Garretson alone survives.

Near Connersville, Ind., where he was born on the old homestead March 4, 1836, Joseph McCullough Garretson attended the subscription schools of his time, the most of his early education, however, being the result of the teaching of his mother, with whom he pored over books in the chimney corner by the light of the hearth fire, during the long winter evenings. This same thoughtful mother was a typical pioneer woman, and such leisure as she could command from the arduous duties around the farm was devoted to spinning and weaving, and such other occupations as fell to the lot of the settlers. In 1859 her son Joseph departed from the home surroundings and went to Fountain county, Ind., where he worked on the farm of Mr. Williams for his board, and for the privilege of attending school during the winter. By 1854, so industrious and frugal had he been that his worldly possessions amounted to the lordly sum of \$212.50. With this seemingly

colossal fortune he struck out for California, his clothes in a satchel, and his hopes confidently directed toward a future of vast accomplishment. February 22, 1854, he arrived in Lafayette, Ind., from where he took the train for New York City, and March 6 boarded the steamer Ohio for Aspinwall, his passage costing him \$170 of his hard-earned money. To get across the Isthmus made further inroads in his finances to the extent of \$30, and from Panama he took the boat John L. Stevens for San Francisco, which he reached March 18, 1854. Nevada City being his destination, he visited Sacramento on the way, and upon arriving there had just one dollar left. He remained over night and walked to Nevada City, and after trying hard to sell his blanket for his night's lodging on the way succeeded in having fifty cents left after consummating the deal. In Nevada City he found an old schoolmate, and at once went to work for \$4 a day, and at the end of the week had cleared \$20. With a part of this he purchased necessary blankets and engaged in mining; later finding his way to Nelson's Point, in Plumas county, on the Feather river, where he was overtaken with rheumatism, and was obliged to substitute clerking for mining for a couple of years. At the end of this time he again began to mine and continued to do so for three years, after which he sold out and went to the Washoe valley, in Nevada, and engaged in ranching and the butcher business. In 1865 he married Miss Catharine McCaleb, a native of Pennsylvania, and continued to live in Nevada until his removal to Santa Barbara county in 1869. The journey hither was accomplished with wagons and teams, and a stop was made at San Bernardino, but the town was too warm and the travelers came up the coast and settled at Carpinteria in 1869, remaining there for a year. Here Mr. Garretson engaged in the dairy business, and in 1870 located four miles west of the city of Santa Barbara, where he became interested in farming and stock-raising. Eventually he located on the place of forty-five acres on what is now Hollister avenue, which he has since improved and built upon and farmed. In 1892 he moved into Santa Barbara and built the store on East Ortega street, in which he now carries on a mercantile business.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Garretson are: Charles O., who is teaming in Santa Barbara; Claire Josephine, who is now Mrs. Kirch; Albert Elmer, who died in July of 1900 at the age of twenty-four years; and Mabel, who is living at home. Mr. Garretson is one of the most prominent Masons in Santa Barbara, having become a member of the Forest City Lodge No. 66, and of the Carson City Lodge, and is now associated with the Santa Barbara Lodge No. 192, F. & A. M. He was exalted to the Royal Arch Masons No. 10, Forest City, and

was a charter member of the first chapter in the state of Nevada at Carson City. He later became one of the organizers of the Santa Barbara Chapter No. 51, of which he is now treasurer. He is also connected with the St. Omar Commandery No. 30, of which he is treasurer, and he is a member of Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles. Politically he was a Republican prior to 1880, but is now independent.

JOHN W. HUGUS, formerly of Pasadena, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., November 24, 1836, and died in San Francisco, October 10, 1901. In descent the family came from the old Huguenot stock, who settled the French colony in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, whither so many of the French fled after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1598. In 1761 his great-grandfather came to America with a brother, William, and settled in Pennsylvania, where his father, Peter Hugus, was born and educated. From Pennsylvania Peter Hugus moved to Canton, Ohio, where he was a merchant in good standing for many years. While in Canton, the boy, John, became intimately acquainted with another rugged Canton boy, William McKinley, and their personal friendship continued throughout their lives. His father's mercantile ventures were not successful, and to repair them he brought his wife and children into the west and settled in Omaha, in the territory of Nebraska, in 1856. Mr. Hugus had two brothers and two sisters. His brother, Charles, was a lawyer of great promise, and owned and published the *Massillon News* in Ohio. There Mr. Hugus learned the printing trade, which he followed for a number of years, and was employed on several of the prominent newspapers in the larger cities of the west.

In June, 1857, Mr. Hugus moved to Omaha, where the family had preceded him, and followed his trade as a printer until 1861, when he went to Fort Kearney, two hundred miles west of Omaha, to take charge of a post trader's general store there. He soon acquired an interest in the business, and with the money thus earned he removed to Omaha in 1866 and engaged in the banking business. In 1864, at Williamsburg, Pa., Mr. Hugus married Annetta Olivia Rees, who died in 1868 in Omaha. The death of his beautiful young wife was his first great sorrow. In 1870 he went to Fort Fred Steele, in Wyoming, seven hundred miles west of Omaha, where he laid the foundation of his career as a successful merchant and banker. In Wyoming and Colorado he established banks and general merchandise stores, all under the name of J. W. Hugus & Co. Rawlins, Wyo., was the headquarters of the business, and for several hundred miles around Rawlins the merchandising and banking house of J. W. Hugus & Co. supplied

the needs of a new and prosperous country, and was, and is today, one of the most progressive and successful merchandise houses in the west. In 1883 Mr. Hugus admitted into partnership with him J. C. Davis, who had been with him for a number of years, and to whom he gave the entire management of their large interests. In the autumn of that year he moved to California, settling in Pasadena, where he bought a large ranch and built one of the fine houses in the foothills near the present Altadena tract. In a few years he transformed the rank growth of grease wood and rocky roughness into one of the finest ranches in Southern California.

In 1873 Mr. Hugus married Sarah Goldsborough Carnan, whose family settled in Indiana at Vincennes, coming there from Maryland, where they were prominent in law. Her father was educated at Harvard and served later as judge in one of the large districts in Indiana. Mrs. Hugus shared with her husband the trials and pleasures of frontier life in Wyoming, and in California she found the great pleasure of her life in dispensing that cordial and generous hospitality in which in her earlier life she had been so well initiated in her own southern home. To them were born two children, Louise Bonner Hugus and Annetta Olivia Hugus. Mrs. Hugus and her daughters were actively interested in the social life of Pasadena, as well as in the church, educational and charitable work. Mrs. Hugus died November 19, 1897, beloved by all who knew her.

Throughout all his life Mr. Hugus was a consistent and sterling Christian of the vigorous and strenuous type, carrying his religion with him in every hour of his life with such dignity and force of character that it made him at once a marked man in any community, and won for him, among men with strong passions in the earlier days of the west, a respect for his personality such as few men attain. He was known all his life as Judge Hugus, a title earned in Wyoming that paid a fine tribute to his character. In the west men of quick impulses and hasty actions felt the process of law too slow to settle differences that the might of the stronger could not at once overcome, and because it grew customary to settle controversies by referring the matter for John Hugus to decide, he acquired the title of Judge, inasmuch as so often he was selected to arbitrate differences by stockmen who would agree to stand by and accept his decision upon controversies affecting their business and social lives. His whole life was identified with the history in the Episcopal Church in Wyoming, Colorado and Southern California. Many tens of thousands of dollars he directly contributed towards building permanent churches, establishing parishes and aiding in maintaining the salaries of missionaries, priests and bishops working in these three states. In

the Throop Polytechnic Institute at Pasadena he was a trustee and valued advisor in all its educational work. By his own large endowment to the school and his ability to interest others, he was able through the power of his wealth and individuality to render most material aid to the school in a crisis, which, when passed, placed the institution on a firm financial and educational basis, so it will for all time be a power among the educational institutions on the coast. Mr. Hugus believed himself to be a trustee for the small fortune he accumulated, and that his stewardship could be best managed by his personal supervision during the period of his own best mental activity. In the last ten years of his life he gave over \$200,000 to church and educational work, in which he took a personal interest. Much of this he constantly supervised, and many a young man he aided by both helping him with means for his education and by the personal and continued interest he kept up in the young man's life.

Upon the Sunday after his death memorial services were held in San Francisco and Pasadena (Cal.), Rawlins (Wyo.) and in a number of churches in Colorado. His death in San Francisco came suddenly to him while in attendance at the general convention of the Episcopal Church, and so it seemed to fittingly round out a life so long identified in the work of the church. Surviving Mr. Hugus are his widow and three daughters. Less than two years before his death Mr. Hugus married Miss Blanche Bolt, a daughter of Frank C. Bolt, president of the San Gabriel Valley Bank in Pasadena. By his first wife Mr. Hugus had one daughter, Nellie Rees Hugus, who married Victor B. Caldwell, a graduate of Yale and at present cashier of the United States National Bank of Omaha. Louise Bonner Hugus and Annetta Olivia Hugus are his children by his second wife. Miss Louise B. Hugus lives in Los Angeles, and is actively engaged at the College Settlement House, being a resident worker. Annetta Hugus married Albert E. Carroll, a graduate of Harvard and a manufacturer of woolen machinery in Boston, Mass.

JAMES E. SHAW. In 1892 Mr. Shaw came to Riverside and bought ten acres of raw land under the Gage canal, which he set out in navel and valencia oranges, and which has developed into one of the most prolific groves on the heights. During the year he packs about two thousand one hundred boxes of navels and sixteen hundred boxes of valencias, which are shipped through the local buyers. In 1900 the grove was seven years old, and the returns were \$5,342 net above picking, which furnished the best showing of any grove in this section. The land is entirely free from frost, many improvements have been made upon it and a fine resi-

dence was erected by the owner in 1899. For several years after coming here Mr. Shaw was engaged in a general nursery business, making a specialty of oranges, lemons and grape fruit, furnishing the new groves with promising young trees. After the years of arduous work he has the satisfaction of knowing that his ranch is valued at \$30,000, which nearly approaches his expectations upon first coming here.

Mr. Shaw began in Riverside from a practically small beginning, and he has been interested in all of the enterprises for progress in the town. He has considerable money in the oil district on the Kern river, and is a large stockholder in the Grand Central Oil and Development Company, which owns forty acres in the famous section 4. He is also interested in the development of the oil in section 28, Kern river district.

EDGAR A. HOLLISTER. To be a bearer of the name of Hollister is to claim kinship with much that is important and noteworthy in the history of Santa Barbara county. For, heading the written page of the struggles borne by the pioneers, is the name of Col. William Wells Hollister, whose career is so interwoven with the growth of this region as to seem as much an integral part of it as are the trees and the enterprises which sprang into being at his demand. To his nephew, Edgar A. Hollister, the Colonel bequeathed many of his excellent traits of character, and he is one of the successful and esteemed residents of this locality. A native of Holt county, Mo., he was born October 18, 1851, a son of Albert G. Hollister, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1812, his brother, Colonel Hollister, having been born in 1818. Albert G. was also a noteworthy man, and was the founder of the Hollister Mills on the Nodaway river, Mo., from which state he came to California in 1871 and founded the home where his son Edgar now lives, eight miles west of Santa Barbara, at the foot of the Santa Barbara mountains. Here he lived and prospered until his death in 1891. He married Elizabeth Wickham, who is living with her son, Edgar, and who is the mother of two other children: Frances, now deceased, who was the wife of J. W. Cooper, and Louise, who resides with her mother and brother on the old homestead.

The Hollister ranch consists of four hundred acres, sixty of which are set out in walnuts. The place is well improved, and besides walnuts a general fruit industry is carried on, general farming engaged in, beans, barley, hay and stock being raised on a large scale. Mr. Hollister is a practical agriculturist, and understands how to make his land pay, and how to improve it to the utmost. He is prominent in a general way in the community, and possesses those traits which insure respect and lasting regard. In



Alex. Waldie

politics a Republican, he is nevertheless very liberal minded, and believes in voting for principle rather than party.

The first marriage of Mr. Hollister occurred in Goleta in October, 1881, and was with Anna Owen, who died in 1893, leaving four children, Albert G., Owen Edgar, Ethel May and Chester Allen. The second marriage, in 1896, united him with Sallie Baker, of Missouri, and of this union there were two children, William and Robert. Mrs. Sallie Hollister died July 10, 1901.

ALEXANDER WALDIE. Conspicuous among the leading business men of Santa Paula is Mr. Waldie, who, as manager of the Santa Paula Hardware Company, has for some years been intimately associated with one of the town's best known business houses. Born in Scotland, he possesses the characteristics for which Scotchmen are famous the world over, and which make them desirable citizens of any community. When he crossed the ocean in 1866, he settled in Batavia, N. Y., where he remained five years, meantime following the occupation of florist and landscape gardener. Going from there to Titusville, Pa., he followed the same line of work and raised flowers for the markets from 1871 to 1883. During the latter year he came to California and settled in Newhall, Los Angeles county. During the three years he lived in that village he was employed as general secretary of the Hardison & Stewart Oil Company, continuing in that capacity until the company disbanded.

The year 1886 found Mr. Waldie in Santa Paula, with whose oil industry he has been associated since the first year he spent in California. As a stockholder and director, he was closely connected with the workings of the Union Oil Company of California and the United Petroleum Company, and, indeed, he is still active in the same. He held the office of secretary of the Sespe Oil Company at Santa Paula during the whole of its existence, until it was merged into the Union Oil Company. He was chosen treasurer of the new organization, in which he held stock as he had done in the former. In 1895 he was chosen manager of the Santa Paula Hardware Company, which had been incorporated five years before, and he has since given his time largely to the building up of a large trade for the company.

During his residence in Batavia, N. Y., Mr. Waldie married Miss Anna C. Myers, a native of Scotland. The two children born of their union, Archibald and Alice, both died in infancy. They have an adopted daughter, Lillie, who is now the wife of E. D. Bates, of Santa Barbara.

In the Santa Paula Board of Trade Mr. Waldie is a member of the executive committee. Fraternally he is connected with the local lodge

of Independent Order of Foresters. The Presbyterian denomination holds his membership and receives his hearty support. For some time he officiated as Sunday-school superintendent and at this writing is honored with the office of president of the Ventura County Sunday-School Association, which office he has held for four years in succession. For some years he has served the congregation as an elder. To all movements for the promotion of temperance he lends his aid, being a member of the Anti-Saloon League and president of the local league connected with the Presbyterian Church. He casts his vote for the nominees of the Prohibition party, and by example and precept casts his influence on the side of temperance. Since coming to Santa Paula he has met with a success that is as gratifying as it is deserved. Through his industry and high principles of honor he has become known as one of the substantial men of the town, and is always ready to assist in movements for its moral, spiritual and educational up-building.

HON. M. A. LUCE. As postmaster of San Diego, to which office he was appointed by his former classmate, President McKinley, Judge Luce has maintained the high reputation established by previous service in other official positions. A resident of this city since 1873, there is probably no citizen who has a larger circle of acquaintances than he, these including not only the pioneers of San Diego, but the young business men of the present day. Two years after he settled in this city he was elected judge of the county court, and held the office until January, 1880, when under the new constitution the present courts were established. In the fall of 1880 he was chosen attorney for the Southern California Railroad, of which he was later elected vice president, continuing in both capacities until the road was built from San Diego to Barstow and into Los Angeles. After resigning in 1887, he spent some time in recuperation, and in 1889 became a member of the law firm of Luce, McDonald & Torrance, which became in 1898 the law firm of Luce & Sloane, the latter partnership continuing to the present. From early manhood he has been a warm admirer of Republican principles, and has never failed to uphold them by his ballot. In 1868 he was an alternate to the national convention that nominated U. S. Grant for president, and he has frequently attended similar gatherings in later days. At one time he was chairman of the county central committee, and he has also been connected with the state central committee, and many times delegate to state conventions. His appointment as postmaster in March, 1898, was therefore not only a tribute from the president to him as a former friend and classmate, but was a worthy recognition of his long advocacy of Republican

doctrines and his prominence in the party in Southern California.

The genealogy of the Luce family is traced back to Normandy, whence they accompanied William the Conqueror to England. From that country they early came to America, settling in Massachusetts. Daniel Luce was born in Maine, his father having moved there from Martha's Vineyard. During the war of 1812 he went to the front with the American army. His son, Christopher, who was born near Farmington, Me., settled in Illinois in 1837 and became a pioneer Baptist preacher in Adams and other counties. In 1873 he settled at Poway, San Diego county, Cal., where he died in 1897, aged eighty-nine years. His wife, Sarah, was born at Meredith, N. H., and died in Illinois. She was a daughter of James Pottle, who was of English descent, as was also his wife, a Miss Hoyt. Christopher and Sarah Luce had three sons who attained mature years, viz.: George, who was an attorney in Monmouth, Ill., and died in 1861; William T., an attorney, who died in 1864; and M. A., of San Diego. The last-named was born in Payson, Ill., May 14, 1842, and was reared in Adams, Pike, Hancock and McDonough counties, Ill. In 1858 he went to Hillsdale College in Michigan.

At the opening of the Civil war Mr. Luce determined to enter the army, and as soon as possible volunteered his service. In May, 1862, he became a member of Company E, Fourth Michigan Infantry, which was mustered in at Adrian for three years. Among his first battles were the first engagement at Bull Run, Yorktown, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, second battle of Bull Run, where, on account of sunstroke, he was obliged to remain in a hospital at Alexandria for a time. Re-joining his regiment, he was at Chancellorsville, Bristow, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and minor skirmishes. At Spottsylvania he was made a sergeant. At the expiration of his time, in July, 1864, he was mustered out at Detroit. In 1890 one of his acts of bravery in the war received recognition from the secretary of war by the bestowal of the congressional medal of honor, given him for rescuing a comrade from Michigan, who was wounded and lay under the enemy's fire at Spottsylvania, after they had made the assault.

After his return to Hillsdale College, Mr. Luce earned the degree of A. B. in 1866 and later the degree of A. M. In 1866 he matriculated in Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1867. Among his classmates there was William McKinley. After his admission to the New York bar he returned to Illinois and entered the law office of Judge Glenn in Monmouth. The next year he opened an office in Bushnell, near Monmouth, where he was city attorney for three terms. From there he came

to San Diego in 1873. In addition to his other interests, he is now president of the Golden Hill Land & Improvement Company and president of the Shenandoah Mining Company. During his residence in Bushnell, Ill., he married Miss Adelaide Mantania, who was born in New York. They have three children living: Grace, now Mrs. Wallace Irwin, of San Francisco; Marie H.; and Edgar A., who is a student in Leland Stanford University.

In the Unitarian Church Judge Luce is president of the board of trustees. While General Miles was commander of the Medal of Honor Legion he appointed Judge Luce as judge-advocate of the same. His connection with the Civil war is borne in his memory through attendance at the meetings of Heintzelman Post No. 28, G. A. R., and he was honored by this post in his election as its first commander. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, his connection with the latter being particularly important. While in Hillsdale he was made a Mason and is now a member of San Diego Lodge No. 35, F. & A. M., also belongs to the Chapter, Commandery and Lodge Perfection in this city, being a Mason of the thirty-second degree.

R. F. ROBERTSON. Thirty years of close association with the upbuilding and progress of a community gives a man prominence and influence among his neighbors; hence we find Mr. Robertson one of the best-known pioneers of that portion of Ventura county lying near the present site of Bardsdale. After having accumulated a competency through his wise management, he retired from active cares, and August 26, 1901, removed to Los Angeles, and purchased property on East Ninth street. Later he acquired by purchase a comfortable home at No. 814 Golden avenue, and here he now resides, surrounded by the comforts possible in this twentieth century. In moving from Ventura county he left a host of friends there, all of whom pronounced him to be a true friend, an excellent business man and an ideal neighbor, which are three of the best qualifications of an American citizen.

In Hancock county, Ill., Mr. Robertson was born November 17, 1835. He was reared there and in Missouri, and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1862 he crossed the plains with an emigrant train, landing at Honey Lake valley, Lawson county, Cal., where he began farm pursuits. A few years later he went to the mines of Idaho City and secured employment there. In the fall of 1870 he located on Sespe rancho, a portion of which he still owns and which is one of the pioneer grants of Ventura county. Believing the soil to be adapted to fruit-growing, he made some experiments in this direction, and as a result succeeded even beyond his expecta-



Theremouth Crowell

tions, thus encouraging others to take up the same industry. However, his attention was devoted principally to the raising of hogs and draft horses. For years he noticed evidences of oil on his land, and since 1890 the Union Oil Company has operated, by lease, fourteen oil wells, the oil being of twenty-eight gravity. The homestead consists of three hundred and twenty-five acres. Besides this property, he owns one hundred and sixty acres near by, in Ventura county, also considerable real estate in Los Angeles, and other property, all of which has been accumulated since he came west. He is a stockholder in the South Side Improvement Company, also a stockholder in the People's Lumber Company of Ventura county, and Yellow Bird Mining Company of Arizona, and for years was actively connected with the Pioneer Society of Ventura county. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

The marriage of Mr. Robertson, in 1874, united him with Mrs. Sarah (Edwards) Hawkins, who died in 1888. The children born of their union are named as follows: Ella, who is the wife of Walter Smith, a merchant in Los Angeles; Permelia; Esther; Owen, now attending the California State University at Berkeley; Thomas, a student in the Los Angeles high school; Emily, a student in the State Normal School at Los Angeles; and Nevla, who attends the high school of Los Angeles. Mr. Robertson has always been a believer in education. Perhaps because he had few educational advantages in boyhood, he has been especially solicitous that his children should receive the best training possible and he has prepared them for the responsibilities of life by giving them a good education.

WEYMOUTH CROWELL. As a contractor and builder Mr. Crowell is well known in Los Angeles, Pasadena, and Seattle, Wash. The occupation to which he is devoting himself does not represent the sum of his activities, nor does it properly gauge his claims for recognition. A man with a large fund of general information gained by travel in different parts of the country, he has assimilated much knowledge of men and events. Of Scotch ancestry, he is one of a family for many years associated with Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, where he was born April 10, 1864. His father, Weymouth Crowell, Sr., was a native of the same county and spent the greater part of his life in coast fishing on Grand Banks, Newfoundland, but now makes his home on a farm at Glenwood. By his marriage to Elizabeth Gavel, who was born, reared and died in Yarmouth county, he had eleven children, four of whom are living in California, two in the east, while five are deceased. Two sons, Charles F. and William C. are residents of Pasadena.

Until his sixteenth year Weymouth Crowell lived on his father's farm at Glenwood and attended the public schools. In 1881 he went to Townsend Center, Mass., where he worked in a saw-mill, later learned the cooper's trade and afterward studied carpentering, which he followed in different parts of that state and Connecticut. The fall of 1884 found him, after a short stop in Chicago, coming across the continent to Los Angeles, where, failing to find work as a carpenter, he sought other employment. For six months he chopped stove wood at Sierra Madre and later worked at his trade there. Next he went to Pasadena, where he engaged in carpentering. In 1889 he went to Seattle, Wash., where he built the Minor School and many fine residences. Returning to Pasadena in 1894, he engaged in contracting there, and finally established himself in Los Angeles.

A notable experience in the life of Mr. Crowell was his sojourn in search of gold in the Klondike during 1897-98, at which time he and his brother, with two companions, went over the Chilcoot Pass, taking with them five tons of provisions, necessary tools and each a dog. The hardships they endured are scarcely conceivable to those who are unfamiliar with the conditions of the frozen north. By laying off over Sunday they were saved from perishing in a snow-slide, but their provisions were buried ten feet under the snow. For navigation down the Yukon river they built their own boats, sawing the lumber out of large trees by hand, and, going up the Stewart river, hitherto traversed by but few white men, met with disasters discouraging in the extreme. Their raft was smashed going over the rapids on the Mayo river and their packs were scattered broadcast over the water, which necessitated an enforced fast of two days. Arriving in Dawson, three out of the four worked on one of the first claims discovered on Bonanza creek, which they bought a lay on for \$5,000. By the hardest of work, putting in eighteen out of every twenty-four hours at manual labor, and keeping at their post for eight months, they secured excellent returns, and returned to California with a fair opinion of the possibilities of a dreary region.

After a visit to his old home in Nova Scotia, Mr. Crowell again engaged in contracting and building in Pasadena, where he built the Dods-worth block, the finest in the city. In Los Angeles he built the Angelus hotel, the first seven-story structure erected there. In the summer of 1902 he built four additional stories to the Grant building, which makes it a seven-story structure. In the fall of 1901 he erected his own residence on the corner of Fifth street and Beaudry avenue, Los Angeles, which is a model of comfort. Fraternally he is connected with Pasadena Lodge No. 702, F. & A. M., in religion is of the Baptist faith, and in politics votes with the Re-

publican party. By his marriage to Ethel May Ryder, a native of Nova Scotia, he has six children: Harold R., Ethel May, Willard W., Florence A., Andrew and Alice Edna.

J. P. KILER. Since establishing his home in Ventura county, in the spring of 1886, Mr. Kiler has been identified with the horticultural interests of this locality. During August following his arrival, he bought twenty-four and one-half acres near Ventura, and on this place he has since resided. His principal crop is apricots, of which he produces five tons per acre each year. To aid him in his work, he has equipped a drying plant, with a capacity for one hundred and fifty tons of green fruit, which, being larger than the amount produced by him, enables him to engage in the drying business for others. Everything about the property bespeaks the care and thrift of the owner, whose ambition it is to bring the land under the best possible cultivation and secure from it the largest crops of which the soil is capable. In addition to this ranch, he owns fifty-two and three-fourths acres near Colton, San Bernardino county, which he purchased in 1895.

In Greene county, Ohio, Mr. Kiler was born in 1843 and there he grew to manhood on a farm, learning the carpenter's trade when he was a boy. At the age of nineteen, in 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, and was assigned to the army of the Potomac, serving under Generals Meade, Sheridan and Grant. One of his first engagements was at Winchester, in the Shenandoah valley, after which he was at Mine Run, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. In the battle of the Wilderness he was slightly wounded. At a later engagement under Grant, in 1864, at Cold Harbor, he suffered a great misfortune, his left eye being shot out, and afterward he was for a year confined in hospitals at Washington, Little York and Philadelphia, Pa. Upon receiving an honorable discharge from the army at the close of the war, he returned to Ohio.

The year 1867 found Mr. Kiler settling upon a farm in Cass county, Mo., and there he remained for nine years, engaging in farm pursuits. Next, returning to Ohio, he followed the carpenter's trade for three years. In 1878 he went to Johnson county, Neb., and embarked in the general mercantile business in Tecumseh, where he remained seven years, and from that town he came to California in 1886. All movements for the benefit of Ventura county receive his hearty support. He is a stockholder in the Saticoy Water Company, also in the Rothdale Co-operative Company at Ventura. The Prohibition party receives his staunch support and he is a subscriber to all of the well-known papers of his party. In the work of the Anti-Saloon League he has been especially active, but all

temperance movements receive his earnest support as well. By his contributions to the Presbyterian Church of Ventura, with which he is connected, he helps to promote the cause of religion in his community. During August of 1898 he assisted in organizing the Ventura County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he has acted as agent for two years. The excellent standing of this company is shown by the fact that he has written up \$129,175 in policies from the 1st of January, 1901, to the 1st of January, 1902. The Farmers' Club of Ventura county has him among its members, and he takes a leading part in all of its activities.

In Ohio Mr. Kiler married Miss Letitia Baker, daughter of Nale and Hulda Baker, who were of Quaker ancestry. They have six children: Brinton C. B. and W. L., both of San Francisco; Mrs. May Dunning, of Ventura; Dale, of Indio, Cal.; William and Mary Alice, of Ventura.

W. D. ROBINSON. The career of Mr. Robinson represents the fulfilment of practical aspirations. His efforts have been founded on the pressing needs of the community and fortified by sound business principles and admirable common sense. While he is at present living in Santa Barbara, a large portion of his success is connected with the city of Detroit, Mich., which owes not a little of its prestige to his untiring work and keen foresight.

A native of Shrewsbury, England, Mr. Robinson came to America with his parents when eight years old, and settled in Rochester, N. Y., where his father was engaged in the coal trade. On graduating from the high school, at nineteen years of age he went to Boston, Mass., and became a traveling salesman for a large shoe manufacturing establishment. After building up a large business through Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, he proposed to the house the opening of a branch wholesale establishment in Detroit, Mich., which suggestion seemed feasible, and resulted in the incorporation of the firm of Underwood, Cochrane & Co. Of this house Mr. Robinson became managing partner. Under his administration the business increased to the extent of covering the whole western country. At the end of three years H. S. Robinson, a brother of W. D., was taken into the company as partner, and the name was changed to W. D. Robinson, Burtenshaw & Co. The firm built a large shoe factory in Detroit and transacted a business aggregating three-quarters of a million dollars annually. Mr. Robinson continued at the head until his retirement in 1890, after which H. S. Robinson and Mr. Burtenshaw continued the business for several years.

During 1890 W. D. Robinson began to operate in real estate in Detroit, and from that time



Thos. Bell

he vigorously worked to beautify the city. For his success in this work he deserves to be remembered as one of the city's benefactors. He created several subdivisions in the suburbs, and laid out one of the handsomest streets in Detroit, through the center of which was distributed in each block a park sixty feet wide, called Medbury park. This was presented to the city with the proviso that his original plans be in no way allowed to deteriorate and that the beautifying process be kept up indefinitely. He established the building line back twenty-five feet, and this left the unusually large dimensions of sixty feet for park, sixty feet for pavement on each side of the park, and eighty feet for sidewalks and lawns. With a fine appreciation of the originator's laudable project, the city has since taken commendable pride in carrying out his ideas, and the drives, walks and parks are surpassed by few cities. Mr. Robinson also laid out Robinson Terrace, two hundred and seven feet of which are on Second avenue, and one hundred feet on Henry street, the whole constituting the most beautiful three-story terrace in the city. Adjoining this he built his own brick residence, and next to that erected the Richelieu family hotel, an elegant structure three stories high. Numerous other buildings and improvements are attributable to him, especially those on Cass park, all of which he eventually disposed of to other parties. Mr. Robinson was one of the incorporators and directors of the Postal Telegraph Company, which netted him enormous returns. He was also an incorporator and director in the Lake Huron and Michigan Steam Navigation Company, which owned and operated a large fleet of freighters between Buffalo and Chicago. As a director, as well as one of the largest stockholders, he was interested in the Frontier iron works of Detroit, among the largest steam-engine builders on the lakes. He was also managing director of the Hydro-Carbon Furnace Company. Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson was for years his associate partner in several large business enterprises.

Deciding upon an entire change of occupation and climate, in 1897 Mr. Robinson came to Santa Barbara and engaged in the oil business, his field of operation being Summerland. There he purchased the Wilson pumping plant and oil wells. The ownership and management of these wells is vested in the Robinson Oil Company, of which he is general manager. He is interested in oil in the Sunset district on the Kern river; also in the Southern Pacific Oil Company, of which he is managing director; and has besides a large interest in the Hickey-Robinson Drilling Company at Summerland, of which he is finance manager. Broadening his scope of activity still further, he appreciates the prospects for oil in Texas, where he owns valuable oil lands. He is an incorporator and director of El Beaumont

Consolidated Oil Company, at Beaumont, Tex., also an incorporator and president of the Guarantee Oil and Refining Company of Spindle Top, Tex. He is a member of the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce. While in Detroit he assisted in organizing the Board of Trade. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a charter member of the Santa Barbara Lodge.

In Rochester, N. Y., Mr. Robinson married Abigail Dyer, who was born in that city, and by whom he has two sons, Charles W. and Edwin S. The former, who is engaged in the oil business, is a director in the North Star Oil Company, an incorporator and director of the Guarantee Oil and Refining Company, and superintendent of the Robinson Oil Company's plant in Summerland. Edwin S. is treasurer of the Southern Pacific Oil Company, treasurer of the Hickey-Robinson Oil Well Drilling Company, treasurer of the Robinson Oil Company, an incorporator of El Beaumont Consolidated Oil Company and an incorporator and director of the Guarantee Oil and Refining Company.

THOMAS BELL. The ranch of one hundred acres, owned and managed by Mr. Bell, is a worthy addition to the many splendid and prolific properties in the Ventura valley. Located two miles northeast of Oxnard, it has been fitted with all modern devices and improvements, fine house, barn, fences, hedges, windmill and pumping plant, for the irrigating of ten acres of lemons. There are also raised many other kinds of fruit for home consumption, as well as general farm produce.

A native of Richland county, Ohio, Mr. Bell was born October 2, 1849, a son of William and Polly (Turbett) Bell, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. He grew to manhood in his native state and county, and was reared to be a practical farmer and good manager. His education was acquired in the public schools, and later in life he added to his original fund of information by wide reading and general observation. With wise discernment for the future he came to Southern California June 5, 1871, and settled in Ventura county, where he worked for Jake K. Gries, in whose employ he continued for seventeen years. Naturally, the faithfulness to trust, indicated by this long retention in one service, would bring its reward, and in 1875 he had accumulated sufficient capital from his savings to purchase one hundred acres of land. So rapid has been his success that he also now owns four hundred and twenty acres in partnership with Mr. Gries, near Springville Postoffice, which is rented out to other parties and is on a paying basis.

Much of his success Mr. Bell attributes to the companionship and sympathetic assistance of his

wife, who was formerly Frances H. Rice, of Sutter county, Cal., and whom he married in June, 1887. Mrs. Bell is a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Rice, the former of whom was an early settler in California. Mr. Bell is a Republican in politics, and has held several positions of trust, among them being the office of supervisor, to which his district elected him in 1892. He is one of the well-known and honored agriculturists of his neighborhood, and his rise in the world is the result of his own ability and determination to succeed. He is one of the prominent members of the Pioneer Society, which was founded in 1873.

W. B. METCALF, treasurer of Santa Barbara county since 1892, was born in Hydesville, Humboldt county, Cal., September 3, 1862. Of English descent, he comes of a family first represented in America by the paternal grandfather, who settled in Massachusetts, where he was engaged in the woolen business. His son, O. D., the father of W. B. Metcalf, was born in Anson, Somerset county, Me., and was a merchant in that state until his removal to California, via Panama, in 1862. The mercantile business was resumed in Hydesville, Humboldt county, Cal., until 1868, when he came to Santa Barbara county and engaged in the sheep business on an extensive scale. His ranch, called Guadalupe, consisted of twenty thousand acres, and the sheep industry flourished thereon until 1877, when a severe drought and the consequent loss resulted in the sale of the property and a resumption of mercantile pursuits. At present retired from active business, Mr. Metcalf is living in Santa Barbara. His wife, formerly Sarah W. Dinsmore, was born in Somerset county, Me. Her father, B. T. Dinsmore, was a lumberman in the east and crossed the plains in the late '50s, settling at Hydesville, where he was interested in stock-raising, farming and mercantile enterprises. In 1868 he changed his field of activity to Santa Barbara county, where he owned a ranch called San Ysidoro, upon which in 1871 he set out the first orange grove of the vicinity, and was successful as an horticulturist and stock-raiser. His useful and industrious life terminated in 1881. He was the father of six children, of whom four sons and one daughter are living.

The education of W. B. Metcalf was acquired in the public schools of Santa Barbara county, and in 1880 he came to the city and entered the employ of the First National Bank. At the end of three years he assisted his father in his mercantile business, and in 1886 became one of the organizers, and the cashier, of the Santa Barbara Savings Bank. Upon the reorganization of the bank a year later as the Commercial Bank, Mr. Metcalf continued to be the cashier, and has held the position ever since. In 1891 the same

officers incorporated the Santa Barbara Savings & Loan Bank, Mr. Metcalf necessarily filling a similar position with the new concern.

As a staunch and uncompromising Republican Mr. Metcalf has ever taken a keen interest in the undertakings of his party, and has been prominently before the public since 1892, when he was nominated county treasurer and elected by a large plurality over two candidates. Assuming the duties of his office in January of 1893, he was re-elected county treasurer in 1894, by an increased majority, over the fusion ticket which represented three candidates. In 1898 he was further honored by his fellow townsmen by being re-elected without opposition, his term of office to continue until January of 1903. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally Mr. Metcalf is associated with Masonic Lodge No. 192, and with the Royal Arch Masons, in which he is past high priest, and with St. Omar Commandery No. 30, K. T., of which he is senior warden. He is especially active in Santa Barbara Parlor No. 116, Native Sons of the Golden West. At the convention of the Native Sons at Santa Barbara in 1901, Mr. Metcalf was chairman of the local executive committee that arranged for the entertainment of the convention guests, and worked for a year previously to raise the \$4,000 used in carrying out their plans.

The marriage of Mr. Metcalf and Frances Chamberlain occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mrs. Metcalf being a native of Jacksonville, Ill., and a graduate of the Illinois Female College by which institution she received the degree of A. B. To Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf has been born one child, Stanley.

JARRETT T. RICHARDS. The history of the Richards family in America dates back to the latter part of the eighteenth century, when Rev. Lewis Richards was sent to Virginia as a missionary by Lady Huntingdon. There he married a Miss Custis, a member of the family to which belonged the first husband of Martha Washington. Their son, John Custis Richards, a native of Maryland, engaged in the wholesale mercantile business in Baltimore, but died in Chambersburg, Pa. Next in line of descent was John Custis Richards, Jr., M. D., one of the most influential physicians of his day and locality. Born in Baltimore, June 1, 1812, he was thirteen when he became a pupil in Bel Air Academy. In 1830 he matriculated as a sophomore in Yale College, where he continued his studies until the close of the junior year, but was then called home by the extreme illness of his mother and brother, who shortly afterward died, leaving him the only survivor of a large family. Turning his attention to the study of medicine under Dr. Samuel Baker, professor of anatomy in the University of Maryland, he

afterward entered the University, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1834. The early years of his professional life were passed in Baltimore, where he not only had a private practice, but also engaged in hospital work and was dispensary physician for a time. The confinement of city life proving too exhausting, in June, 1837, he removed to Chambersburg, Pa., where he soon built up a large practice and became a prominent citizen. His character was typical of the gentleman of the old school. Possessing the highest principles of honor, he was incapable of a mean act or an unkind deed. His devotion to Christianity was shown not alone by his membership in Falling Springs Presbyterian Church, but also by every act of a noble life. During the Civil war he acted as surgeon in charge of the hospital at Chambersburg, and in 1863 was appointed on the staff of the surgeon-general, as one of the volunteer aid corps of surgeons of Pennsylvania. July 3, 1864, when Chambersburg was burned, he and other prominent citizens were captured and held for ransom, while threats were made to burn the city if a certain sum was not paid. The price being refused, the city was burned, the prisoners turned loose, and he hurried to his home, vainly hoping he might be in time to save something, but the effort was futile, and indeed he barely had time to escape from the burning city. Later he returned and assisted other citizens in the rebuilding of the town. He was an organizer of the Franklin County Medical Society, of which he was long a valued member. His death occurred June 11, 1874. We are indebted to the Records of the Pennsylvania Medical Society for the above sketch of the life and ancestry of Dr. John Custis Richards.

In Chambersburg, Pa., where he was born November 1, 1843, Jarrett T. Richards received his primary education. Exceptional advantages were his, for he was privileged to study on the continent from 1861 to 1863. On his return he entered Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1866, with the degree of LL. B., receiving at the same time the second prize in municipal law. During the same year he began to practice in New York in the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, after which he spent sixteen months in Erie, Pa., and in 1868 came to California, arriving in Santa Barbara November 3. From that time to this he has engaged in professional work and is now the oldest practitioner in the city. Meantime he has been active in local affairs, and in 1875 served as mayor, while at another time he was city attorney. In 1879 he was one of the Republican candidates for justice of the supreme court, but the fusion between the Democrats and the Workingmen's party, caused the defeat of the whole Republican ticket, with one exception. As a citizen, he was pronounced in his opposition to railroad subsidy,

which he helped to defeat, saving the county from bonds and debt. As an attorney, he has been prominent in the litigation in this and Ventura counties during all the years of his residence in California. He is connected with the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce, is connected with the State Bar Association and for some time served on the state central committee of the Republican party.

R. H. PINNEY. The executive and business ability of Mr. Pinney has contributed in no small degree to the upbuilding of many important enterprises represented in Pasadena. Preceded by a many-sided career in different parts of the middle west, he came to California in 1885, and has here availed himself of opportunities which have not only netted him large personal returns, but have placed many others in comfortable circumstances. Possessing the gifts of insight and enthusiasm himself, he has also the faculty of transmitting his plans to others, and thus enlisting their sympathy and co-operation.

A native of Woodhull, Steuben county, N. Y., Mr. Pinney was born November 10, 1847, a son of William H. and Sarah (Henck) Pinney, natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, Ovid, was a man of force and determination, and accomplished much during the course of his well-directed life. He was born in New York, and for many years was a broker in Albany and Buffalo, which cities owe much of their subsequent prosperity to his efforts in the early days. He laid out many of the important parts of Albany, and otherwise contributed towards its substantial growth. Upon his removal to Minneapolis, Minn., he became identified with the pioneer real estate interests of that city, where his death occurred. His son, William H. Pinney, was for many years a farmer in New York state, removing at a later period to Redbank, N. J., and still later to New Brunswick, N. J. In the latter city he represented the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and still later represented the same company in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was very successful in the Buckeye state, but finally disposed of his business there and removed to Fort Scott, Kans., where he engaged in the banking business. About 1894 he came to Pasadena, where he lived in retirement until his death in 1898. He was a man of firm convictions, a staunch Abolitionist, a Republican, and a devoted member of the Universalist Church. Of the seven children in his family who are still living Mrs. V. E. Farmer and Lou M. are residents of Los Angeles; George H. is a broker and real estate dealer of Los Angeles; H. J. lives in Pasadena; and Chas. W. is engaged in the banking business at Caldwell, Idaho.

Until his tenth year R. H. Pinney lived in New York, and then accompanied the rest of his

father's family to New Jersey. He was educated in the public and private schools of New York and New Jersey. In 1865 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon after spent a year on a farm near Berlin, Sangamon county, Ill. He was afterward assistant postmaster of Berlin, and in time postmaster, and at the expiration of his term of service associated himself with the firm of Hayden & Ransom, a large mercantile firm at Jacksonville. After three years he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and engaged in clerking, and was for a time steward of the "old Atwood House," and later the new Hotel Steward of that city. In the fall of 1872 he built the first building in Fairmont, Fillmore county, Neb., fifty miles west of Lincoln, and started the first store in the place. The embryo hamlet was called Hesperia, but with the advent of the railroad the name was changed to the more practical one of Fairmont. Mr. Pinney became the first postmaster of the town, holding the office for many years, and in time becoming one of its most prominent and influential citizens. He owned a large stock farm and started an implement business in connection with his general merchandise store. He secured a large mail contract from the government, between Columbus, Neb., and Belleville, Kans. He also engaged in the brokerage business, and was justice of the peace for many years.

During this time Mr. Pinney represented the Equitable Loan and Trust Company of Omaha, Neb.; Newark, N. J., and Boston, Mass., placing for them many hundreds of thousands of dollars, taking as security the beautiful farms in Fillmore and York counties, at such reasonable rates of interest as to enable him to establish a very remunerative business. But on account of ill health of his family he was forced to a more sunny climate. In the spring of 1885 he located in Los Angeles. Two years later he disposed of his business in Fillmore county and later he sold his farm upon which he had been raising fine stock, and upon settling in Pasadena engaged in the real estate business. This venture proved a costly experiment and he withdrew, the loser by \$40,000. The following year, in 1888, he started a feed and fuel business, in which he made a success. This was disposed of in 1899, that he might devote all of his time to the Mutual Building and Loan Association, in which he was a director, and of which he was appointed secretary. This association has done a great deal for Pasadena, and by reason of its practical methods has made it possible for many to own homes who would otherwise be unable to purchase them. Mr. Pinney is also a member of the firm of Pinney & Nash, dealers in real estate, insurance and loans, through whose hands have passed some of the most important deals in the history of the city.

The mining and oil resources of California

have been recognized by Mr. Pinney to no small extent, and in the former capacity he is interested in the Imperial Mining, Milling and Smelting Company, at Imperial. In 1901 he organized the Revenue Oil Company, bought forty acres of land near Bakersfield, Cal., and incorporated the company. This property has proved a profitable investment, and the six wells sunk produce about ten thousand barrels per month, which has enabled the company to pay dividends. Mr. Pinney is secretary of this company. He fills a similar position with the Amazon Oil Company, operating upon forty acres of land in the Kern river district, where also there are six pumping wells. He organized and is secretary of the Hickler Oil Company, owning two hundred and seventy acres of oil land near Piru, Ventura county, adjoining a producing property. He is a member of the Pasadena Board of Trade and of the Merchants' Protective Association.

In Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Pinney married Rose T. Ballard, who died in Pasadena, leaving three children: William H., who was a student in the public schools of Pasadena and of the University of Southern California, and is now advertisement writer for Hale Brothers, of San Francisco; Frank V., who was educated at Throop Institute and Los Angeles Business College, and is vice-president of the Arizona Newspaper Publishing Company, with headquarters at Bisbee; and Zola L., now the wife of Harry J. Royal, of Los Angeles, Cal. The second marriage of Mr. Pinney occurred in Pasadena, and was with Katharine L. Tower, a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Pinney is associated with the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Fraternal Brotherhood. Since his boyhood days in Illinois he has been an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in Fairmont, Neb., he helped to organize the Methodist Episcopal Church of that town. In Pasadena he is connected, as steward, treasurer and secretary of the executive committee, with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a member of the building committee when the magnificent new edifice was erected. In politics he was a Republican, but since 1887 has been allied with the Prohibition party. He is a staunch advocate of temperance, not only as the term is applied to intoxicants, but in the general affairs of life.

IRA O. SMITH. During the last eighteen years of his life the city of Los Angeles claimed the citizenship of Ira O. Smith, who for a time came and went in the busy marts of trade, later retiring to a merited rest from former activity. A stately personality, carrying under a reserved demeanor a splendid business capacity and unimpeachable integrity, he had a nature which drew its chief inspiration from the appreciation and good-will of intimate friends, and from the love of those gathered around his own fireside.



W. H. Conway

The keynote to his character was his love of home, and his business success was bounded on all sides by the strictest honor. His death, May 8, 1901, removed one of those who constitute an undercurrent in the community of never-varying strength.

Like so many who find in the City of the Angels a pleasant place in which to spend their mature years, Mr. Smith came here crowned with a reputation as one of the most successful and progressive pioneers of another part of the country, his efforts having been directed to the upbuilding of Michigan. A native of Victor, Monroe county, N. Y., he was born in January of 1827, and when eleven years of age removed with his parents to Flint, Mich. His father was one of the founders of Rochester, N. Y., and a promoter of the Erie canal. In a state renowned for its lumbering opportunities, his son naturally became interested in this line of occupation, and at the age of twenty went to Grand Haven, Mich., where he was thus engaged for five years. In the midst of an almost impenetrable forest he purchased the well-known Black Lake mill, and bent his energies to not only operating the same, but to clearing the surrounding country, making roads, and transforming the wilderness into a business center. It is not surprising that his reward was equal to his labor, and that in 1862, after disposing of his milling interests, he had to show for his pains a considerable fortune. After removing to Muskegon, Mich., his pronounced business insight found vent in connection with the Muskegon Booming Company, the largest lumber organization in the state, of which he eventually became president. As proof of his good management it is only necessary to state that the stockholders received an annual dividend of twenty per cent. While amassing a large fortune in Muskegon, he held numerous official positions in the city, and was successively elected county clerk, registrar, supervisor and alderman, filling these offices of trust with singular regard for the best interests of the community. After removing to Ashland, and engaging in the manufacture of lumber with a former partner from Michigan, the goddess of fortune still continued to direct his undertakings, and to retain him as one of the favored sons of toil.

Upon removing to Los Angeles Mr. Smith decided to retire from business activities, although after a time he became a director in the Citizens' Bank, and in this capacity was associated with leading business men of the town. Two months before his death, owing to long continued rheumatism, he retired from the bank association, and was thereafter confined to his home. During his life here his favorite recreation was duck hunting, at which he was an expert. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar. Mr. Smith was twice married, and is survived by his wife, who was formerly Mrs.

Sarah (Barry) McDaniel. He was the father of Mrs. Minnie L. Gardener, deceased, formerly the wife of Judge William Paul Gardener, since deceased, leaving three children: Minnie L., Ira O. and Paul Gardener, residents of Los Angeles, at No. 636 West Adams street.

JOSHUA A. CONAWAY. Like so many of the pioneers who sought the golden possibilities of the far west, Mr. Conaway came hither in the long and tedious way that fell to the lot of the greater portion of the emigrants of those days. Leaving his Missouri home in 1853, he crossed the plains via the overland route with ox teams, and suffered many deprivations and dangers. Upon locating in Amador county, on the Mokelumne river, he engaged in the occupations of farming and stock-raising, to which in youth he had become accustomed. For nearly seventeen years he lived on different ranches. From Amador he removed to San Joaquin county and secured the title to government land, which he improved and planted in various fruits and a vineyard. Surrounded by the comforts obtained by his industry, he remained there for twelve years. Eventually coming to Ventura county, he homesteaded a claim. Very unjustly he was obliged to pay the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for the land. However, he had the privilege of retaliating, for when the company desired the right of way through his property he made them pay twice as much for the land as his neighbors received for theirs, and in this way he received his money back.

From time to time Mr. Conaway added to his possessions by the purchase of more land, until he now has six hundred and twenty acres. At first he raised sheep and other kinds of stock, as well as wheat and barley. Of later years he has handled cattle, horses and hogs, and engaged extensively in general farming and fruit raising. He erected a convenient and comfortable home, put up a substantial barn and instituted modern and labor-saving improvements. This varied line of business was carried on until 1894, when he formed a stock company, composed of the members of his family, called the Conaway Company, Incorporated, of which he was president and general manager. This novel idea has been the subject of much favorable comment on the part of Mr. Conaway's neighbors and friends, who recognize the many-sided advantages it is possible to develop therefrom. The farm is a monument to the patience, skill and good management of the owner, every tree and shrub having been planted by himself, while every advance made has been of the most substantial kind.

The early life of Mr. Conaway was spent in Monongalia county, W. Va., where he was born April 4, 1830. From there he accompanied his parents to Monroe county, Ohio, and later to

Tyler county, W. Va. Of Irish descent, his paternal great-grandfather came to America before the Revolution, and for many years the descendants lived in West Virginia. Eli, father of Joshua A. Conaway, was born in Virginia, east of the Blue Ridge mountains, and his wife, Mary (Baker) Conaway, was born, of Welsh descent, in the same locality. Of their nine children Joshua A. was the sixth. He received his education in public schools, and when twenty years of age removed to Iowa, where he farmed in Linn county. Next he tried his luck in the Wisconsin pineries. At the end of two years he settled in Ashley, Pike county, Mo., where he was overseer on a plantation, and later ran an engine in a lumber establishment.

In 1859 Mr. Conaway married Miss Elizabeth J. Blamey, who was born in England, and died in Ventura county January 25, 1894. Ten children were born of their union, eight of whom are now living. The eldest, Mary, is the widow of H. S. Adney and publishes the *Antelope Valley Gazette*, which was founded by her husband. Alice and Ethan W. are deceased. The others are named as follows: Austin, of Los Angeles; Charles W., of Santa Monica; Jennie B., wife of Charles Gilday; Albion N. T.; Lulu V. and Lelia V. (twins), the former the wife of F. W. Kent and the latter Mrs. J. R. Black; and Benton Conaway.

Since coming to Ventura county Mr. Conaway has been prominent in the affairs of his adopted locality, and in politics especially has taken an active part in undertakings of the Democratic party. In this capacity he has been a director in the Cienega school district. As one of the supervisors, elected in February of 1873, he took an active part in the organization of Ventura county, also systematized the board that built the courthouse and jail, and was otherwise instrumental in securing important improvements in the building up of the county. In 1880 he was elected county assessor, in which position he has served for seven years. His influence upon the moral tone of his neighborhood has been pronounced, and as steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he has been foremost in many good works. His well-known views on the temperance question have been fearlessly maintained, and it is a generally recognized fact that his life and deeds bear out in their entirety his expressed convictions.

CHARLES E. SHERMAN. In November of 1869 Charles E. Sherman, ex-farmer, dairyman, miner, stage driver, and general business man, arrived in Santa Barbara with seventy-five cents in his pocket, and no experience in the business which was to be his occupation. He located on the corner which he has since purchased and rented a small building, and for three months bought meat of his brother-in-law, after

which he began to buy his own cattle and do his own slaughtering. In 1870 himself and Mr. Eland built a slaughter house, and in 1872 formed the partnership which has lasted ever since. From the start they had two markets, and have since had three and four retail markets, besides carrying on a large wholesale trade. Adjoining the city they have a ranch of three hundred and sixty acres. They own a steam sausage plant and steam rendering works, and make about the finest bacon in the state. While the railroad was being built they ran a slaughter house at Gaviota and supplied the railroad gangs with meat, running four-horse teams to supply the demand. The contract was a very heavy one, and the trip between Gaviota and Point Concepcion a trying one, but the firm filled their contract to the letter and were said to furnish the finest meat ever eaten by the men. The firm also deal in shipping cattle and sheep to Los Angeles, and have bought the original corner where they first started business.

Back to Revolutionary days the Shermans trace their descent, the original home of their forefathers having been in England. Charles E. Sherman was born in Bellevue, Jackson county, Iowa, in 1843, a son of George Sherman, who was born in Addison county, Vt., and came to Iowa in 1840 with the paternal grandfather Sherman. He had previously married Eliza Morgan, of Vermont, who died in Iowa in 1854. As one of the early pioneers of Bellevue Mr. Sherman took an active interest in the development of the town, and for many years ran the ferry across the Mississippi river. He subsequently turned his attention to farming nine miles from the town, and there occurred his death in 1854. There were three children in the family, of whom Caleb came to California in 1850. He engaged in mining and other occupations for several years in different parts of the state, eventually settling in Santa Maria, where he was one of the brightest lights in the profession of law. He became assistant state's attorney, and was also a notary public. He died in the city of his adoption in 1900, his busy and useful and brilliant life being sadly missed from the favorite haunts that had known him so many years. Adelia, the daughter of the family, married Mr. Turner, and died in Stony Point, Cal.

At the age of eleven years Charles E. Sherman was left an orphan. He began to work on a farm, and in return for chores and general services received his board and clothes and the privilege of occasionally attending the public schools. This was continued for six years, and in 1859 he decided to go west to Pike's Peak, but changed his mind in favor of California and started the day after. The journey was undertaken via Panama, and in New York he boarded

an ocean craft the character of which may be determined from its name, "Rolling Moses." Arriving in San Francisco he went to Petaluma, where lived his brother, and then went to school for one winter in Bloomfield. He left Iowa with \$100, but was obliged to borrow \$200 more to get here, and this amount he borrowed of his uncle, Charles Morgan, at Bloomfield, and sent it back to the man who had befriended him. In return he worked for his uncle. He engaged in threshing and teaming at Redwood for two years, and then went into partnership with his brother at Bodego Corners, Sonoma county. They ran a hotel which was sold out in 1863, when they went to Nevada, intending to engage in the livery business at Austin. However, the best-laid plans are subject to change, and the light rigs which they took with them for future business were on the way traded for mules, and the mules eventually traded for twenty-five milch cows. Of course there was nothing to do but go into the dairy business with the cows, and for this purpose they took up a ranch and meadow, and did a flourishing business near Austin and Jacobsville, Nev. For a gallon of milk they received from \$1.50 to \$2.50. For further gains they cut about seventy-five tons of hay which sold for from \$100 to \$150 per ton. The next year the price of milk went down to fifty cents a gallon and they no longer deemed it expedient to continue in the dairy business. After disposing of their interests, Mr. Sherman entered into partnership with some men in the livery and feed business, but owing to the business laxity of his partners the common fund soon disappeared, and in 1865 he left with a span of horses and a wagon and returned to Bloomfield, Sonoma county. He drove a stage for Lou Miller from Petaluma to Duncan's Mills, and in 1866 returned to Iowa, via Nicaragua, and engaged in the livery business at Bellevue for two years. There he married Cecilia Savitz, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Santa Barbara in October of 1899. In 1868 he brought his wife to California, via Panama, and drove the stage again between Petaluma and Duncan's Mills until coming to Santa Barbara in 1869.

Politically Mr. Sherman has been prominent in Santa Barbara, and for many years was a member of the Democratic county committee. In 1879 he was elected sheriff of Santa Barbara county, and assumed control of the office in January of 1880, serving for two years and ten months. For one term he served in the city council from the fourth ward. Fraternally he is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Sherman has one son, George C., who is proprietor of the California market in Santa Barbara.

J. BERT SAXBY, D. D. S. One of the most popular and successful dentists in Southern California is J. Bert Saxby, a resident of Santa Barbara since 1896. A typical westerner in enterprise, character and training, he was born in Ventura, December 29, 1870, and is a member of a family long identified with New York state, and of English extraction. The paternal grandfather was born in New York, as was also I. T. Saxby, the father of J. Bert. The elder Saxby was for many years prominent in commercial circles of New York City, and in 1852 migrated to California via Panama, settling in Nevada City, where he engaged in mining. From 1862 until 1868 he lived in San Francisco, and in the fall of 1868 removed to Ventura, which was henceforth the scene of his most ambitious efforts. Heart and soul he became interested in the up-building of the city, and many of the largest of the early enterprises here represented were directly due to his executive and financial ability. At first engaged in the stock business, he later devoted himself to commercial matters, and organized the first lumber business of the town, known as Saxby, Walton & Co., later as the Saxby & Collins Company. Mr. Saxby was also a director in the Bank of Ventura, and up to the time of his death, in 1885, at the age of fifty-eight years, was active in the management of his affairs as a business man and enterprising citizen. He is remembered as one of the staunch supporters of the town of his adoption, and his character and attainments fully justified the esteem and confidence in which he was held.

The mother of Dr. Saxby was formerly Frances Johnson, who was born in Genesee county, N. Y., a daughter of J. B. Johnson, a native of the same county. J. B. Johnson was an attorney in New York and transferred his legal practice to Nevada City, Cal., in 1850, starting across the plains with ox-teams in 1849, the journey consuming eight months. He subsequently re-crossed the plains twice, his family joining him in 1856. He became a judge and district attorney at Nevada City, and attained to renown as a capable exponent of law, some of his most prominent cases being large mining litigations. His professional career continued until the time of his death in 1890; his wife died at Nevada City in 1894. There were seven children in this family. Mrs. Frances (Johnson) Saxby was the mother of two children, of whom Frank G. is a resident of Ventura.

Dr. Saxby attended the public schools of Ventura and was graduated from the high school at Oakland, Cal., this instruction being supplemented by a course at Heald's Business College in San Francisco, from which he was graduated in 1890. He then returned to Ventura, and having decided to devote his life to the profession of dentistry, entered the office

of Staire Brothers for preliminary instruction. In 1893 he entered the Baltimore Dental College (the oldest dental college in the country), and was graduated in 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. His subsequent location in Santa Barbara he has since had no cause to regret. He is a member of the Southern California Dental Association, is variously interested in the fraternal, social and professional interests of the town, and is an honored and popular acquisition to the general affairs of Santa Barbara. Fraternally he is a Native Son of the Golden West, and is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been originally a member of the Franklin Lodge No. 2, of Baltimore, Md., of which he is past grand master. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion a member of the Congregational Church.

In Nevada City, Cal., occurred the marriage of Dr. Saxby and Miss Hattie Hook, who was born in Nevada City, and is a daughter of John Hook, a merchant of Nevada City, who is still living and came from Wheeling, W. Va., in 1851. To Dr. and Mrs. Saxby have been born three children: Bernice Twilley, J. Bert, Jr., and Donald Thorndyke Saxby.

HON. C. A. STORKE. The first representative of the Storke family in America came from Holland in 1660 and settled on the Connecticut river. During the colonial period they mostly engaged in seafaring pursuits. From Connecticut John Storke moved to Chemung county, N. Y., but later went to Yates county, the same state, where he was a pioneer farmer. His son, Orson, a native of Chemung, N. Y., moved to Oshkosh, Wis., in 1849, and there engaged in farming until his death, in 1855. He had married Electa Tompkins, who was born in Clyde, N. Y., and whose father, Calvin Dean Tompkins, was a builder in that town. The record of the Tompkins family is traced back to the time of George II in England. On coming to America they were given a grant of land embracing all of Staten Island, and for several generations this property descended, by entail, to the oldest son. During the time of the Revolution the then owner advocated Tory principles, for which his estate was confiscated and forever lost to the family. However, the younger sons removed to New Jersey, remained there permanently, and one of that branch, Dr. Jacob Tompkins was a surgeon in the colonial army during the Revolution. During the winter at Valley Forge he died from the exposures and hardships of that memorable time. His son married a Miss Dean, whose father, Daniel Dean, a native of Holland and a Baptist minister, came to America prior to the Revolution, and served in that war as a private, receiving a wound at Yorktown from which he died. Mrs. Electa

(Tompkins) Storke makes her home with her son, C. A., in Santa Barbara, and is now seventy-nine years of age. Besides this son she has one other, Eugene, who was graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and is now practicing in Minneapolis, Minn.

In Penn Yan, N. Y., C. A. Storke was born November 19, 1847. His earliest recollections cluster around Oshkosh, where he attended the public schools. At eight years of age he began to set type in a newspaper office conducted by his uncle, W. C. Tompkins, with whom he remained some years. When only fifteen he was made foreman of the *Appleton Motor*. A year later he enlisted, in February, 1864, in Company G, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered in at Madison, Wis. Assigned to the Second Corps, army of the Potomac, he arrived at the front in time to take part in the battle of Spottsylvania. Later he was at North Anna and Totopotomy. June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor, four companies of his regiment, numbering two hundred and forty, entered the battle, and one hundred and sixty-nine were left wounded on the field. He and eleven others of his company were captured and sent to Libby prison, thence to Andersonville, where he remained until September 30, 1864. Next he was transferred to Savannah, then to Milan, Ga., afterward to Blackshear, that state, and finally to Florence, S. C., where he was paroled in December, 1864. During his imprisonment his weight had been reduced to ninety-five pounds and eight of the twelve comrades had succumbed to their sufferings. On his return to the Union lines, he remained in the parole camp at Annapolis and in St. Louis until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Madison, Wis., May 26, 1865.

Returning home, Mr. Storke entered Kalamazoo College. He matriculated in Cornell University at its opening in 1868, and was graduated in 1870, with the degree of A. B. After teaching in Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1872 he came to Santa Barbara as professor of mathematics in Santa Barbara College. The following year he resigned and went to Los Angeles, where he founded and for six months conducted the *Los Angeles Herald*. On selling it, he began the study of law under Charles E. Huse, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, since which time he has practiced law in Santa Barbara. Meantime his activities in the Democratic party have made him prominent. At this writing he is chairman of the county Democratic central committee, and formerly he served on the state central committee. In the fall of 1882 he was elected a member of the assembly. Two years later he was a candidate for the state senate and carried his county, but was defeated by Republican majorities in other portions of the district. In 1888 he was again elected to the legislature, where he rendered



L. A. Maulhardt.

valuable service in the interests of the people. In 1898 he was appointed district attorney for the balance of the term. In December, 1899, he was elected mayor on an independent ticket, and took the oath of office January 1, 1900, to serve for two years. During his administration among the most important improvements have been the completion of the city water system and the building of the new high school. It was his privilege, as mayor, to welcome President McKinley to Santa Barbara, and the entire community aided him in making this occasion one never to be forgotten.

Since coming to Santa Barbara, Mr. Storke has been made a Mason, and is now connected with the chapter and commandery here. Several times he has been commander of the Starr King Post No. 52, G. A. R., and frequently he has served on the staff of the department commander. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In his family there are three children: Thomas More, Mattie M. and Alice. The son is a graduate of the Leland Stanford University and is now proprietor of the *Santa Barbara Independent*.

ALBERT F. MAULHARDT is one of the leading citizens in his county, known and esteemed for his fine qualities and achievements, chief among the latter being his successes not only in experimental agriculture and invention of machinery, but also in the introduction and promotion of commercial enterprises, which in some instances not only doubled the value of local real estate, but in one case in particular the taxed values of the entire county increased two-fold within a year as the indirect result of his efforts for the public welfare. While other prominent men lent their aid in securing the magnificent sugar factory at Oxnard (second largest in the world), Mr. Maulhardt is credited with the lion's share of the work; every local newspaper and all important newspapers in Southern California making extended reference to his untiring efforts in this direction, and it is unanimously conceded that, had his efforts been wanting, Ventura county would likely still be without the enterprise. He early grasped the advantages which would accrue from the presence in the community of such a large factory, the benefit to the farmers and to commerce, the rise in values of land, the increase of railway facilities, and numerous other advantages that he saw were bound to come to his community with the introduction of such a large undertaking as the plant of the American Beet Sugar Company at Oxnard. To show his public spirit, we will give one incident in his efforts to secure the beet sugar industry for his locality: In order to convince the farmers of the profits and benefits in this new crop and industry, and to show to the manufacturer the adaptability of the local

soil for such production, as well as the willingness of the farmers to produce sugar beets, he saw the necessity of some one to carry on an extensive experimental beet test under very conservative supervision, and proceeded, at a loss to his own business, to personally secure over two hundred and fifty acres in small lots (half an acre to five acres) in over two hundred different locations in the valley and had nine-tenths of it planted by his own men to insure proper work, going about it at times, giving private instruction as to the care of the test, besides giving lectures on the subject at various meetings and through the press. On one occasion, seeing a test neglected by a neighbor, he sent his own men to attend to it at his own expense. The result of those tests was marvelous: in many instances from twenty-five to thirty-five tons of beets per acre were produced, with an average of over eighteen per cent sugar, and in a number of cases sugar beets containing a maximum of thirty-two per cent sugar were obtained. The effect of such a test was quickly made manifest when some fifteen thousand acres were pledged under a seven-year contract to grow sugar beets and a two-million dollar plant was erected by the Oxnards to convert the beets into sugar. He was also instrumental in securing the erection of the bridge over the Santa Clara river (one of the longest and finest in Southern California), an undertaking brought forward in public elections on different occasions, but which had always failed theretofore to secure the necessary support for its erection. He has also successfully organized the farmers into unions and associations at various times to promote the proper marketing of the crops and for the establishment of facilities for the general welfare.

That the American farmer is a vital force in the country's development, all will acknowledge; for upon his understanding and success hangs the fate of, not many, but all, enterprises. The hand of the progressive farmer of to-day is guided, from the sowing to the harvesting of the crop, by the scientific deductions of some master agriculturist who has studied with infinite care the possibilities of the soil and the workings of nature. No more earnest student of agriculture has brought his intelligence and common sense to bear upon the land than Albert F. Maulhardt, who has added to his farming enterprises all the manifold incidentals which make the difference between a progressive and non-progressive farmer. As an authority on agricultural matters in general he is not exceeded in the scope of his influence, and from far and near those who desire the benefit of his conclusions call upon him with the assurance that they will be benefited thereby and be placed in touch with the most approved and scientifically thought out ways and means; so much so that when it was being agitated as to whether api-

arism in connection with lima bean culture would result in detriment to the latter, Prof. E. J. Wickson of the University of California corresponded with Mr. Maulhardt to learn the results of his investigations upon this subject, and was informed that bees were no benefit in connection with the raising of lima beans.

Not the least of his achievements in the development of the country is his solution of the question of water supply for irrigation, at all times an important item in Southern California. He has been, and in fact is, at the head of the artesian irrigation water agitation in the county, and has accomplished more than anyone else in this line. When, some years ago, he was confronted with the danger of a dry year and no visible opportunity to secure water for irrigation, with his characteristic energy and independence of action he at once cast about for an outfit to drill large wells for himself, as there was no machine in the county equipped to do such drilling as he desired. He got some ideas of a rig together from here and there, and went to work improving on them and making his own mechanical drawings of such parts as he desired and were not procurable. These were immediately made to his order by iron works in Los Angeles, and soon he had a very fair rig at work with many new and improved features, at the very start drilling a ten-inch hole to a depth of as much as one hundred and sixty-six feet in one day. With this machine he developed about six hundred miners' inches of water on his home ranch in time to irrigate and produce six thousand bags of limas on some three hundred and fifty acres (besides other crops), which beans he sold at five cents, owing to shortage of supply caused by a dry season. He has also developed artesian water on his other farming interests, amounting in all to about two thousand acres. His practical demonstration of success caused land in the immediate vicinity to increase in value, and he has since been operating his rig constantly, and at the time this article goes to press is running two steam rigs night and day in the development of an artesian water system for the irrigation of a district comprising over fifteen thousand acres, which with this water system will become valuable beet land.

While the subject of this sketch was first drawn into mechanical pursuits by the demands of his own business, at the same time these demands called into play a natural inventive faculty and genius for machinery, which in his case is quite marked. For example, his steam-drilling rig is his own invention, and contains many unique features of great superiority over the standard rig in use by others for artesian drilling, and he has made it the subject of an application for patent. This is not the only evidence of Mr. Maulhardt's mechanical ingenuity, as he has invented other things, one of which deserves

special mention. It has been said that there is no less than six thousand models pertaining to plows in the patent office in Washington. Mr. Maulhardt holds letters patent to No. 690067, issued under date December 31, 1901, covering sixteen distinct claims on so well-known an implement as the plow, which has been used for thousands of years in every part of the world, and on which one would think that no further improvements could be made. His invention comprises the combination of a sub-soil, gang and sulky plow, which is in use in the community and which he is arranging to place on the market in the near future, with some of his other inventions.

His parents were Anton and Margaret (Bietenholz) Maulhardt, natives of Germany and Switzerland. His father came from Germany in the early '60s and settled in Contra Costa county, where he engaged in agriculture and sheep-raising. In the beginning of the '70s he removed to Ventura county and bought tracts of land near Hueneme, his land at the time being practically wild and uncultivated. Success attended his efforts in his adopted country, and his death, some ten years ago, removed one of the honored and prosperous land owners of the community. His wife, whose death occurred ten years previously, was the mother of two children: A. F., and Lydia, now the wife of F. O. Engstrum, a prominent contractor, doing an extensive business in Southern California. Albert F. was born in Contra Costa county in 1872, and was educated in Los Angeles colleges, his education comprising a knowledge of German, Spanish and English. He is a member of several secret fraternities, but has never taken any part in political affairs. In 1901 he married Jennie, the eldest daughter of A. W. Buell, a pioneer of Santa Barbara.

E. C. TALLANT. Prominently connected with the commercial, political and humanitarian undertakings of Santa Barbara is E. C. Tallant, secretary of the Hollister estate, chairman of the county board of supervisors, and a resident of Santa Barbara since 1874. A native of Wheeling, W. Va., he was born March 14, 1858, and is of English descent. His father, Henry, was born in Lincolnshire, England, and when a boy came to America with his three brothers, and settled in Wheeling, where they engaged in the real-estate and dry-goods business. They later removed to Chester, Pa., and after a few years settled in Baltimore, Md., conducting their wholesale dry-goods business under the firm name of Tallant Brothers, with headquarters on Hanover street. This association was amicably continued for eight years, when the business was sold out and Henry Tallant located with his family in Santa Barbara, where he is now living in retirement, at the age of eighty years.

He married Caroline Eoff, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Dr. Eoff, one of the old and prominent physicians on the Ohio. The German physician married Miss Quarrier, of Virginia, whose father served in the Revolutionary war. The great-grandfather Eoff was also a soldier in that war. Mrs. Tallant, who died in Santa Barbara in 1896, was the mother of ten children of whom E. C. is fifth. The father and his brothers during their residence in Wheeling, W. Va., took an active part in securing the non-secession of West Virginia, thus aiding in securing one state for the Union.

The education of E. C. Tallant was acquired in the public schools of Pennsylvania and Baltimore, and in St. John's Episcopal School. He also attended Roanoke College, at Salem, Va., for two years, and after coming west attended Santa Barbara College for a year. His entrance into the business world was as a clerk in the grocery establishment of P. M. Newell, with whom he remained for five years, after which he purchased an interest with Mr. Newell, and subsequently bought him out entirely. He then engaged in an independent grocery business on State street, and also became agent at Santa Barbara for the Southern Mill & Warehouse Company, now the Southern Pacific Milling Company, with whom he remained for three years.

In 1896 Mr. Tallant resigned the management of the milling company to accept his present responsible position with the Hollister estate management, his duties as secretary being by no means a light task, for the late W. W. Hollister was one of the most successful of the pioneers of Santa Barbara county, and left, among other possessions, five ranches and large city real estate holdings. The interests of Mr. Tallant extend beyond his immediate secretaryship to various undertakings in the town and county, and he is a director, and was one of the organizers, of the Santa Barbara Lemon Growers' Exchange. He himself has a lemon orchard of twelve and a half acres in the Montecito district, which is under irrigation and has been developed from raw land. He was one of the organizers of the Chamber of Commerce in May of 1899, and was one of the first board of directors. Politics have claimed considerable of his attention, and in the fall of 1898 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for county supervisor of the second district, and elected over three candidates by a large majority. In January of 1899 he took the oath of office, his term of service to extend to January of 1903. In January of 1901 he was elected chairman of the board of supervisors, and he is also at present chairman of the Republican county central committee of Santa Barbara county.

In San Francisco Mr. Tallant married Martha

Dillon, who was born in New Orleans, La., and educated in San Francisco, in which latter city she became interested in educational work. Mrs. Tallant is a woman of broad culture, and is one of the vital forces of the city in educational and humanitarian work. She is especially interested in kindergarten work, is a prominent member of the Kindergarten Association, and a director of the same, and was one of the most enthusiastic of those who secured the erection of the kindergarten school building, which is now incorporated into the general school system of Santa Barbara. In her capacity as president of the Associated Charities Mrs. Tallant has accomplished most gratifying results, and has been of great assistance to her husband in formulating plans for bettering the conditions of those requiring city assistance. An effort has been made to investigate such cases as applied for help, with the object of aiding those really in need, and of exposing fraudulent applicants. So successful has this truly wise precaution proved that, after all needful aid had been rendered, and positions secured for those who were willing and able to work, the county has been saved at least \$7,000. The idea of investigating all applications for help occurred to Mr. Tallant when he first became a member of the board of supervisors, and since then the plan has been adopted, with few exceptions, of giving provisions and clothing instead of money. This is in accordance with the views of the most advanced philanthropists, who recognize the self-respect underlying the principle that money received should be at the expense of an equivalent in work on the part of the recipient. Mr. and Mrs. Tallant are the parents of two children, Percy E. and Harold C.

THOMAS O. TOLAND. A fair proportion of the legal complications that arise in Ventura are satisfactorily and skilfully adjusted by Thomas O. Toland, who possesses a wide understanding and practical knowledge of the science of law. He was born in Alabama in 1856, a son of James and Mildred A. (Street) Toland, natives respectively of South Carolina and Virginia. His father settled in Alabama in 1845, and still lives on the old homestead in his adopted state, near Bluff Springs in Clay county; the mother, whose father settled in Alabama in the early '30s, died when her son, T. O., was a child. Of the same family was Dr. H. H. Toland, founder of the Toland Medical College in San Francisco, which he afterwards donated in its entirety to the state of California, and which is now the medical department of the State University.

The education of Mr. Toland was prosecuted in Munford Academy, at Munford, Talladega county, Ala., and for one year he attended the University of Virginia. January 1, 1875, he

came to California, and entered the University of California, from which he was graduated in the class of 1878. His university days were spent in distinguished company, for among those who formulated high aspirations within the walls of the famous university and started forth into the world of actualities at the same time were Judge Daingerfield, of the superior court of San Francisco; A. F. Morrison, of the firm of Morrison & Cope, attorneys, of San Francisco; and F. W. Zeile, president of the San Francisco Mercantile Trust Company. After graduation, Mr. Toland became a student in a law office in San Francisco, also studied at the Hastings Law College and was later admitted to the bar after coming to Ventura county. In 1882 he removed to Hueneme, Ventura county, and taught school for a year, and in 1883 continued the same occupation in Santa Paula, where for three years he was principal of schools. Continuing to live in Santa Paula he opened a law office there, and soon after became a member of the real estate firm of Guiberson & Toland, which partnership was later dissolved, Dr. Guiberson going out, and C. N. Baker taking his place. Under the firm name of Toland & Baker this arrangement was amicably continued until May, 1890, when Mr. Toland came to Ventura, and purchased the library and business of L. C. McKeeby, who had been appointed internal revenue collector, and removed to Los Angeles.

Mr. Toland has continued to practice in Ventura and has, at the same time, taken a most intelligent and active interest in the undertakings of the Democratic party. His general fitness for office has been variously recognized by his townspeople. In 1888 and 1890 he ran for district attorney, but with unsatisfactory results, although he was far ahead of his ticket. However, in 1892 he was elected to the district attorney's office and served for one term. In 1896 he was appointed city attorney and held the office for two years, or until January of 1898. In November of 1896 he was elected to the assembly for one term of two years, and in July of 1898 he was nominated for member of the state board of equalization in the fourth district of California, which district comprises twenty-three counties, and is bounded on the north by San Mateo, Stanislaus, Santa Clara, Mariposa, and Mono. Although the district was five thousand Republican he was elected by three thousand five hundred, his term of office extending to January 1, 1903. The political services of Mr. Toland have met with a deserved appreciation on the part of his compatriots, and he is especially remembered for the wise and aggressive course which he adopted in connection with the opposition to the Southern Pacific Railroad in the sixth congressional district in the celebrated Patton-

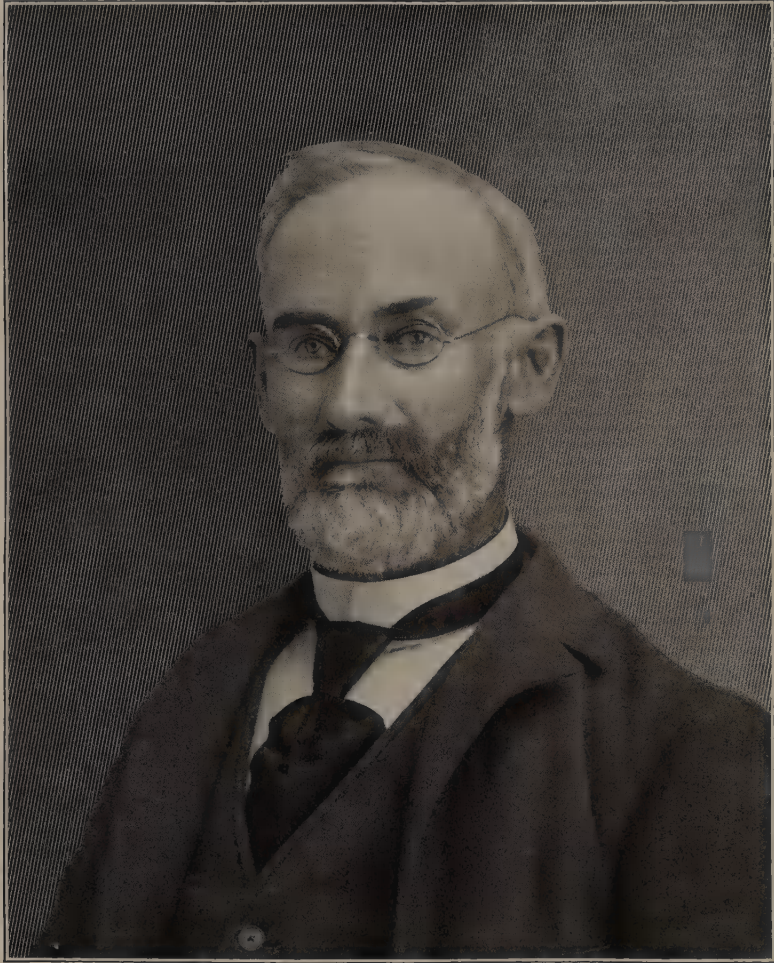
Rose contest for the Democratic nomination for congress in 1896.

In 1900 Mr. Toland married Carrie, daughter of G. W. and Sarah Fleisher. She was born in Pennsylvania and in 1883 settled with her parents at Santa Paula, where her father became a prominent oil man. Mr. Toland is fraternally associated with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Masons, and took the Shriner's degree in Los Angeles in April, 1900.

JAMES ROBERT McKEE. It may well be a matter of pride with Mr. McKee, of Bardsdale, that three of his great-grandfathers were active participants in the American struggle for freedom, in which Great-grandfather McKee lost his life during the Kings Mountain campaign. Necessarily patriotism is a prominent element in the characters of the present-day representatives, who, together with this inheritance of loyalty, have also a heritage of those other qualities that tend to the forming of an ideal manhood. Through the efforts of J. R. McKee, a genealogical chart has been compiled, which traces the record of the family in a direct line from four ancestral families and gives a record of successive generations from the date of the families' arrival in America, about 1750, to the beginning of the twentieth century. This work has been largely a labor of love and self-sacrificing effort, and entitles the compiler to grateful recognition from the McKees of future generations.

The residence of Mr. McKee in California dates from January, 1887. Born in Butler county, Ohio, June 21, 1854, he is a son of William and Louisa (Stipp) McKee, both natives of Kentucky, but from early years residents of Ohio. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Butler county, after which he matriculated in Monmouth (Illinois) College, from which he was graduated in 1874 with the degree of B. S. His education completed when he was a little less than twenty years of age, he was ready to start out into life's activities. For two years he acted as city editor of the *Independent*, a daily paper published in Richmond, Ind. In this way he not only gained a knowledge of journalism, but also of those broader fields of general activity which, in his editorial capacity, he was obliged to master and thoroughly acquaint himself with.

On coming to California, Mr. McKee was connected with the *Los Angeles Times* for a brief period. For two years he served as deputy recorder of Los Angeles county, which position he filled with credit to himself, revealing the possession of qualities that fitted him for reliable work as an accountant and bookkeeper. Along a similar line of activity he was engaged in the real estate and loan business in Los Angeles. During 1890 he became associated with



G. W. Faulkner

Hon. Thomas R. Bard, United States Senator from California, and since then he has made Bardsdale his home, having charge of the senator's business matters at this point, and acting as superintendent of the South Side Improvement Company (Senator Bard, president). In addition he officiated in organizing the Fillmore Citrus Fruit Association and was chosen its first secretary, besides which he is now one of the heaviest stockholders and also a director.

August 18, 1891, Mr. McKee married Miss Grace Farnsworth, of Los Angeles, her father, R. L. Farnsworth, being a retired attorney of St. Paul, Minn. Two daughters, Margery and Dorothy McKee, form the family. Fraternally Mr. McKee is connected with the Sons of the American Revolution, his membership being in the San Diego chapter of this patriotic society. In the political affairs of his town and county, he takes an active part as a Republican, an advocate of clean politics, and has frequently served as a delegate to local and state conventions. A study of the principles of the Republican party brings him into hearty accord with the same, for he is a firm believer in the protection of home industries, believing that the tariff on incoming products from the old world should be such as to protect the infant industries of our far western region. For five years he has been a member of the Santa Paula Union high school board, in which he has served as clerk and president. It was his privilege, in an official capacity, to present their diplomas to the graduating class in 1900. When it is considered that he came to California in January, 1887, without friends or means, and now stands among the representative men of the Santa Clara valley, it not only proves him to be a man of enterprise and ability, but also indicates the possibilities offered to such men by our great western state.

GEORGE W. FAULKNER. So many enterprises in Ventura county have profited by the enterprise and business ability of Mr. Faulkner that it is almost impossible to correctly estimate the extent of his services or his share in bringing about the present prosperity. He arrived in California in 1875 with a very small financial foundation on which to mold the future, and after spending a short time in San Francisco January 1, 1876, he came to Ventura county and bought a ranch in the Santa Clara valley. Seventy-five acres of the property formed a portion of the old Santa Clara del Norte ranch, on the south side of the river, where El Rio now stands. For three years he conducted farming enterprises and a small orchard there. In the spring of 1879 he purchased one hundred and fifty acres, where he now lives. At the time the place had but scant improvements compared with those which are now the admiration and

pride of the county. Following a general farming industry until 1883, he then began to set out deciduous fruits. He was among the first here to raise apricots, of which he now has twenty-five acres. To him belongs also the distinction of raising the first soft-shell walnuts in the valley, twenty acres being devoted to this nut, and the average yield being about sixteen tons. One hundred and twenty-five tons of apricots, thirty tons of sugar beets and an equal quantity of beans are more of the averages quoted.

In keeping with his progressive spirit, Mr. Faulkner built in 1894 the largest and finest rural home in Ventura county, in which no modern convenience has been neglected, the house throughout being piped and wired for gas and electricity. A favorite social center of the county, hospitality is here meted out most graciously, the honors of the house being dispensed by Mrs. Faulkner (née Rhoda S. Seymour) and her sister, Miss Lou H. Seymour, both graduates of Baldwin University, class of 1872. Mrs. Faulkner was born in Ohio, and is a daughter of Rev. S. D. Seymour, of the North Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and at the time of his death a resident of Texas. The children born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner are all graduates of the high school, and the daughters are attending the University of Southern California.

Until coming to California Mr. Faulkner lived in Richland county, Ohio, where he was born August 16, 1846. His father, George Faulkner, was born in England in 1806, and came to America in 1835, settling on a farm in Richland county, where the remainder of his life was spent. He married Julia A. Green, a native of Franklin county, Ohio, and a daughter of William and Martha (Stanton) Green. Her mother was a relative of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. William Green, who served his country in the war of 1812, built the third house in the township in which he lived, and was a prominent pioneer. There were six children in the parental family, George W. being fourth. He received his education in the public schools and spent his youth on the home farm.

Among the various interests which command the attention of Mr. Faulkner may be mentioned his association with the organization of the People's Lumber Company, of which he was one of the original board of directors. In 1897 he assisted in organizing the Santa Paula Co-operative Company's store, of which company he is now president. To his wise judgment, in his official capacity, and to the capable supervision of the manager, D. W. Huffman, largely belongs credit for the fact that the company, which began with a capital of \$500, is now doing a business of about \$50,000 per annum. For several years Mr. Faulkner was a director of the Santa Paula

Fruit Packing Company. He helped to organize the Saticoy Walnut Growers' Association and the Santa Paula Walnut Growers' Association, of which latter he is now president. Formerly, for years, he served on the board of directors and as secretary of the Farmers' Canal and Irrigating Company. He is a stockholder in the Riverstreet Irrigating Company. In partnership with his brother, he owns eighteen hundred acres of land at Fillmore, where he has twenty acres in fine oranges.

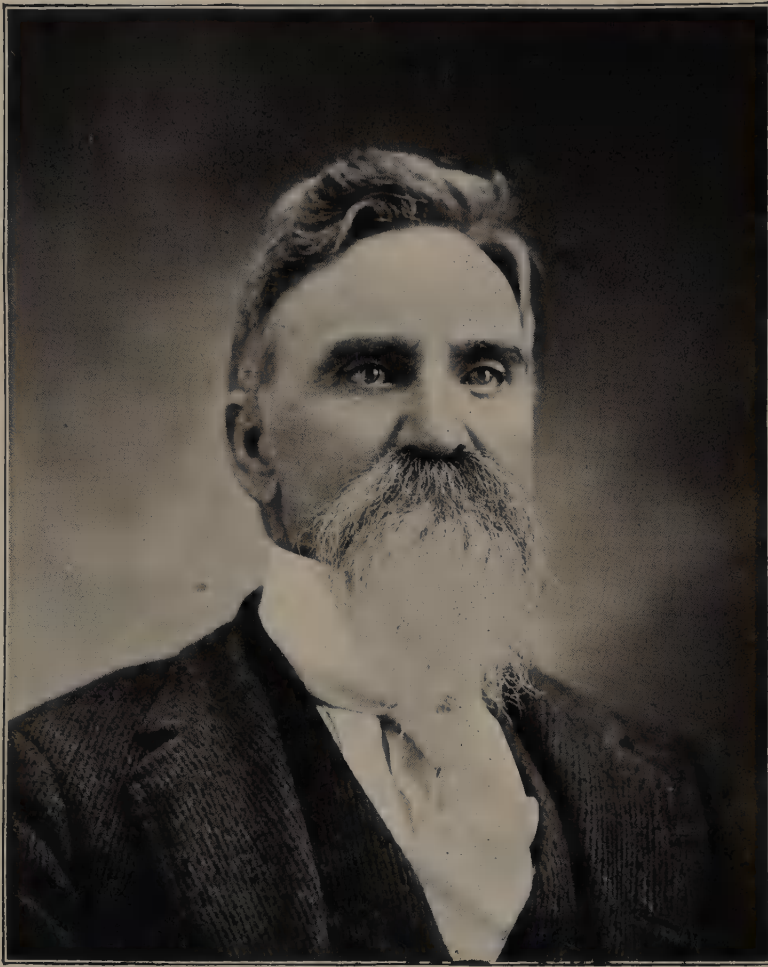
Politically Mr. Faulkner is a Prohibitionist, and his influence has ever been exerted on the side of municipal purity and the abolition of the saloon. He is a member of the Anti Saloon League. In educational matters he is active, and for two terms served on the high school board. In church circles he is well known. He has been one of the foremost in his locality in maintaining the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a member for thirty-five years, and a lay delegate for a long period. He assisted in organizing the church of that denomination in Santa Paula, and is a trustee and steward in the same, as well as Bible class teacher. No citizen of the county enjoys to a greater extent than he the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, nor are any more thoroughly in touch with the needs, aspirations and successes of the community.

MRS. JULIA F. WILLIAMS. Fidelity to duty has been the keynote to the lifework of Mrs. Williams. First an assistant to her husband, who was the lighthouse keeper on Santa Barbara Point from 1856 to 1860, and since 1865 as the incumbent of the position herself, she has been true to every duty and has maintained an unceasing vigil in seeing that the beacon light is always kept burning. It is a remarkable fact that for over thirty-six years she has not been absent from the lighthouse even one single night; and, indeed, the only time she ever remained away over night since taking the position was once in April, 1865. Believing that she is doing merely her duty and nothing more, she has asked no reward for her long and faithful service. Some years ago she was solicited to assist in forming a society that had for its object the pensioning of lighthouse keepers after a certain number of years of service; but, when approached, she said that she did not want a pension for doing what was her duty and therefore would not give her influence toward the proposed organization.

At Campo Bello, New Brunswick, across from Eastport, Me., Mrs. Williams was born July 12, 1826. Her father, Cadwallader Curry, a native of St. Andrews, of Welsh descent, owned six stores, carrying different lines of goods, at Welsh Pool, and also owned vessels in the trans-Atlantic trade. He died very sud-

denly and the large estate he left was, by unjust means, wrested from his family. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Julia Mitchell, was born in North Yarmouth, and died in Massachusetts. Of their six children four daughters and one son are living, and all but Mrs. Williams reside in Sharon. She was next to the oldest of the family and was reared in Eastport, Me., where she became the wife of Albert J. Williams, in 1848. Mr. Williams was born in Waterville, Me., a son of Col. Johnson Williams and a grandson of Dr. Obadiah Williams, an old settler of Waterville. He was reared to a knowledge of merchandising, in which he assisted his father. In 1849 he came to California via Panama and for eight months engaged in business at the isthmus, thence going to Calaveras county, Cal., where he had a ferry and a hotel. Deciding to remain in the west, he wrote his wife to join him here, and in February, 1853, she began the long journey, traveling via steamer from New York to Aspinwall, then across the isthmus (where the railroad had not yet been built) and from there proceeding by steamer to San Francisco.

For some years Mr. and Mrs. Williams resided in San Francisco, where he carried on a painting business. He was particularly fitted for artistic work, and was both a fine penman and skilled in devising original designs for signs, etc. In August, 1856, he was appointed by President Franklin Pierce as lighthouse keeper at Santa Barbara, the appointment having been secured through the influence of his brother, Hon. Bion Bradbury Williams, who was then member of Congress from Maine. The first incumbent of this position, he lighted the first lamp in the lighthouse December 19, 1856, and it is fitting that Mrs. Williams through all of these intervening years should have continued so faithfully the work that he began. At the expiration of four years, he resigned his position and settled upon a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, where he built a residence and turned his attention to the sheep business. In February, 1865, Mrs. Williams received the appointment as lighthouse keeper from Commodore Watson, inspector of lighthouses for the San Francisco district, and she has since devoted herself to the work, Mr. Williams meanwhile carrying on work at the painter's trade until his death, in 1882, at the age of fifty-seven years. They became the parents of six children, as follows: Mrs. Helen F. Maxfield, of San Diego, Cal.; Ada C., who died at fifteen years of age; Bion Bradbury, an architect and builder, in Santa Barbara; Mrs. Julia C. Baker, of Seattle, Wash.; Albert C., who is a dairyman near Santa Barbara; and Franklin S., a farmer in Santa Barbara county. Mrs. Williams is identified with the Congregational Church at Santa Barbara



H. C. Richardson

and is a life member of the Home Missionary Society, in the work of which she is deeply interested.

CHARLES H. McKEVETT. Numerous interests have occupied the time and attention of Mr. McKevett during the progress of his successful career in Santa Paula. While most widely known as the president of the First National Bank of the town, his executive and financial ability has penetrated and developed many enterprises of equal moment in the general growth of his adopted city and has secured for him an enviable reputation as a man of business discretion, as well as unquestioned moral integrity.

The ancestral home of the McKevett family is in Scotland, the first emigrating member being the paternal grandfather, Alexander, who came to America when a boy, and settled in New York. There was born his grandson, Charles H., in Cortland county, October 3, 1848, as were also his parents. When old enough to assume responsibility, he found a field for occupation in the oil business in Pennsylvania, first as an employe, later as a contractor to drill wells, and still later as an independent operator. Through application he gained a wide knowledge of the business, and for a period of fifteen years he continued to successfully manipulate oil affairs in Clarion, Butler, Warren and McKean counties, and as the result of his labors amassed a considerable fortune. Desiring a complete change of climate and surroundings, he visited California in January of 1886, and selected Santa Paula as his permanent residence, although at the time it was destitute of railroad advantages, and contained in all but about two hundred residents. He immediately purchased four hundred and twenty-four acres of the Bradley and Blanchard rancho, his land extending from near the center of the town out into the country. A portion of this land has since been subdivided and sold, and at the present time he owns three hundred acres planted in oranges, lemons, apricots, and devoted to general farming.

In 1887 Mr. McKevett organized the Santa Paula Lumber Company, and was president of the same until its consolidation with the Ventura County Lumber Company, since which he has been general manager of the combined companies. In 1888 he organized the Santa Paula State Bank, of which George H. Bonebrake was president; Mr. McKevett, vice-president, and J. R. Haugh, cashier. September 23, 1889, the bank was converted into the First National Bank of Santa Paula, at which time Mr. McKevett was elected to his present position of president. He is also interested in oil production to the extent of being secretary and treasurer of the Graham Loftus Oil Company, which

organization has seventeen wells in Fullerton, Orange county, and he also owns interests in several other oil companies. He is a director and the treasurer of the Limoneira Company, owners of a ranch of four hundred acres, upon which are raised principally lemons, but also oranges and walnuts. He is also vice-president of the Santa Paula Water Company.

In 1873 Mr. McKevett married Alice Stowell, a native of Pennsylvania, and of this union there are three children, two of whom were born in Pennsylvania, and the third, a daughter, was born in Santa Paula. Mr. McKevett is a Republican in national politics, and is very popular in fraternal circles, being associated with the Santa Paula Lodge No. 291, F. & A. M.; with Ventura Chapter, R. A. M.; with the Knights Templar Commandery, Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1890 he further increased the possibilities of Santa Paula by laying off a portion of land north of the railroad, and in 1900 built a fine bank building which is in every way a credit to the town.

HENRY CLAY RICHARDSON. One of the enterprising owners and managers of ranch property in Ventura county is H. C. Richardson, whose property lies near the village of Oxnard. He was born in Warren county, Mo., March 20, 1844. For many years his life work was carried on in connection with that of his father, John Richardson, an interesting character and a man of successful undertakings. He was born in New York in 1796 and participated in the war of 1812, his last work in that connection being in the mail service in Boone county, Mo., which continued to be his home for several years. During his residence in Missouri he married his first wife, and she died there. Later he married Lucy Benson Wright, who died at the home of her son, Henry C., October 5, 1898.

The family settled in Grant county, Wis., in 1845, where H. C. Richardson received his education in public schools. In 1860 he accompanied the other members of the family to California, the journey being made by the overland route with ox-teams and wagons. The father, mother, ten sons and two daughters remained in Shasta county for a short time, thence removed to Sacramento county, and from there to Stockton, returning soon to Sacramento county, where the father died in 1868. The others later removed to Santa Barbara county and were among the earliest white settlers of that region. It was at Carpinteria, that county, Mr. Richardson was united in marriage, November 3, 1868, with Augusta Isabelle, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Vance) McFarland, both of whom died in Missouri when their daughter was a child. An aunt of Mrs. Richardson, Sally G. Vance, died at the Richardson home, November 11, 1901, aged

ninety-three years and seven days. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have been born seven children, namely: John V., a rancher, who married Alma Hickson and has one child, Mildred A.; Lucy, Mrs. C. Cox, of Sutter county, who has a son, Byron; William, who married Miss Emma Cook and has one son, Henry, the family living on the Broome ranch, owned by Mrs. Frances Broome, of Santa Barbara; Mrs. Sallie Reno, of Oxnard; Herbert, Arthur and Albert, who are at home. The oldest son resides on Chapedra's ranch between Satcoy and Springfield.

In 1891 Mr. Richardson came to his present ranch near Oxnard and has since successfully conducted the same. He is the possessor of nearly forty acres of land, upon which he has erected a commodious and comfortable house, and a well-arranged and substantial barn. His varied interests demand the renting of more land in the neighborhood, so that he superintends a considerable acreage. As a rule, his crops are good, hence he has gained a fair degree of financial success. In politics he is a Socialist and a strict party man. His parents were stanch workers in the Baptist Church and he is in sympathy with the work of that denomination, as indeed he is with all movements for the benefit of mankind, but he is not identified with any church. He is well and favorably known in the farming communities of the two counties of Santa Barbara and Ventura, and his business and personal integrity is well established in every community where he has made his home.

REV. PETER WALLISCHECK, O. F. M. The president of St. Anthony's College at Santa Barbara was born at Wiesloch, Baden, Germany, April 4, 1852, and was brought to America in the spring of 1854. During his boyhood he lived for a time in Ohio, but mostly in Illinois. In the fall of 1868 he began to study for the Franciscan Order at St. Joseph's College, Teutopolis, Ill., and in that same place he entered the Franciscan Order December 21, 1871. At the close of the novitiate, January 3, 1873, he gave his attention to his studies in St. Francis Solanus College, Quincy, Ill. His philosophical studies were pursued in the monastery at Quincy, Ill., and his theological studies at St. Louis, Mo., from 1877 to 1880. In the latter city he was ordained priest, June 22, 1879, by Archbishop Patrick John Ryan, D. D., LL. D., of Philadelphia, then coadjutor of Most Rev. Archbishop P. R. Kenrick, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo.

In the summer of 1880 he was sent to St. Joseph's College, at Teutopolis, Ill., as a professor but the following year on account of poor health a change of location became necessary. For this reason he was sent to St. Francis Col-

lege, Quincy, Ill., in the summer of 1881. From there, June 27, 1896, he was sent to San Francisco, and on the 18th of August, same year, was transferred to Santa Barbara, where, from that time on, he has been engaged in preparing young men for the priesthood in the Franciscan Order.

A. L. LINQUEST, superintendent of the Santa Barbara County Hospital, was born in Skara, Westrejutlan, Sweden, October 15, 1860. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Swedish army, and after returning to civilian life engaged in agriculture until his death. The father, John, was born in Sweden, and farmed for the greater part of his life, his death occurring in Sweden at the age of seventy-seven years. By his marriage to Greta Anderson, who died in Sweden, he had five children, three of whom are in America and two in Sweden. Alfred lives in Santa Clara county, Cal.; Christine remains on the old homestead; Gustav is in the transfer business in Santa Barbara; and Carl is at the old home.

A. L. Linquest was educated in the public schools of Sweden, and in 1875 came to Santa Barbara, whither he had been preceded by his uncle, Edblom, two years before. Almost immediately his lines were cast in pleasant places, for he entered the employ of Col. W. W. Hollister, and served in this capacity for eighteen years. In time he became foreman of the Glen Anna ranch, and was engaged in horticulture and the dairy business, and after the colonel's death he continued in the employ of Mrs. Hollister. In 1890 he resigned to accept a position as superintendent of the Dixie Thompson ranch at Ventura, his responsibility extending over twenty-four hundred acres, of which fifteen hundred acres were planted in lima beans. In 1892 yet another change was made to the Hollister employ, as superintendent of the Santa Anita Ranch, containing seventeen thousand acres devoted to stock-raising enterprises. In May of 1896 he resigned from this position and took a trip back to the scenes of his childhood in Sweden, sailing on the City of New York from New York to Southampton and Gottenburg. After a sojourn of two months he returned to California and to his former position on the Santa Anita ranch, holding the same until 1897, when he entered the employ of the Los Angeles Street Railway Company. In April of 1898 he took a trip to Alaska on the steamer Alaska, going up the Kobuck river for about four hundred miles, prospecting and mining during the summer and winter.

In January of 1901 Mr. Linquest was appointed superintendent of the county hospital at Santa Barbara, by the board of supervisors, and has since given entire satisfaction in his management of the affairs of the institution.



Robert Bell

The capacity of the hospital is thirty rooms, and the location commands a fine view of the ocean. Mr. Linquest is prominent in the Republican party and in fraternal circles, being a member of the Santa Barbara Masonic Lodge, No. 242, the Royal Arch Masons, St. Omar Commandery, and Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., besides which he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married in Los Angeles April 18, 1898, to Amanda Erika Saunders, who is also a native of Sweden. Mrs. Linquest is a member of the Rebekahs.

ROBERT BELL. One of the most successful ranchers of Ventura county is Robert Bell, than whom his community has no citizen more honored or enterprising. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, May 27, 1842, and comes from one of the oldest American families, and one known for the sympathy, harmony and good fellowship existing among its members. His grandfather, Robert Bell, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and assisted in guarding Perry's fleet while it was being built on Lake Erie. The parents, William S. and Polly (Turbett) Bell, were born in Pennsylvania, and the former was reared in Ohio. In 1898 they came to California, and here their respective deaths occurred within forty-eight hours of each other, the incident suggesting in its conclusion the many years in which they had lived together, unselfishly sharing the joys and sorrows that came their way. They reared to health and usefulness two sons and two daughters, the latter living in Ohio, while the sons, Thomas and Robert, are ranchers in Ventura county, the former owning a fine ranch near Oxnard, while the latter is a rancher near Camarillo.

The education of Robert Bell was acquired in public schools. The first important incident that disturbed his otherwise uneventful youth was the breaking out of the Civil war. This brought to the surface the innate patriotism that he possessed and inspired him to enlist in Company C, Twentieth Ohio Infantry, Seventeenth Army Corps. For three years he served his country, being mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in 1864. Soon after the restoration of peace he came to California and settled in Yuba county, where he worked on the Virginia ranch. During 1871 he came to Ventura county, where the next year he married Rebecca L., daughter of Peter and Isabelle Rice, pioneers of California from Ohio, both of whom ended their days on their son-in-law's ranch. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bell are Polly, Bertha and Walter, of whom the two younger are school students. The family are connected with the Episcopal Church.

The ranch which has been Mr. Bell's home ever since he came to Ventura county is a portion of the Las Posas rancho, embracing 26,623 acres, granted to José Carillo May 15, 1824,

and confirmed to José de la Guerra y Noriega, being held by him and his heirs until 1876, when it was sold to a company. Las Posas lies about twelve miles east of Hueneme, within sight of the ocean, in the southern part of Ventura county. The Simi ranch adjoins it on the east, the Calleguas on the south, the Santa Clara del Norte on the west, and a range of mountains on the north. Grains and semi-tropical fruits succeed here, barley, wheat, corn and beans have been successfully grown without irrigation, while there is also much grazing land.

In partnership with Peter Rice, one of the successful pioneers of Las Posas rancho, Mr. Bell bought from Hon. Thomas R. Bard eleven hundred and thirty acres of the ranch, but afterward transferred the property back to its former owner. Mr. Bell now cultivates five hundred and fifty acres of this property, and all is devoted to barley and beans, in the cultivation of which he is an expert. The railroad runs through a corner of the ranch, and there is a depot for the accommodation of passengers. In national politics he votes with the Republican party, but, while interested in public affairs, he has never entertained political aspirations, his tastes inclining him toward business and domestic affairs rather than toward politics.

ST. ANTHONY'S COLLEGE. It has always been the greatest desire of the Generals of the Franciscan order at Rome to uphold not only the provinces established in different parts of the world, but also the individual houses or monasteries belonging to these provinces. The Most Rev. Father General, Bernardino a Portu Romatino, O. F. M., was not less solicitous in this regard. He especially desired that the missions in California, established by the pioneer missionaries of the Franciscan order, should be preserved, if human zeal or energy could prevent them from falling a prey to the elements and vandalism. But, alas! only one of the twenty-one once flourishing missions remained in the possession of the padres. This was the mission at Santa Barbara. Should it also be abandoned and crumble into ruin? No! Divine Providence watched over this relic of the pioneer missionaries. It was not to fall into utter decay, as did most of the twenty-one Franciscan missions in California. The Most Rev. Father General requested the provincial of the Sacred Heart province of St. Louis, Mo., to take charge of the Santa Barbara mission. After the matter had gone through its legal proceedings in Rome, the Santa Barbara mission was duly incorporated in the Sacred Heart province of St. Louis, Mo. This was done in 1885.

As time passed on, it became obvious that, if the Franciscan order was to maintain a permanent footing in California and to return to its

original splendor it would be necessary that young recruits should be procured and educated, not as had hitherto been done, in Quincy, Ill., or Teutopolis, Ill., but in California itself. It was therefore decided at the chapter which convened in St. Louis, Mo., July 22, 1896, at which Very Rev. Michael Richardt, O. F. M., presided, that a house for classical studies should be erected at the Old Mission in Santa Barbara with Rev. Peter Wallischeck, O. F. M., as its first rector or president. At the historic Old Mission, St. Anthony's College had its beginning. This beginning was indeed a humble one, because besides the president there was only one professor, Rev. Felix Raab, O. F. M. The college then comprised two classrooms, one dormitory, one dining room, and two apartments for the president and professor respectively. The cook of the padres did also the cooking for the students, of whom there were eleven. The college was formally opened September 22. On the 26th of October Rev. Mathias Rechsteiner, O. F. M., was added to the staff of professors.

It soon became obvious that the apartments occupied were inadequate for the purpose. It was therefore decided that plans should be devised and proposed to the Very Rev. Michael Richardt, O. F. M., according to which a second story was to be added to the L of the mission building. The architect of the province, Bro. Adrian Wever, O. F. M., made the plans for the superstructure, and the Very Rev. Michael Richardt approved them. These plans arrived at Santa Barbara on the 11th of June, and on the 18th the work of remodeling began. The building was sufficiently completed so that the second scholastic year could be opened September 13. The college faculty was again increased by the arrival of Rev. Onesimus Lunney, O. F. M. The number of students had increased to twenty-six. It very soon became apparent that the apartments at the Old Mission would not long be sufficient to accommodate the ever increasing number of students. Consequently new plans were made for the erection of a large and commodious building, the present St. Anthony's College. In April, 1898, the Very Rev. Theodore Arentz, O. F. M., who had been elected provincial at St. Louis, Mo., the year before, came to California, and at a meeting held at the Old Mission April 8, the necessity of a new college was considered. At this meeting, which was presided over by the Very Rev. Theodore Arentz, O. F. M., and attended by Very Rev. Kilian Schloesser, O. F. M., commissary of California and Arizona; Rev. Peter Wallischeck, O. F. M., the president of the college; and the professors, Rev. Mathias Rechsteiner, O. F. M., and Rev. Felix Raab, O. F. M., the necessity of a new building was considered. The former provincial

had chosen Fruitvale, near Oakland, as the place where the college was to be built, but after mature discussion, at the meeting mentioned, it was decided that the college should be erected on Mission Hill at Santa Barbara.

The architect of the province, Bro. Adrian Wever, O. F. M., was again called upon to make a sketch of the proposed college. It happened that the architect was at Santa Barbara at this time, and he, in consultation with the president of the college, drew up plans which finally resulted in putting up the present building. Excavations were commenced August 25, 1898. Here many obstacles had to be surmounted on account of the hardness of the soil, and on several occasions the contractor of the excavations, A. L. Pendola, was anxious to give up the work. Being assured again and again, however, that he was not to lose anything on the contract, he resumed the work. When plow and pick no longer made any headway, they had recourse to powder. Holes were drilled every three or four feet apart and charged with giant-powder. After weary and toilsome weeks the excavations were sufficiently advanced so that the first stone for the structure could be laid on the 10th of October. The first stone was blessed and laid at 3:40 o'clock by the Very Rev. Kilian Schloesser, O. F. M., commissary of California and Arizona, in the presence of Rev. Peter Wallischeck, O. F. M., the faculty and students of the college. The work necessarily went on slowly owing to the lack of necessary funds. In consequence of this the corner-stone could not be laid until June 13, 1899. This ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. George Montgomery, D. D., bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, in the presence of a great multitude of people. The Right Rev. Bishop delivered the English sermon and Edmund M. Burke, mayor of Santa Barbara, addressed the people in Spanish. The work now went on as the means would permit. But it was not until January 8, 1901, that the building was ready for occupancy. The first divine services were held in the college chapel on the same day. Rev. Peter Wallischeck, O. F. M., was celebrant and St. Anthony's College choir sang a beautiful four-voiced mass arranged by Father Xavier Zettel, O. F. M., who also presided at the organ.

The solemn dedication of the college was celebrated April 25, 1901. Solemn high mass was celebrated in the Old Mission by Very Rev. Hugolinus Storff, O. F. M., provincial of the Sacred Heart province of St. Louis, Mo.; Very Rev. Theodore Arentz, O. F. M., commissary of California and Arizona, was assistant priest; Rev. Maximilian Neumann O. F. M., pastor of St. Boniface Church, San Francisco, was deacon; and Rev. Victor Aertker, O. F. M., pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Los Angeles, was sub-

deacon. The Rev. Raphael Fuhr, O. F. M., pastor of St. Anthony's Church, San Francisco, was master of ceremonies. The Right Rev. George Montgomery, D. D., bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, was in the sanctuary, assisted by Very Rev. J. A. Linn, C. M., president of St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, and Rev. Polydore J. Stockman, pastor of Na. Sa. de los Dolores Church of Santa Barbara. The Right Rev. Bishop delivered the dedication sermon to a large audience. After the solemn services in the church a procession was formed, headed by the Santa Barbara military band. Having arrived in front of the building the Right Rev. Bishop said the prayers for the dedication or blessing of the college. The clergy and laity then went to the chapel, where the bishop gave benediction with the Blessed Sacrament. After benediction the choir sang "Holy God, we praise Thy name," in thanksgiving for all the favors God had bestowed upon the new St. Anthony's College.

The new building is 155x50, with an L, 32x60, running northward. The style is in keeping with the so-called mission style. The structure is of solid stone. The purpose of the college is to prepare young men for the priesthood in the Franciscan Order. These young Franciscans are to perpetuate on the Pacific coast the work of the pioneer missionaries.

PROF. O. S. WESTOVER. After years of successful experience in the curio business in various towns of the west, in 1892 Professor Westover opened a store at Santa Monica and this he has since conducted, maintaining a business which, for diversity of collection and interesting features, has no superior on the coast. The building which he occupies stands on the beach and was erected by him, while he also superintended the building of his home on Third, near Arizona street. In addition to his business at Santa Monica he is interested in a store at Ocean Park and at one time conducted a curio business in Pasadena and Los Angeles.

O. S. Westover was born in Fayette county, Ind., October 11, 1832. He was one of seven children and is the eldest of three now living. A brother, Charles, lives in Placerville, Cal. Another brother, Fleming, was a member of an Iowa regiment during the Civil war and for many years afterward lived at the Santa Monica, Cal., Soldiers' Home, where he died. The father, Hiram, a native of New York and member of a New England family, became a farmer of Fayette county, Ind., and later settled in Huntington county, same state, afterward removing to Union county, Iowa, and finally to Denver, Colo., where he died. His wife, Minerva Campbell, was born in Maine and died

while the family were en route from Indiana to Iowa. She was a daughter of Daniel Campbell, a cousin of Alexander Campbell, the pioneer in the organization of the Christian Church.

When the family settled in Iowa O. S. Westover was twenty years of age and afterward he taught a subscription school, meantime enduring all the discomforts of "boarding round." In 1852 he taught a singing school in Union county, and when twenty-three years of age was elected justice of the peace, serving for one term. In 1862 he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak with cow-teams, and engaged in mining at Central City, Black Hawk, Russell's Gulch and Lake City. It was during his residence in Colorado that he began to collect curios and thus became interested in the business which he still follows.

About 1870 he started in business on Laramie street, Denver, and from there in 1882 came to Los Angeles, Cal., and opened a curio establishment on Spring street, this being one of the first of its kind in the city. Later he established himself in similar business at Ogden and Salt Lake City, returning to California and starting his present store in 1892. In the various places where he has made his home he has made a specialty of collecting anything connected with the history of the locality. He has many interesting and curious specimens in his collection, which well repay careful study and examination.

The first wife of Professor Westover was Lucinda Lewis, who was born in Indiana and died in Iowa. Two daughters were born of that union, one of whom, Dora, died in Osceola, Iowa, when twenty-two years of age. The older, Mrs. Cynthia May Westover Alden, is president-general of the International Sunshine Society, an author of national prominence, and for some time has been on the editorial department of the *Ladies' Home Journal*. She is a graduate of the State University of Colorado. In addition to her writings, she often enters the lecture field and her services are in frequent demand for public work of this nature. Her office in New York City is at No. 96 Fifth avenue.

Professor Westover married his second wife, Isabelle Cornelius, in Iowa. She was born in Indiana. By this marriage there are three children, namely: Mrs. Gracie Westover Carrillo, of Santa Monica; Walter Ritchie Westover, who is in charge of the Indian curio department at Wanamaker's store in New York; and Maude, who died at four years of age. Professor Westover is a Republican, with Prohibition tendencies, being a firm believer in the restriction of the sale of all intoxicants. He has been an officer of the Good Templars' lodge and a member of the grand lodge and has also been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

J. F. MENDENHALL. The successful business career of J. F. Mendenhall, culminating in his present responsible position as superintendent of the city parks of Los Angeles, is worthy of emulation, and in its scope for identification with the future upbuilding of the city offers many possibilities. A native of the vicinity of Carmel, Hamilton county, Ind., Mr. Mendenhall was born June 26, 1844, a son of Ira and Martha (Phelps) Mendenhall. The ancestral connections of the Mendenhalls are first authentically located in Germany, from which country some bearing the name emigrated to England, and from the island home three brothers came to America. One of the brothers returned to Albion shores, and the two remaining located respectively in Virginia and North Carolina. As far back as can be traced they were Quakers in religious affiliation, and the paternal grandfather, Benjamin, who was born in the Old Dominion state, was one of the most ardent of this particular organization. He was one of the very early settlers of Greene county, Ohio, where he owned and ran an oil mill, and he was also one of the first to settle in Hamilton county, Ind., which he reached by team through the almost primeval woods. Settling in the wilderness a little north of where Indianapolis now stands, he experienced all of the trials of early Hoosier life, the Indians being particularly dangerous. His son, Ira, was born in Spring Valley, Greene county, Ohio, and became a farmer in Indiana, where he died about twenty years ago. His wife, Martha (Phelps) Mendenhall, was born near Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, a daughter of John Phelps, who settled in Ohio, and later removed to Indiana, where he founded the town of Carmel. He was of English descent, and his first American relatives settled in the south. Mrs. Mendenhall, who died at the home of her son, J. F., in 1898, when eighty-one years old, was the mother of one son and three daughters, of whom J. F. is the only one living.

Until his eighteenth year J. F. Mendenhall lived on the home farm, and attended the district schools. In 1864 he went to Indianapolis and spent three years in clerical work in the office of the Northwestern Farmer, and afterwards spent a winter in Columbus, Ohio. Upon returning to Indianapolis he entered the banking establishment of Fletcher & Sharpe, and for eight years held the position of teller of the bank. As an independent venture he then started in the seed business, and for six years catered to a large patronage in the sale of wholesale and retail farm and flower seeds. In June of 1886, he came to California and located in Los Angeles, and engaged in the real-estate business for two or three years, and was then employed in the city assessor's office and the office of the tax collector. Following this was his

appointment of secretary of the park commissioners to succeed P. A. Howard, a position which he maintained with credit from January of 1895 until January of 1901. This responsibility was resigned at the time to accept the superintendency of the city parks.

The Los Angeles park system, than which no finer exists in the United States, is maintained at a cost of about \$60,000 annually, and the number of acres which delight the eye and satisfy the artistic appreciation of the most fastidious is about four thousand. The department was organized in 1889, in which year the State Board of Forestry donated fifty thousand trees, mainly eucalyptus. There are more than five hundred foreign trees and plants in the various parks. Animals also abound, and birds in great variety, many of which have been donated to the city by people interested in these playgrounds of the people. Artificial lakes have been added to collaborate with nature in completing a perfect whole, and these are supplied with water from the river and from the city reservoirs. Twelve parks compose the entire system: Westlake, Eastlake, Elysian, Hollenbeck, Echo, Central, Prospect, Plaza, St. James, South, Griffith, and the City Hall grounds. Of these Westlake park is the most popular in the city, and all that the mind of man can conceive of in landscape gardening is suggested in its most entrancing form. Beautiful and rare trees and flowers, swans and pelicans and storks, rowboats and sailboats, band concerts, fireworks, and special entertainments draw people by the thousands, and hold them with the indefinable charm which surrounds places of this sort in Southern California. It contains thirty-five acres, ten of which are covered by the lake, and is kept up at an annual expenditure of over \$10,000. The name of Dr. E. A. Bryant is inseparably associated with this ideal retreat, for he it was who conceived and carried out the first improvements, planted the first tree, and launched the first boat. Eastlake Park, containing fifty-six acres, with a lake of eight acres, has conservatories which cost about \$5,000, filled with tropical plants and gorgeous flowers. Throughout the grounds are over three hundred varieties of rare trees, some of them valued as high as \$400. Among the plants and flowers in the greenhouses may be mentioned orchids, gloxinias, one hundred varieties of imported Belgian azaleas, and there are over three hundred varieties of cacti. The animals form the nucleus of a really fine zoological collection. Hollenbeck Park was named for Mrs. Hollenbeck who contributed ten of the twenty-six acres comprising the grounds. Here also are many methods of amusement, and the aviaries, in which are kept parrots, canaries, Australian pheasants, quail and large numbers of tropical birds, form an interesting



Percy O. Buell



H. J. Buell

study to the hundreds of visitors. Central Park, in the center of the city, is beautifully improved, and, guarding the main entrance, is the Spanish cannon captured during the war with Spain at Santiago, Cuba, and presented to the city by General Shafter, its captor. Another item of interest in this park is the imposing monument erected by the city in memory of the soldier lads of the Seventh California Infantry who gave their lives for the cause of freedom in Cuba. One of the most interesting of the parks of the city is the Plaza, which was used by the Dons as a public meeting place when Spanish supremacy was acknowledged in California, and here were held the cock-fights and usual Spanish amusements, and here also was the public market place. Close by is the old Mission church, on North Main street, which was founded in 1818. Elysian Park, one of the most notable of the public amusement centers of Los Angeles, contains five hundred and thirty-two acres of land, and enormous sums of money have been spent in its improvement. Fremont Gate and the winding boulevard cost the popular subscription of \$27,000, and gave employment to over one hundred men. In the spring of 1889 thirty-seven thousand trees, donated by the State Experimental Station at Santa Monica, were set out at an expense of about \$1,800. The nursery department of all the parks is located in the western end of this park, and the Botanical Gardens, at the head of Chavez ravine, contain the most complete collection of rare and beautiful plants and trees to be found in any of the other parks. Here is the tree which has made California the envied of all her sister states, the Sequoia Gigantia, and the Sequoia Sempervirens, or Redwood, as well as the Juniperus Procera, the latter the only specimen ever imported from western Africa. Elysian Park is maintained at a yearly expenditure of \$12,000, and twenty men are constantly employed. Besides those mentioned there are Echo Park, with its boats and other means of amusement; Prospect Park, with its rare trees, among them the cinnamon tree and palms; St. James Park, with its one acre of fine improvements; South Park, with its partial improvements, but great promise; Griffith Park, containing three thousand and fifteen acres, donated to the city by Hon. Griffith J. Griffith, and containing many fine specimens of the native live oak trees of California, but which is as yet unimproved; and Sunset Park, also unimproved, and at present used for oil purposes.

The marriage of Mr. Mendenhall and Helen McVickers occurred in Indianapolis, Mrs. Mendenhall being a native of Dayton, Ohio, and a daughter of Acher McVickers, a merchant tailor of Indianapolis, and one of the early settlers of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Men-

denhall have one child, Edith, who has a decided talent for vocal and instrumental music. Mr. Mendenhall is a staunch Republican, and invariably votes that ticket. He is a charter member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade. Like his ancestors, he is religiously affiliated with the Society of Friends. No more public-spirited man has promoted the all-around well-being of Los Angeles, nor does any enjoy to a fuller extent the confidence and good-will of all who know him.

PERCY O. BUELL. Upon the broad and fertile acres of the old homestead in Chittenden county, Vt., which for more than a century had provided food and shelter for the ancestors of the Buell family, Percy O. Buell was born September 10, 1876. The same rambling and commodious farmhouse had also witnessed the birth of his father, H. J. Buell, who farmed the old place on an extensive scale and brought to perfection its possibilities for growth. In connection also he had a dairy scientifically conducted, and rose to a prominent place, as had his forefathers in Chittenden county. In 1884 he disposed of the landmark with its old-time associations, resigned the office of first selectman and came to Santa Barbara county, Cal., buying a ranch in Montecito valley. He engaged in raising hay and grain with considerable success, and in 1888 bought out Wheeler's store at the Montecito postoffice and worked up a large trade in a general mercantile line, continuing the same until his death, January 15, 1899. The constantly increasing population and demand justified him in enlarging his store from its original 16x20 to 25x60 feet. He was highly esteemed in his adopted county, and his business sagacity and honest dealings caused him to be widely known throughout Southern California. His time was divided between his ranch and store, and his application to business and desire to please won him a deserved success. His marriage to Elsie Whitton, a native of Vermont, was blessed with six children, four of whom are living: Percy O., Ada E., Arthur W. and Lester H. Mrs. Buell is still living, and with her children resides at Montecito.

Of his native state of Vermont Percy O. Buell has little remembrance, for he was a mere boy when his parents came to California. He was educated in the public schools of Santa Barbara county, and while quite young was initiated into the general merchandise business in his father's store. Since the death of the elder Buell he has continued to manage the affairs of the store with gratifying success, and from time to time introduces such modern and improving methods into his business relations with the public as to keep him in touch with the best commercial element of his county. More and more the surrounding agriculturists and home residents are appreciat-

ing the benefits in their midst of a well-kept and up-to-date establishment, which thoughtfully supplies their needs at prices compatible with the best interests of all concerned. Mr. Buell is a wide-awake member of society, and has the confidence of all who know him. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank.

JAMES CLINTON LEWIS. Twenty-five years after he first came to California, Mr. Lewis established his home in Los Angeles, in May, 1895. In September of the same year he purchased from R. W. Wood the mercantile business on Vernon and Central avenues, in South Los Angeles, and he has since conducted a growing and important trade on this corner. During 1901 he erected a business block, 27x90 feet, and two stories in height, in which building he has since carried a large and complete stock of general mercantile supplies. A vacancy occurred in the South Los Angeles post-office in 1895 and he was appointed to fill the same, assuming the duties of the office on the 1st of January, 1896, and holding the commission until this locality was incorporated with Los Angeles proper. Corresponding with this change, the South Los Angeles office became Station K of the Los Angeles office, September 15, 1897, and he was chosen superintendent of the station, which position he has since held, the station now being in his new business block.

In Merthyr-Tydvil, county of Glamorgan, Wales, Mr. Lewis was born July 3, 1856, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Hussey) Lewis, natives respectively of Pembrokeshire and Monmouthshire, England. His mother, who was a daughter of Richard Hussey, died in 1885. His father, who was reared to a seafaring life, but early began to mine in Glamorganshire, came to California via Panama in 1863 and engaged in placer mining for some years, but is now living on a farm in Sierra county. Three of his children are in the same county, the fourth and oldest being James C., of Los Angeles. He began to work in rolling mills when ten years of age. October 6, 1870, he started for California, via New York, Aspinwall and Panama, and after a voyage of six weeks arrived in Sierra county November 17. The following year he attended school for eight months, and this is all the schooling he ever had. From 1872 until the fall of 1876 he clerked for Kleckner Brothers at Port Wine, Sierra county. Next he was employed as bookkeeper in the Bank of Ukiah, in Mendocino county. In 1879 he resigned the latter position and began prospecting at Hayden Hill, Lassen county, Cal., but soon became a clerk at Adin, Modoc county, later acquiring an interest in the business and continuing as part owner for some time. In 1886 he sold his interest, but continued with the new firm for

three years, after which, until 1892, he served as justice of the peace, notary public and collector. His next location was Paisley, Ore., where he was clerk in a general store, remaining there until his removal to Los Angeles.

While living in Lassen county, in 1883, Mr. Lewis married Miss Lillie M. Kelley, who was born in Sacramento county, this state. They have one child, Harriet May. At this writing Mr. Lewis is a member of the state Republican central committee, representing the seventy-second assembly district. His connection with the Masonic order dates back to his residence in Ukiah, Cal., when he was made a Mason in Abel Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M. Later he was for two years secretary of Adin Lodge No. 250, and from 1884 to 1889 master of the same. At this writing he is connected with Pentalpha Lodge No. 202. He was raised to the Royal Arch degree in Lassen Chapter No. 47, later was high priest of Acacia Chapter at Adin, and is now a member of Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M., in Los Angeles. A further promotion in Masonry made him a Knight Templar in Lassen Commandery No. 13, with which he is still connected.

JOHN LONGAWA. Having been one of the pioneers of California, Mr. Longawa is well posted concerning the development of this state, and no one is more interested than he in its advancement along every line of material, educational and moral progress. He is of Canadian parentage. His father, Paul, who was a native of the province of Ontario, took part in the Canadian rebellion as a McKinzie supporter, and consequently left that country and settled in the states. His last years were passed on a farm near Malone, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and his wife, Sophia, also a Canadian by birth, died in the east. Of their nine children, four are living, John being the only one of the number in California. He was born on the homestead near Malone, N. Y., March 18, 1842. At the age of twelve years he began to learn the trade of a carriage painter, and in this he continued at home until 1863. On the 12th of July of that year he took a steamer at New York for Aspinwall, then crossed the isthmus, and from there journeyed on the Golden Gate to San Francisco. Immediately after his arrival in California he began to work at his trade. Successively he had shops in Marysville, Sacramento and San Francisco, after which he spent two years in Virginia City, Nev. Returning to Sacramento, he remained there until 1876, at which time he settled in Santa Barbara.

Since coming to this city, Mr. Longawa has been proprietor of a painter's shop, first located on Cañon Perdido, near State street, in a building erected under his supervision; but in 1899 he removed to No. 107 West Cañon Perdido

street. In connection with this enterprise, he has a livery business, which he started in 1893 and which he now conducts at the same address with his carriage painting shop. The Club livery is one of the old established enterprises of Santa Barbara, and its proprietor has built up an excellent trade through his uniform reliability of transactions and accommodating disposition. It is said that, while in San Francisco, he was regarded as one of the best carriage painters in all of that city, and his success in striping was so remarkable that he was often called "John the Striper" by the other men in the trade.

The Republican party always receives the stanch support of Mr. Longawa, who is a firm believer in its principles. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters and is a charter member of No. 613, B. P. O. E. After coming to Santa Barbara he married Miss Mary Walsh, who was born in Toronto, Canada, and came to this county in 1875. They are the parents of three children: Fred, John and Sophia, the daughter being the wife of Thomas Goux, of Santa Barbara.

CAESAR EUGENE LATAILLADE. Ever since 1892 Mr. Lataillade has represented the third ward of Santa Barbara in the city council, where he is now chairman of the committee on public buildings and the streets and plaza committee. This is not his first experience in municipal affairs, for as early as 1874 he was elected councilman, and re-elected each succeeding year until 1878, when he resigned on going to Europe. During his first year in the council the city hall was erected, and recently he served on the committee that built the water tunnel, the city water works and secured most of the street grading and sidewalk improvements.

Born in Santa Barbara, December 7, 1849, Mr. Lataillade is a son of Arnaud Cæsar Lataillade, who was born in San Jean de Luce, South France, in 1819, a son of Thomas Lataillade. When eighteen years of age he went to Mexico with two brothers, and, as supercargo of a schooner, worked his way from South America and the Mexican coast to California. His first trip to Santa Barbara was made in 1841, on the brig Choto, with \$10,000 worth of goods. On his second trip the value of the goods was \$80,000. At various times he acquired ownership of various tracts of land, including the following ranches: La Zaca, four thousand acres; Corralde Quate, thirteen thousand acres; Cuyama (1st) and Cuyama (2d), seventy thousand acres. The two first named ranches he stocked, and in 1848 sold one-half interest to Gaspar Orena, with whom he continued in partnership until his death. December 22, 1848, he was appointed French consul at Monterey by

James K. Polk, the then president. April 12, 1849, he was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. His body was interred in the old mission.

In 1848 a family of thirteen were murdered one night in San Miguel mission by five strangers, two of whom were Germans, one Irishman and two Americans. Word was received by Arnaud C. Lataillade that the men were coming his way. Gathering together fifteen men, he went north a few miles to intercept them, but they escaped by the foothills. On his return to Santa Barbara, he heard that they were passing Montecito. Again summoning the fifteen men, he started in pursuit and overtook them at the present site of Summerland. One of the pursuing party overtook one of the murderers, but, before he could capture him, an American murderer killed him with a shot gun. Another murderer, fleeing, threw himself into the ocean and was drowned. Four were captured, brought to Santa Barbara, confessed their guilt, and were shot on West De la Guerra street, three hundred feet west of State street. In April of the next year, Mr. Lataillade started with one thousand head of cattle for the mines in the north, while his partner, Mr. Orena, was gathering stock. While arranging his affairs here, on the eve of starting, he found one of the chimneys of his gun faulty, so he took a barrel from an old gun that one of the murderers had carried, went with it to a blacksmith and, while the blacksmith was at the forge, he, never supposing the gun was loaded, put the old barrel in the fire. It was discharged into his groin and he died thirty-nine hours afterward.

The mother of our subject was Maria Antonia De la Guerra, who was born in Santa Barbara. After the death of her first husband, she became the wife of Gaspar Orena. She now resides in San Francisco, Cal., but still retains valuable property in Santa Barbara and Ventura counties, an entire block in the city of Santa Barbara, and real estate in Los Angeles. Of her first marriage were born two children now living: Maria Antonia, at home; and Caesar Eugene. Her father, Don Jose Antonio De la Guerra, a native of the north part of Spain and the son of wealthy parents, went to Mexico as a captain in the Spanish army, and in 1801 located in Santa Barbara, Cal., where he married Miss Maria A. Carillo. From the Mexican government he bought a grant to forty-eight thousand acres at San Julian, one hundred thousand acres in Ventura county, and Los Pasos Rancho, having in all over fifty Spanish leagues. He laid out De la Guerra square and built the historic mansion, with plaza, around which cluster so many memories of early days. Here he died in 1858.

In Santa Ynez College and the first free

school in Santa Barbara, the subject of this article received his education. He learned the plumber's trade in San Francisco and for eight years carried on a hardware business on State street, Santa Barbara, but finally sold out to Roeder & Ott. In 1878 he visited the Paris Exposition and spent a year in France and Spain, meantime meeting many relatives he had never before seen. After his return he took charge of the property and ranches, but some years later withdrew and in 1885 settled in Santa Barbara, since which time he has been a notary public and dealer in real estate. He is a staunch Democrat and a worker in the county committee.

DANIEL GIBLER. Horticulture is the principal industry of Pomona, and the raising of oranges and lemons the specialty of most residents. Indeed, this statement is true not alone of Pomona and the adjoining villages of Claremont, Spadra, North Pomona, etc., but of the most fertile sections of the entire county of Los Angeles. One of the successful horticulturists of the county is Daniel Gibler, whose orchard lies between Pomona and Claremont. On this place, which is known as Rosemont, he has made his home since December, 1892, meantime busily engaged in the cultivation of the land and the care of his trees. He owns ten acres, a part of which is in oranges, the balance being planted to lemons. He has another orchard of fifteen acres of oranges in San Bernardino county, Cal. His methods of cultivation have proved successful, as is evidenced by the appearance of his land. Besides the management of his property he has been vice president and a director in the Indian Hill Citrus Union, but at present is not officially connected with the same.

THOMAS H. BUCKMASTER. This prominent walnut grower, builder and contractor, and vice-president of the Home Oil Company, came to Whittier in August, 1894, and has since conducted the various enterprises in which he is interested in a way which reflects credit upon himself and the community in which his lot is cast.

Among the vast number of resources of California may be mentioned the quite recent discovery of oil, which has opened yet another avenue of industry and speculation for the dwellers in this state of plenty. Mr. Buckmaster became interested in the departure almost at its inception and was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Home Oil Company, and is at this writing vice-president of the same. For the first year he served as manager and has since been a member of the board of directors. On his ranch in East Whittier are grown walnuts and oranges, and as an horti-

culturist and walnut grower he has been very successful. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. With his family he is a member of, and active worker in, the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is regarded as one of Whittier's reliable and progressive citizens, and during his sojourn here has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

W. H. LAYNE. As one of the walnut growers near Saticoy, Mr. Layne has been identified with the interests of the Santa Clara valley since he came here from Texas in 1891. He was born in Washington county, Texas, August 10, 1850, and is a son of Robert and Martha (Thompson) Layne, natives respectively of Missouri and Alabama. In 1836 his father became a pioneer of Texas, settling in Washington county and taking up a tract of land, to the cultivation of which he devoted his remaining years. While he was still a young man his life work was ended. His wife had settled in Texas before the war for Texas independence, and her brother, Ancil Thompson, died while a soldier in the Texan army.

Such education as was possible to obtain from local schools Mr. Layne enjoyed when a boy in his native county. However, his education has been obtained principally in the great school of experience. When starting out for himself, he settled on a ranch of fourteen hundred acres, where he engaged in raising sheep and selling wool. From a small flock he increased his sheep until they numbered twenty-five hundred head. In 1891 he came to California and settled in Ventura county, buying a walnut orchard of forty-two acres. The trees which were then a year old, were of the Santa Barbara soft shell variety. Since coming here he has acquired a thorough knowledge of walnut-growing, and has been an active worker in the Saticoy Walnut Growers' Association. Much of his time has been devoted to the improvement of his property. He makes his home on the ranch, where he has a small, but cozy and comfortable house. Water for all purposes is supplied by a private water plant of twenty horse-power gasoline engine, furnishing twenty-four miners' inches.

The marriage of Mr. Layne united him with Miss Lulu Goode, who was born in Lake Charles, La. They are the parents of three sons, namely: William Robert, who is a graduate of the class of 1900, Ventura high school, and now attends the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art, a branch of the California State University; Louis Walker and Edwin Forrest, who are at home.

In educational matters Mr. Layne is active, being now a member of the board of trustees of the grammar school in Saticoy and the high



Henry W. Ryon

school at Ventura. Politically he is a Democrat. One of the local enterprises with which he is connected as a director is the Saticoy Co-operative Store. Fraternally he is a member of Ventura Lodge, F. & A. M. In religious views he is a Presbyterian, and the church of that denomination in Saticoy has the benefit of his services as a trustee.

HENRY N. RYAN. To attain to so honored a place in the community as has Henry N. Ryan is to live worthily and improve the opportunities within reach of one's ability and industry. Without doubt the surroundings of his youth had much to do with formulating those principles of truth and honesty which are the keynote of his character and which have helped him in surmounting difficulties and attaining to his desires. A native of St. Charles county, Mo., Mr. Ryan was born in December of 1825, his father, Henry, being a native of Ireland, and his mother, Catherine (Smelser) Ryan, a native of Georgia. Henry Ryan settled in Missouri at a very early day, and after his son's birth the family removed to St. Louis, which at that time was but a little village with no immediate prospects of developing into a city. After two years they returned to St. Charles county, Mo., which continued to be their home until Henry N. was about eleven years of age. After removing to Alton, Ill., the parents died, and Henry N., then but twelve years old, faced the problem of self-support. He manfully put his shoulder to the wheel of necessity and applied himself to learning the trade of harness-making, thereafter working at the same until 1847.

In the hope of finding a better field for the future Mr. Ryan removed from Illinois to Independence, Mo., and was diligently applying his trade when the war with Mexico broke out. As became a loyal youth he enlisted in the war in Company A., Donaldson's regiment, Captain Waldo commanding, and went to Mexico by way of Santa Fe, returning through Texas. While in the service he participated in the battle of Sacramento and several others, and the regiment was at El Paso for a month, eventually being discharged at New Orleans. After the war Mr. Ryan returned to Independence, Mo., where he opened a shop, which was sold out before many months in order that he might join a friend in an overland trip to California. Mr. Moody and himself got together the necessary provisions, a wagon and a team of oxen, and started out, their journey being enlivened by meeting a train of emigrants whose destination was similar to their own. However, they left the train behind, and when yet many miles from their goal Mr. Ryan left Mr. Moody and the oxen, came on ahead, worked two weeks for some money with which to defray necessary expenses, then walked back a hundred miles to re-

join the oxen and his friend. They staid at Feather river and engaged in mining until 1853, when Mr. Ryan came to Santa Cruz and began ranching, continuing that occupation with good results until 1876, when he settled in Lompoc. In one year alone in Santa Cruz he raised six thousand sacks of potatoes, but was unable to sell a bushel.

In the mean time Mr. Ryan had many times visited Lompoc, and had on one of his trips invested in eighty acres of land. This, and later purchases amounting in all to two hundred and twenty acres, in three ranches, is still in his possession, although the country property is all rented out. He has a beautiful southern home on the corner of Ocean avenue and L street, Lompoc, built a few years ago, with every idea of comfort and convenience, and he also has another house in the town, besides other town property.

In Santa Cruz, in 1866, Mr. Ryan married Mary Seitz, who was born in New York state, and of this union there was one child, a daughter, who died at the age of nineteen years. In national politics Mr. Ryan is a Democrat, and first voted for Zachariah Taylor. He has never desired political office, his numerous interests taking up all of his time and attention.

FRANK KAHLES. The genial and enterprising manager of the Crocker-Sperry ranch at Montecito, has had an extended career as an horticulturist, agriculturist and landscape gardener, and thoroughly understands every department of the work to which he is devoting his life. He is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and in that country learned the art of landscape gardening. Upon immigrating to America in 1871, his services were utilized by the most exclusive and particular appreciators of his art in New York, and he laid out the grounds for D. A. Kane, afterwards being superintendent for H. Have-meyer on Long Island. This position he filled for ten years, and then came to California, where he was at first employed as head gardener for Charles Crocker in San Francisco, having full charge of his grounds wherever located. In 1895 he came to his present home at Montecito.

The Crocker-Sperry ranch consists of three hundred acres, the greater portion of which is devoted to lemon culture, the whole comprising the largest lemon ranch in Santa Barbara county. Mr. Kahles is in complete charge of the growing, shipping, packing and selling, and all of the work is done on the ranch. His wide knowledge of horticultural matters has brought him prominently before the public, and has resulted in his appointment as president of the Santa Barbara Horticultural Society. His work in connection with the ranch of which he has

charge has been truly remarkable, for when it came under his management it was very much run down and in a discouraging condition. He has placed it on a paying basis, and transformed it into a model of its kind without a superior in the county. He is the inventor of the distillate spray, a device for removing the scale from the trees, and which is now recommended by the state board of horticulture.

In fraternal circles Mr. Kahles is connected with the Knights of Pythias lodge of New York, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in San Francisco, the Masonic blue lodge in San Francisco, the Royal Arch Chapter and Knights Templar Commandery at Santa Barbara.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT. The celebrated "Pathfinder," whose name gained world-wide fame during the nineteenth century, was born in Savannah, Ga., January 1, 1813, being a son of John Charles and Anne B. (Whiting) Fremont, natives respectively of France and Virginia. During boyhood he lived with his widowed mother at Charleston, S. C. From 1833 to 1835 he was a teacher of mathematics on the sloop-of-war *Natchez*, and later became assistant to Capt. W. G. Williams of the United States topographical engineers. In 1838 he explored the country north of the Missouri river. July 8, 1838, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the topographical engineer corps. October 19, 1841, he married Jessie, daughter of United States Senator Thomas H. Benton of Missouri. May 2, 1842, he left Washington, D. C., in charge of an expedition to survey beyond the Rocky Mountains by the south pass, and explored the Wind river mountains. One of the members of the expedition was Kit Carson.

In May of 1843, with thirty-nine men, Mr. Fremont set out to find a path to the Pacific ocean. September 6, 1843, they came in view of Great Salt Lake. In the depth of winter they crossed into the California valley. Early in March of 1844 they reached Sutter's Fort in Sacramento, and on the 24th of the same month started back, reaching Kansas July 1, 1844. The third expedition in which General Fremont was engaged took place in 1845 and brought him to Monterey, the old capital of California, whence he proceeded to Tiama Lake. Receiving orders from Washington to defend the United States interests in California and to protect American settlers, he acted so promptly that in a short time he had wrested Northern California from Mexican rule. July 4, 1846, he was elected governor of California. January 13, 1847, he concluded articles of capitulation with the Mexicans by the treaty of Cahuenga, which left the territory in the possession of the United States. In 1849 he was elected United States

Senator from California and took his seat September 10, 1850, the day after California was admitted as a state. At the expiration of his term he and his family spent two years in Europe.

The fifth expedition of General Fremont across the continent to California began in September of 1853. Three years later he was made the champion of a new political party whose rallying cry was "Free soil, free speech, freedom and Fremont." At the Republican national convention of June, 1856, he was nominated for president. In 1858 he returned to California. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was made major-general, in command of the western department of the regular army, with headquarters in St. Louis. In March of 1862 President Lincoln gave him command of the mountain district of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1878 he was appointed governor of Arizona, which office he held for three years. In 1890 he was made a major-general of the regular army by act of congress. His death occurred July 13, 1890, while on a temporary visit in New York City. During the same year his widow was granted a special pension by congress. Another gift, indicative of the regard in which she was held, came to her from the women of California, being a charming residence in Los Angeles, where she still resides.

The memories of Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont extend back to the early days of Washington history. When thirteen years old she attended a dinner at the White House, given by President Van Buren in honor of his son. A year later she attended a great state dinner given by the president in honor of the Russian minister, Bodisco the Splendid, and his sixteen-year-old bride. This marriage between a bridegroom of sixty-five and his young bride was the most gorgeous ceremony Washington had ever witnessed, and Jessie Benton was one of the bridesmaids, Mr. Buchanan (afterward president) being the attending groomsman. At the age of sixteen she eloped with John C. Fremont, whom she married in opposition to the wishes of her father; however, the latter soon relented and welcomed the young couple back to his home and affection. When she decided to join her husband in California in 1848, she sailed from New York for Panama, encountering many perils and hardships. Every sort of unexpected misfortune overtook her, but with splendid courage she persisted in her purpose of joining her husband, of whom she had received no news for months. She was more dead than alive when finally she reached San Francisco, where she had the joy of seeing her husband there to greet her. Of California as she found it in those days, she tells entertainingly in a little volume, entitled, "A Year of American Travel." Others of her well-known works are "Souvenirs

of My Time," "A Sketch of Senator Fremont," "Story of the Guard" and "Will and Way Stories." At this writing she is engaged in the preparation of her autobiography, in which will be fascinating glimpses of a romantic and picturesque past.

CRAWFORD P. TEAGUE. As early as the fall of 1878, when the now flourishing town of San Dimas was known as Mud Springs, Mr. Teague, with two of his sons, settled at this place, becoming a pioneer of a new and unimproved section of country. He was at the time a member of the Mound City Land and Water Association, located at Azusa, which had purchased over four thousand acres of the Dalton homestead at Azusa and an undivided one-third interest in the San José rancho; also the addition in the San José rancho, making 13,666 acres. The corporation made the first payment of \$35,000 on the land, and then, within a year after buying the property, went into liquidation. Being thus thrown upon his own resources, Mr. Teague leased a tract of land at Mud Springs (now San Dimas), on which he remained for some years. In the spring of 1887 he purchased thirty acres, a part of the old San José tract, and to the development of this he gave his attention, setting out a large number of citrus fruit trees and paying close attention to their care and growth. Since 1881 he has been a resident of San Dimas.

JOHN LANE. A master workman, Mr. Lane has the reputation of being one of the most practical and successful plumbers in Southern California. The many intricate phases of his particular occupation, upon which depend the general health of a city and the existence or non-existence of sanitary conditions, have been studied by this artisan, who, with his fellow workers, is entitled to credit for his intelligent comprehension of the occupation.

A native of Cardiff, Wales, Mr. Lane was born December 9, 1858, and is the youngest son in a family of seven children, of whom five are living. His father, Thomas, was born in Bristol, England, and was a chain maker by occupation. In this connection he was associated with some interesting undertakings, among others being the fact that he manufactured the chain which successfully launched the Great Eastern, at the time the greatest craft ever floated upon the waters. He immigrated to America in 1869, and brought his family via Panama to California, where his death occurred at Haywards, Alameda county. He married Elizabeth Spriggs, who was also born in Bristol, and who is now living in Oakland, Cal.

John Lane came to America with the rest of the family, and upon settling in California, received his education and home training at Hay-

wards. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a plumber and tinsmith for three years, and afterwards continued to work for the firm for four years. He was then employed by the Pacific Improvement Company, that built the Southern Pacific Railroad at Salida, and as teamster worked all the way down to King City. He was then sent to Saugus as teamster for a month, and in 1881 located in Los Angeles in the employ of the plumber, A. H. Langley. In 1885 he located in Ventura in the plumbing business, and has ever since had charge of all the principal city work in his line. He was for a time engaged with Charlebois & Co., as foreman of their plumbing department, but resigned that position in 1900, and started the business of Lane & Brown, with offices located at the corner of Santa Clara and California avenues. The firm have charge of all the sewer work of the city, and have managed the plumbing in the large buildings and principal residences.

In Los Angeles Mr. Lane married Lucy E. Tappiner, a native of San Francisco. Of this union there is one child, Bessie. Mr. Lane is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Independent Order of Foresters, in which latter organization he is a past officer. He is a member of the board of trade, and of the State Association of Master Plumbers. He owns considerable property in Ventura, and has just finished building his fourth residence. His efforts and admirable traits of character have gained for him many friends, and the good will and esteem of the community in which he lives.

ROBERT McFADDEN. Although a many-sided projector, the commercial standing of Mr. McFadden is best gauged by his interest in the lumber business, in the pursuit of which the greater part of his life has been spent. As the general manager of the Newport Wharf & Lumber Company, of which he was one of the incorporators and chief promoters, he exerts a wide influence upon the trade throughout the region affected by his jurisdiction, and is one of the best informed men on the subject in the state. His first experience in the line was acquired at a comparatively young age in his native state of New York, where he was born in Delaware county August 25, 1845. Of Scotch ancestry, his parents, John and Effie (Lamont) McFadden, were natives of Scotland, and were successful, well-to-do people in the country of their adoption.

After removing to California Mr. McFadden was for a number of years a member of the firm of McFadden Brothers, lumber dealers and shippers, and later on engaged independently in the lumber business. While in partnership with his brothers the firm facilitated their

business by building the steamer Newport, which was used for many years as a freighter plying between Newport and San Francisco, and was known as a reliable and safe seagoing craft. During his residence in Santa Ana Mr. McFadden has at times been interested extensively in real estate, particularly during the early growing years of the town. In furthering the interests of the town he became one of the incorporators and builders of the Newport Railroad, running between Santa Ana and Newport, and from the latter place to what is now Smeltzer Station in the peat lands. Of this railroad company he served as a director and vice-president for several years. Interesting to note is the fact that this pioneer lumberman of the region bored the first artesian well in what is now Orange county, which at the time was justly regarded as an important advance in the development of the limited water supply. The well is located two miles south of Santa Ana, and was the forerunner of many similar borings through erstwhile baked and parched soil.

Scarcely an opportunity afforded in Orange county seems to have escaped the practical attention of Mr. McFadden. He is a scientific horticulturist, and besides oranges, raises English walnuts, and owns a productive vineyard. A dairy is among his well-managed and profitable ventures, as well as a farm devoted to general agriculture. In a city where beautiful homes are the rule rather than the exception, his own residence is one of the finest and most attractive.

MAJOR GEORGE H. BONEBRAKE was born in Eaton, Preble county, Ohio. His early years were spent upon the ancestral farm, and he attended the village school two or three months each winter. When seventeen he entered the Otterbein University at Westerville. After six years of hard study he was graduated, and so proficient was he in Latin and Greek, German and French, that he was immediately elected professor of languages in an academy in a neighboring town. A man not possessed of great ambition would have found enough in the duties of his position to absorb all his energies. Prof. Bonebrake found time simultaneously to study law. In 1862 he volunteered as a private in an Indiana infantry regiment. By the close of the war the private had won his way to be major of his regiment, with the brevet of lieutenant-colonel.

Major Bonebrake returned to Indianapolis and formed a law partnership with his former instructor under the style of Brown & Bonebrake. About the same time he married a former schoolmate, Miss Emma Locke. In 1869 he was made cashier of the Citizens' Bank at Noblesville, Ind. He held this position until

1878, when, consumption attacking the health of Mrs. Bonebrake, the family came to California, hoping the climate might restore her. The hope was vain. The insidious disease had obtained too firm a hold; she declined little by little, finally dying. In accordance with her request, she was laid to rest beneath California's sunny skies.

Too energetic of mind to be idle long, Major Bonebrake soon went into business with all the intensity of his nature, and for nearly twenty years he stood in the foremost ranks of the little army of courageous and enterprising men who have so marvelously developed the resources of this section and built up the city of Los Angeles. Away back in the early '80s he was instrumental in tearing away the old shanties at the corner of Spring and First streets and replacing them with the handsome bank building. Directly afterward he was the main spirit in replacing the old Spring street brick school with the magnificent Bryson-Bonebrake block. During all this time he was one of the active financiers of this section. His masterly hand was busy in organizing bank after bank in the towns as they have grown and multiplied, until he became a director in half a score of these institutions, being vice president of most of them, as well as president of the Los Angeles National. Every bank which had the advantages of his wise direction proved a gratifying success. Meantime he established carriage repositories all the way from here to Puget Sound. He was also a successful patron of horticulture, planting, owning and supervising numerous groves of walnuts, olives, lemons and oranges.

JONATHAN BAILEY. To Mr. Bailey belongs the distinction of being the first settler of what is now Whittier. As president of the Pickering Land and Water Company he came to the present site of the town in May, 1887, and established his home in the midst of a field of barley, his nearest neighbor being two miles distant. He continued as president of the company for two years and for some years afterward officiated as vice-president, in both of which capacities he did much to secure the development of the place and interest people in investing in property here. Naturally, therefore, he has a wide acquaintance throughout this section of the state. His first trip to California was made in 1875, when he brought an invalid son, E. F. Bailey, to this state, hoping that the change of climate might prove beneficial, and the result proved that the step was a wise one. Four years later he again came to the Pacific coast, remaining for a short time. His permanent removal to the state was in 1885, and for two years he resided in Los Angeles, after which he came to his present home in Whittier. Since then he has been identified



John G. Brill

with many of the movements originated to promote the welfare of the town.

JOHN G. PRELL. It is with a feeling of justifiable pride that Mr. Prell narrates his experiences in the early days of the Santa Maria valley, of which he was one of the first settlers and in which he built the first house. When he first came here in 1868 he took up a quarter section of land, six other people having taken up the same amount. However, no one had as yet built a house, and he paid a man \$35 to haul sufficient lumber for a cottage from San Luis Obispo. November 7, 1868, the home was ready for occupancy, and the following year the family took possession. From then until the present time Mr. Prell has demonstrated his right to be accounted one of the most substantial and public-spirited citizens of this part of Santa Barbara county, his industry and correct knowledge of farming having been rewarded with unfailing crops and a corresponding reward for labor invested. To his original purchase of a quarter section have since been added varying amounts from time to time, so that now he owns five hundred and sixty acres of land, all tillable, and devoted largely to beets, beans, barley and general produce, as well as stock-raising. The whole constitutes as fine a property as one would care to see, with a commodious and comfortable home, equally convenient and modern barns, and the best procurable implements on the market.

A native of Germany, Mr. Prell was born in Prussia February 5, 1837, and was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed for three years to learn the trade of cooper, and when eighteen years of age accompanied his mother, three brothers and one sister to America, his father having died in 1855. They settled on a farm near South Bend, Ind., where John G. worked at brick molding, being one of the youngest in the family, a fact which necessitated his leaving the parental roof to hustle for himself. In 1860 he became possessed of the westward fever, and of the possibilities of mining near Pike's Peak, Colo., but his success there was not such as to justify him in experimenting in mining for more than a few months. Going further west he engaged in placer mining near Placerville for a short time, and later, in the quest for a desirable permanent location, visited San Francisco and San José. In the spring of 1861 he went to Los Angeles and was there one summer, when it had but three brick buildings—the Temple block, Presbyterian Church and United States District court. He returned to San José, where he remained until the spring of 1866. Overcome with longing for the familiar faces of his family near South Bend, Ind., he repaired thither and bought a farm in Jasper county, Mo., hoping to there realize his expectations for a

prosperous and comfortable home. Somewhat disappointed in this regard, he retraced his steps to California in 1867, and the following year settled in the Santa Maria valley, as heretofore stated.

At Rolla, Mo., Mr. Prell married Eliza Powers, a native of Ohio, and to this couple were born four children: John S.; Lillie, now Mrs. Cook, of the Santa Maria valley; Blanche and Laura, who are at home. A Republican in politics, Mr. Prell departed from the traditions of his party during the last election on account of his affiliation with the free silver platform and voted the Democratic ticket. For nearly forty years he has been a Mason, having joined that organization in Santa Clara, and he has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1858. In religious belief he is a Unitarian.

FRANK M. CHAPMAN, of Covina, is a native of Illinois, having been born in Macomb, McDonough county, of that state, on the first day of the year 1849. He is the eldest of a large family of children born to Sidney S. and Rebecca Jane Chapman. His father was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1826, and was a descendant of one of three brothers who came from England to Massachusetts about 1650. He went to Macomb when a young man, and in 1846 was united in marriage with Rebecca Jane Clarke, the eldest daughter of David and Eliza (Russell) Clarke, natives of Kentucky and early pioneers of central Illinois.

Mr. Chapman's boyhood was passed at Macomb. Here he attended the common schools and engaged in various occupations until he answered the last call made by President Lincoln for soldiers. He enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry. Though a mere boy in years he was accepted, and with his regiment went south, where he remained until after the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged.

Upon his return home Mr. Chapman engaged at clerking in a store until 1868, when he went to the neighboring town of Vermont and engaged in business for himself. After the great fire at Chicago in 1871, there being a great demand for bricklayers in that city, and having learned that trade with his father, who was a builder, he went there, and for a while was tleman for a large building firm. Then for a time he engaged in building and contracting in that city, when he again drifted into mercantile life. This he followed with varying success until he began the study of medicine. Entering the Bennett Medical College in Chicago, he was graduated with the class of 1877.

Though by nature well adapted for the medical profession, yet a business life seemed more attractive to Mr. Chapman; at least it offered a better outlook for getting on in the world. We

therefore soon find him closing his Chicago office and joining his brother Charles at Galesburg, Ill., and engaging in the publishing business. This enterprise proved successful, and with his brother he was soon able to return to Chicago and start a publishing house. Prosperity attended this enterprise and the business grew until Chapman Brothers (as the firm was known) erected their own building and owned a large printing plant. For a dozen years the firm of Chapman Brothers did an extensive and prosperous printing and publishing business, at the same time erecting several large buildings in Chicago. The firm invested heavily in hotel enterprises during the World's Fair held in that city, and, as is well known, the financial panic of 1893 crippled the great fair and likewise every enterprise in any way dependent upon it.

On the 2d of December, 1894, Mr. Chapman landed with his family in California, taking up his residence in Los Angeles. Here he lived for a year, when he came to the Palmetto ranch at Covina. Since taking up his residence here he has been identified with almost every local enterprise inaugurated by its people, and is regarded as one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of the community.

Mr. Chapman was united in marriage with Miss Wilhelmina Zillen in 1886. To them have been born four children: Frank M., Jr., born July 17, 1888; Grant, June 11, 1891; Grace, October 18, 1895; and Clarke, February 21, 1898. Mrs. Chapman was born in Friedrichstadt, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, July 2, 1861. She is the daughter of Wilhelm Ferdinand and Louise (Fencke) Zillen, and came with her father to the United States in 1866.

Politically Mr. Chapman has been a life-long Republican, and has taken more or less active part in politics. He has been sent as a delegate to various county and state conventions, and was elected to represent the twenty-fifth ward in the Chicago city council.

WILLIAM D. ELLIS. The history of the dwellers of the San Gabriel valley would be incomplete without mention of William D. Ellis, who, although not one of the old residents of the locality, is one of the best-known and most influential. He owns a ranch one mile west of San Dimas, consisting of thirty acres, devoted principally to orange culture. On this place he has made his home since 1896, meantime giving his attention closely to its improvement.

The year 1883 found Mr. Ellis in Pomona, Cal., which at that time was a mere hamlet, with a few scattered houses here and there and with no noticeable prospects for the future. He was one of the pioneers to whom the city owed its first start and the fact that it is now in so flourishing a condition. In 1896 he moved to

San Dimas and settled on the ranch he now owns and cultivates. He was one of the prime movers in organizing the Artesian Belt Water Company, in which he is now a director.

GEORGE H. WATERS. While much of the fruit raised in California is shipped to the market in its fresh state, it has been found impossible to get the entire products to the distant points of shipment before the process of decay begins. Hence, the canning and drying of fruit has become one of the most important industries of the state. It is this occupation which Mr. Waters successfully follows. He is the principal member of the firm of G. H. Waters & Co., of Pomona, who have made a specialty of the following brands of canned goods: Orange Blossom, Mocking Bird, Chrysanthemum and California Poppy. In addition to these brands, which are their leaders, they have nine other brands on the market, most of their product being sold in eastern cities. During the busy canning season they furnish employment to about four hundred hands, which makes their industry one of the largest of its kind in all of this fruit-growing region.

JOHN ROWLAND, a pioneer of Los Angeles county, was born in Maryland, and in early manhood settled in New Mexico, where, as a partner of William Workman, he engaged in mining at Taos. In 1841 he and his partner set out for California, in company with John Tete, Santiago Martinez, Thomas Belarde and others. The next year they returned to Taos for their families. On coming to California the second time they were accompanied by B. D. Wilson, D. W. Alexander, John Reed, William Perdue and Samuel Carpenter, all of whom became residents of Los Angeles county. Rowland & Workman obtained a grant of La Puente rancho, comprising forty-eight thousand acres, and there they settled and spent the balance of their lives.

In 1869 Messrs. Rowland and Workman divided their rancho and about a year afterward Mr. Rowland settled up his estate and divided the ranch among his heirs, giving to each about three thousand acres of land and one thousand head of cattle. His last years were spent on the ranch, and he died at the old homestead, October 14, 1873, aged eighty-two years.

CHARLES J. VERNON is associated with some of the enterprises that are contributing to the prosperity and progress of Whittier. Coming to this place as early as 1887, he was a pioneer in the establishment of new industries in the then new village and erected the second store building that was put up here. Forming a partnership with his brother, W. A., under the firm name of Vernon Brothers, he embarked



Nannie Taylor

in a general mercantile business, and the partnership continued actively until 1891. Meantime, in 1888, he established the Whittier cannery, and organized the company having charge of the plant, he himself being chosen secretary of this company. After three years in the office of secretary, in 1891 he was made manager of the plant. In 1893 the name was changed from its corporate title of Whittier Canning Company to the Whittier Cannery, under which title business was transacted until 1900, when it became a part of the California Fruit Canners' Association. At the time the name was changed he was made manager of the new concern, and from 1893 to 1900 he served as manager of the Whittier Cannery. During the latter year he was given a similar position with the California Fruit Canners' Association. Under his able supervision the canning business grew from an output of eleven hundred cans the first year to about one million and five hundred thousand cans in 1899, constituting three hundred and seventy-five car loads of canned goods. During the busy season employment is furnished to about six hundred hands.

G. B. TAYLOR. A native of Huntsville, Ala., Mr. Taylor was fourteen years of age when he accompanied his father, John E., from that point to East Tennessee. Near Chattanooga, that state, on the 4th of July, 1846, he married Miss Nancy A. Donohue, who was born in Monroe county, Tenn., her father, Charles, having come there in an early day from his birthplace near Rockbridge, Va. Her grandfather, Capt. James Donohue, a native of Ireland and a captain in the Revolutionary war, belonged to that class of pioneers and Indian fighters to whose fortitude and dauntless courage the development of our country is due. In the development of his plantation in Monroe county success came to Charles Donohue. Large crops rewarded his painstaking industry and wise judgment, and in 1844 he raised the largest quantity of produce of any planter in Tennessee. As the years passed by he accumulated thousands of acres of land and hundreds of slaves. His cattle "fed upon a thousand hills." He counted his possessions in land and stock almost as far as his eye could scan from his comfortable plantation house. Politics, too, engaged his attention, and he was a prominent Democratic leader. During Indian fights he served as major. Though himself a man of peaceable disposition, yet the destruction of property by the savages and the murder of helpless women and children roused his instant wrath, and he left no stone unturned to rid the neighborhood of these miscreants. To his attractive southern home came prominent men from all sections, who were glad to accept his hospitality and to consult with him concerning measures of moment. Possessing the hospitable

disposition that is pre-eminently a southern trait, his latchstring always hung on the outside, and there was a glad welcome for everyone, whether stranger or friend, whether rich or poor. His life was not prolonged to old age, but ended when his daughter, Nannie, was eleven years of age. His wife, Margaret, who was born in Rockbridge, Va., and died in Tennessee, was a daughter of Capt. Joseph Ware, an officer in the Revolutionary war and a pioneer settler of Monroe county, Tenn.

In a family of twelve children, ten of whom attained maturity and two are living, Mrs. Taylor was the youngest and the only one to settle on the Pacific coast. She was born May 11, 1831, and in childhood attended female seminaries at Athens, Madisonville and Cleveland, remaining in school until her marriage to Mr. Taylor, who was at the time a resident of Hamilton county, Tenn., near Lookout mountain. After a short time there and a year in Dekalb county, in 1850 they settled in Cook county, Tex., but suffering from fever there they soon removed to San Antonio. In 1852 they started for California, coming by the Nicaragua route. After two years in Sonora they went to what is now Merced county and settled upon a large stock farm, later removing to Tulare county and thence to San Luis Obispo, where they engaged very successfully in cattle and sheep-ranching for eleven years. In 1870 Mr. Taylor moved his stock through Ventura county to Rock Creek, Los Angeles county, but the following year took the herds and flocks to Ventura county and purchased the Canon Diablo grant, comprising nine thousand five hundred and twenty-two acres, with six miles of coast frontage and containing over six hundred acres of tillable land. Here he found fine grazing for the stock and was enabled to successfully prosecute the business of a stockman. The ranch is as fine as can be found in the county and contains improvements that greatly enhance its value, besides having deposits of asphaltum of superior quality. On this place Mr. Taylor died January 1, 1897, and the following year the sheep and cattle were sold, since which time Mrs. Taylor has rented the ranch and made her home in Ventura. Among her property interests is one-half ownership in the Collins & Taylor block, the largest and finest business building in the city, and in addition she owns other property. She is the mother of three children, of whom the daughter, Mrs. Alice Grubb, resides in Carpinteria, while the sons, Charles and Edward, are in Ventura.

During the long period of Mrs. Taylor's residence in California she has witnessed remarkable changes. A half century has passed since the vessel on which she sailed cast anchor at the Golden Gate. Few of the pioneers of early days remain to enjoy the prosperity of the pres-

ent, and those few find a source of enjoyment in meetings of the California Pioneers' Society. Mrs. Taylor is identified with this association and interested in its work. Though many years have elapsed since she left the home of her youth, she shows the effects of southern training and ancestry. Intensely devoted to the country of her forefathers, she takes a just pride in the hospitality, the chivalry, warm-hearted kindness and culture that gives the southerner prestige throughout the world and makes a visit to a typical southern home an event never to be forgotten.

REV. EDWARD P. GRIFFITH. Occupying a conspicuous position among the Roman Catholic priests in Southern California is Father Griffith, who, in December, 1899, received the appointment of rector of St. Boniface Church in Anaheim, St. Joseph's Church in Santa Ana and St. Anthony's Church in Yorba, since which time he has devoted his attention closely to the oversight of these three charges, maintaining his residence in Anaheim. The churches are doing excellent work and have the usual sodalities and other organizations, including St. Boniface Association at Anaheim and St. Joseph's Society at Santa Ana. In addition, there is an orphan asylum for boys at Anaheim, which has about two hundred boys, under the oversight of fourteen Dominican sisters. A large academy and dormitory have been erected to provide for the physical comfort and the mental training of the lads, who are being reared under the most painstaking supervision and with every effort to prepare them for life's activities.

In Clare-Morris, County Mayo, Ireland, Father Griffith was born November 29, 1866, a son of Martin and Ann (Noone) Griffith, also natives of Mayo and still residents of that county. The mother is a daughter of Michael Noone, a farmer, and the father was both a farmer and a merchant, and for a time acted as superintendent of the county poor farm. The national schools at Clare-Morris furnished Edward P. Griffith the rudiments of his education. At an early age he displayed unusual mental gifts and it was therefore decided to give him special advantages. For five years he was a student in St. Jarlath's College in Galloway, Ireland, where he completed the classical course, and then for four years he studied philosophy and theology in Maynooth's College in County Kildare. He was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church in Dublin, Ireland, at All Hallows' College, by Rt.-Rev. Bishop Donnelley, and was at once assigned to the Los Angeles diocese.

After coming to the United States Father Griffith was for a year assistant pastor of the San Bernardino Church and later filled a similar position in San Luis Obispo for a year. Next

he was transferred to the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin at Visalia, where he remained as assistant pastor for two years and as pastor for another two years, meantime also ministering to St. Luis' Church in Tulare. From there he came to his present charges, in the oversight of which his time is fully occupied.

HOMER W. JUDSON, a successful horticulturist and walnut grower, and president of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, is a native of Bristol, Elkhart county, Ind., where he was born May 2, 1848. His parents, Lemon and Philena (Bacon) Judson, were natives of Vermont. In 1856 the family moved from Indiana to California and cast their lot with the very early settlers of Sonoma county, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Here Homer W. was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the public schools of the county. In the fall of 1875 he left Northern California for what is now called Orange county, and settled at Tustin, where he lived until 1887, busily engaged in growing oranges and apricots. He soon after moved to Los Angeles county, on the ranch which is at present his home. Of the one hundred and forty acres, about one hundred acres are under English walnuts. Mr. Judson takes great pride in his well-developed ranch, and is entitled to vast credit for the perfection of its management.

Mr. Judson married Martha Stanley, of Sonoma county, Cal., and of this union there were seven children, six of whom are living. In political matters Mr. Judson is a Republican, and has been identified with many of the enterprises for the improvement of his town and county. Greatly interested in education, he has served for several terms as a member of the school board and as trustee of the Pico school district. He is also a director of the Los Nietos Irrigating Company, and secretary and treasurer as well as director of the Rincon Irrigation Company.

DEWITT L. DAVENPORT. Since February, 1886, Mr. Davenport has been a resident of Pomona. Arriving here, he bought land and set out an orange grove. The following year his family joined him. During the years that have since passed he has gained a thorough knowledge of the raising of fruit, particularly oranges (his specialty), and it is said that no one in the entire county is more successful in this industry than he. His first purchase consisted of two tracts of land, one of which is now owned by Alexander Moncrieff, and the other is owned by H. B. Hottel and S. W. Arbuthnot. Later he bought some land at Cucamonga, which he afterward traded for his present property, and another piece of property near by. The latter he gave, as part payment, to Mr. Joy for his



P. H. Cool



S. W. Cool

Glendora ranch, and this property he sold a year after its purchase to C. C. Warren. In 1892 he bought a sixty-acre ranch in San Diego county, on which he set out forty acres to olives, peaches and prunes. This property he has since sold. In 1897 he bought from J. C. Callicott a nine-acre ranch on the Kingsley tract, near his home place. He now owns and cultivates fifty-five acres of orange land, all bearing. The success he has had in orange-growing has made him an authority on the subject in his locality. He believes four watchwords must be observed in raising oranges, "fertilization, cultivation, irrigation and fumigation," and without due observance of each of these no one can hope to succeed. It is one of his theories that no pruning should be done, but that the limbs should be allowed to grow naturally, as the tree is kept warmer in winter when the limbs hang over and touch the ground, and a hard wind does less damage to fruit and tree, also the top then represents a larger bearing surface (this principle has special reference to the Washington navel orange). Once in three years he fumigates his orchard by the tent and cyanide process. Every detail of the business is given the closest attention, and it is to this fact that his success may be attributed.

MRS. SARAH M. COOL. Side by side with the brave and ambitious men who came to California in the early days, most patiently endured the perils and hardships of the overland trail, and cast their lot amid the discomforts and vague possibilities of the Pacific coast, are the women who accompanied them hither to stand as sentinels of encouragement on their desolate hearthstones, and mingle their hope and zeal and sympathy with the intoxicating sunlight and balmy air of the land of their golden dreams. Whether as matrons or children they faced the vastness of the plains, wonderingly awaiting the happenings of each succeeding dawn, with its possibility of storm and flood and disease, and the approach of murderous Indian faces or beasts of prey, there was instilled into their minds and hearts a largeness of purpose and an unflinching devotion without which the present civilization of California had never been accomplished. Of all who have experienced the vicissitudes of the almost primeval conditions and are now spending their days amid the fulfilled expectations of Los Angeles, none is more worthily enshrined in the hearts of the people than is Mrs. Sarah M. Cool, widow of Rev. P. Y. Cool, one of the pioneer Methodist Episcopal clergymen of this state.

A native of Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Cool was, before her marriage, Sarah M. Aram, whose most remote ancestors are first heard of in England, in which country the paternal great-

grandfather, Joseph, was born and eventually died. Eugene Aram, whose rueful and tragic life Bulwer Lytton illuminated with the touch of his genius, yet who is by many supposed to have been a creation of the novelist's brain, lived in reality, and was a great-great uncle of Mrs. Cool. The paternal grandfather, Mathias, was also born in Yorkshire, the birthplace of his father, and he was thrice drafted for military service in the wars between France and England, but found a substitute for his service. In 1806 he brought his family to Geneva, N. Y., where he lived on a farm, and where he left his plow in other hands to shoulder a musket in the war of 1812. He was a member of the Methodist church, and New York continued to be his place of residence up to the time of his death.

Capt. Joseph Aram, the father of Mrs. Cool, was born in Geneva, N. Y., and when old enough to shoulder responsibility became a dairyman in the vicinity of Cleveland. Owing to precarious health he decided to try his fortunes in the west, but at the time of setting out with his family had little thought of ever reaching California. Rather he headed towards Oregon, starting in May of 1846 with an ox-train and numerous other emigrants, this being the first wagon train to cross the plains. At Green river they met Kit Carson, who persuaded them to go to California on account of the delightful climate. For a time they traveled with the party of which Mr. Donner was a member, and which met such a sad fate at what is now known as Donner's lake. Their immunity from a similar death was owing to the fact that they followed Mr. Carson's advice and got "The Truckee Guide," an old and reliable Indian, to take them through before the severe storms set in. The party remaining behind died of exposure and lack of food, but the old Indian with his wise knowledge of the country hurried them over the mountains to safety. Arriving at Fort Sutter in October of 1846 the party met General Fremont, who was in search of able-bodied men, and Mr. Aram enlisted as captain and was detailed to take the party to Santa Clara. He afterwards continued to serve under Fremont until the close of the Mexican war, and the sword which he wielded so bravely in the service is now one of the treasured possessions of his daughter, Mrs. Cool. In the spring of 1847 Mr. Aram took his family to Santa Cruz, going almost immediately to Monterey, then the capital of California. He became a man of influence and force in the early administration of California, and was a member of the first constitutional convention that met in Colton hall and framed the first laws of the state. He was also a member of the first state legislature. In 1849 he moved with his family to San José, where he carried on extensive nursery opera-

tions until his retirement from active life, and where his death occurred in March of 1898, at the age of nearly eighty-eight years. For many years he was a member of the city council of San José, and was one of the chief promoters of the welfare of his locality. Up to the end of his life he retained possession of his splendid faculties, and was as deeply interested in the political and other undertakings of the state as when he first sat among the framers of its laws. His many fine traits of character drew to him distinguished friendships, for he had an intimate knowledge of Fremont, and was more than a passing friend of the great silent soldier, General Grant.

On the maternal side Mrs. Cool is descended from the Wrights of New England, who in turn claimed kinship with the Huguenots of France. Her mother, formerly Sarah Ann Wright, was born in Rutland, Vt., as was also her paternal grandfather, Edwin. Mrs. Aram stood the hardships of the journey over the plains with wonderful fortitude. When the party arrived at Santa Clara the emigrants were taken ill with camp fever, a species of typhoid, and nearly every family lost a member. The disease was so prevalent that there were not enough well ones to take care of the invalids. At that time Mrs. Aram lost a little son, George, who was but ten years of age, and this left four other children, viz.: Sarah M.; Jennie, who is now deceased, and who married Mr. Pomeroy, formerly of San José, but now of Los Angeles; Mattie, who died in San José; and Hon. Eugene Aram, who is a prominent attorney of Sacramento, and an ex-member of the state legislature.

Mrs. Cool was but a child when the family fortunes were shifted to the west, and she was reared and educated in San José, her first teacher at school being Rev. Mr. Willie, who is still living in Benicia, Cal. She also received instruction from her mother, and for a time had a private tutor. She retains vivid impressions of the early days of San José, and says that the Indians were kind to them, as were also the Spanish women, but that the men were treacherous and not to be depended on. In fact, the English consul, Mr. Forbes, informed them of a deep laid plot to massacre them, a plot which was fortunately discovered in time for frustration.

The marriage of Miss Aram and Rev. P. Y. Cool occurred in San José, August 28, 1855. Mr. Cool was born in Cayuga, N. Y., of remote German ancestry, was educated at Auburn College, and came to California in 1850, via Panama. For a time he engaged in mining, but eventually turned his attention to teaching in Ione City, and in 1853 was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal church. After his marriage he continued to preach in the Old Con-

ference in Northern California for twenty-one years, between 1853 and 1874. He was the organizer of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Santa Barbara in 1868, and built the first house of worship in the place, also built churches all over the state. After the Santa Barbara charge he was presiding elder for the Santa Barbara district, and in 1874 came to Los Angeles as pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church to succeed Rev. Mr. Hough, which position he held for a year. This church was then located where the old Fourth Street Methodist Church now is. Mr. Cool was afterward pastor of the church at San Diego for a year, and for the same length of time served the church at Compton, after which he retired from the ministry, but often supplied temporarily vacant pulpits. He was a man of broad education and liberal tendencies, and an emphatic supporter of educational institutions in the state. One of his chief responsibilities was the University of Southern California, of which he was a founder, also a member of the board of trustees up to the time of his death, November 6, 1882. He was a staunch Republican, and held many offices of trust in the county, and served for a term as superintendent of education in Santa Cruz county. In political affiliation he was a Mason. Mr. Cool devoted his life to the cause of the oppressed and suffering, and his utterances and example were based on broad and humanitarian lines, far removed from cant and perplexing vagueness. The good that he accomplished in California can hardly be estimated, and was limited only by the length of years accorded him for work in his chosen vineyard.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Cool has lived in the university part of the city, where she has purchased the southwest corner of Jefferson and Wesley streets and erected the largest block in the addition. This building is two stories high, and in ground dimensions is 60x100 feet. The city contains no more enthusiastic advocate of higher education, and the University of Southern California has continued to be her special pride, and the object of her greatest and most practical solicitude. Financially and otherwise she has contributed towards the success of this model institution. However, this represents but one of her many worthy interests. She is active in promoting the welfare of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a member of the executive board of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and of the Eastern Star. Politically she is a Republican, and is a firm believer in the suffragist platform for women. She is one of the substantial, moral and intellectual agencies in this city of gifted women and large club and humanitarian enterprises, and many friends have risen up to appreciate and rejoice in her manifold gracious personal attributes.

WILLIAM FRANCIS EDGAR, M. D. After having graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, Dr. Edgar was commissioned assistant surgeon in the regular army March 2, 1849. Soon afterward he accompanied a regiment of mounted rifles across the plains, and assisted in garrisoning a military post in the heart of the Shoshone Indian country. Afterward he was stationed at The Dalles for a year, and thence came to California. In the spring of 1852 his command was ordered into the Yosemite valley to punish the Indians who had massacred a party of miners. In 1854 he was ordered to Fort Redding, and later assisted in establishing Fort Tejon. One night, while answering a summons to assist a wounded man at the fort, his horse fell and he was severely injured, being unable to walk or speak for four months. As soon as able to travel, he was sent east on a furlough, and at the expiration of his leave of absence reported at Jefferson Barracks. With the Second Cavalry he was ordered to Texas and thence to Florida, later taking some invalid soldiers to New York. In 1857 he returned to Fort Miller, whence he accompanied troops to quiet Indians in Oregon. After being stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco and at Benicia for a time, he was ordered, in 1858, to join an expedition from Los Angeles to the Colorado river, against the Mojave Indians. This was his first visit to Los Angeles and the first night here he slept at the Bella Union hotel, which was then a two-story adobe.

The expedition proceeded, via Cajon Pass, to the Colorado, where it subdued and punished Indians who had massacred whites, and then returned to Cajon Pass. Later a much larger expedition was organized by the same and other officers and marched to the Mojave country. To this force the Indians surrendered and a treaty of peace was made. Part of the command remained to garrison Fort Mojave and the other part returned to Los Angeles county; the officers of the command camping at Compton. Dr. Edgar was ordered to San Diego, where he remained until November, 1861, and then, with the balance of the regular troops of the coast, was ordered east to participate in the Civil war. He was for some time with the army of the Potomac and was promoted to surgeon (with the rank of major) in Buell's army in Kentucky, where he organized a large general hospital in Louisville.

Next he was made medical director at Cairo, Ill. However, the uncongenial climate caused a partial return of the paralysis and rendered him unfit for duty. He was ordered before a retiring board at Washington, D. C., and on examination was retired from active service. After recovering from the effects of a surgical operation he was assigned to duty in the medi-

cal directors' office in the department of the east. During part of the time he was a member of the board that organized the Signal Corps in Washington. At the close of the war he closed up the hospitals of his department. He was then ordered to return to California and in 1866 was stationed at Drum Barracks, Los Angeles county, where he remained for three years. Failing health obliged him to seek a furlough and for a year he rested. During that time (in January, 1870) Congress passed a law which provided that officers retired from active service should be relieved from all duty. The passage of this law placed him on the retired list. He remained on his ranch at San Geronio for some years and then came to Los Angeles, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1881 he sold a portion of his ranch and in 1886 disposed of the remainder, after having owned it since 1859. The ranch was first owned by the well-known trapper, Pauline Weaver, of pioneer fame.

In March, 1866, Dr. Edgar married Miss Catharine Laura Kennefer, of New York, who survives him, making her home in Los Angeles. Dr. Edgar spent his last year retired from the active duties that had filled his younger years, and enjoying that rest from professional and business cares which he so richly deserved. He died August 23, 1897, mourned by the host of friends who honored and admired him for his high ideals, his genial disposition, broad knowledge and his varied intellectual attainments.

W. S. COLLINS. A native of the vicinity of Connersville, Fayette county, Ind., Mr. Collins was born November 17, 1863. He came to Riverside in 1889, and purchased a ranch which he set out in oranges. The real-estate business held out superior inducements which were readily taken advantage of, and he was also interested in loans on an extensive scale. He purchased property in different parts of the town and erected many residences, perhaps fifty in all, which have been sold to purchasers. Aside from his ranch, which is a fine orange property, he has set out about a hundred acres in oranges. In the spring of 1901 he built a home on the corner of East Seventh street and Comer avenue. The majority of the building has been the result of the organization, in 1900, of the Real Estate, Loan and Building Company, of which Mr. Collins has since been manager. To a large extent he is interested in mining in Nevada and Colorado.

The oil industry has furnished an added responsibility for Mr. Collins, and he is substantially involved in its development. As one of the promoters of the Grand Central Development Oil Company, and as secretary of the same, he has been instrumental in bringing about splen-

did results. At one time he individually owned the property of the Aladdin Oil Company, of which he is the incorporator, and now the president, and which is being rapidly pushed and developed. He is also a promoter and the vice-president and manager of the Kern Oil Developing Company. The Kern Western Oil Company is also due to his promotion and organization, and he owns eighty acres of land in the middle of the district, which is at present in process of development with bright prospects.

The manifold interests of Mr. Collins extend to various kinds of manufacture, and he is general manager of the Western Duryea Manufacturing Company, which turns out automobiles and motive power, the headquarters of the company being located at Los Angeles. Also he is president of the Bennett Smokeless Furnace Company, the works of which are in Detroit, Mich., and the headquarters at Los Angeles.

HON. S. N. ANDROUS. During his early life Mr. Androus was a business man of Flint and Detroit, Mich., and he was also a soldier in the Union army during the entire period of the Civil war, rising to the rank of major. Closing out his interests in Michigan in 1886, he came to California and has since made Pomona his home. He is the owner of an orange orchard comprising thirty acres, north of Pomona. The oranges on this place are of a fine variety. The trees were planted by him and he had personally superintended their care and development. The place attracts the attention of visitors, and its well-kept appearance indicates the thrift of its owner. The house is of the Spanish type of architecture that is so admirably adapted to this section of the country.

Besides the management of his horticultural interests, Mr. Androus has other important interests. For several years he was vice-president of the People's Bank of Pomona. Interested in everything pertaining to education, his service of four years as a member of the Pomona board of education has been helpful to the public-school interests. The Republican party receives his stanch support and its candidates his vote. He has been honored by his party in election to positions of trust and responsibility. In 1892 he was elected to represent his district in the state assembly and his service was so satisfactory that two years later, on the expiration of his term, he was chosen to serve in the state senate. Believing a public office to be a public trust, during his incumbency of these positions he devoted his attention to the faithful discharge of his duties. His keen intuition, sound judgment and broad knowledge made him a power in the halls of legislature. His record was that of an able legislator, and during his term of service he gained the confidence of the people to an extent seldom surpassed. After his retire-

ment from the senate he filled no political office until July, 1899, when he was appointed postmaster of Pomona for a period of four years.

S. O. HOUGHTON was born and reared in New York City. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, commanded by Col. J. D. Stevenson, which was mustered into the service of the United States in July, 1846, for the war with Mexico. He came with his regiment around Cape Horn, and after a six months' voyage arrived in San Francisco, March 26, 1847. Soon afterward he accompanied the detachment of his regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. H. S. Burton, to Mexico and there participated in numerous conflicts with Mexican troops. In December, 1847, when in his twentieth year, he was promoted to a lieutenantcy, having gone through all the intermediate grades, and was made adjutant of his command. At the close of the Mexican war he returned to California, arriving here in October, 1848. Shortly thereafter he went to the gold mines and remained about one year, mining, trading and transporting provisions and supplies for the miners. He had received a commercial education and was thoroughly conversant with the French and Spanish languages, and this training proved of great value to him in the early years of the American occupation of California. He was one of a party of four who were the first to dig gold in the famous mining district of Sonora, in this state. In 1849 he settled at San José, where he remained until 1886, and then removed to Los Angeles, his present home.

In 1852 Mr. Houghton took the official census of Santa Clara county, in 1852-53 was deputy recorder, and in 1853-54 served in the city council of San José, over which body he presided. He was clerk of a senate committee of the first legislature of California and in 1854 served as deputy clerk of the state supreme court. In 1854 he was deputy tax collector, and in 1855-56 held office as mayor of San José. For five years he served as a volunteer fireman of his city. He organized the Eagle Guards, one of the first independent military companies in the state. He was ordnance officer on the staff of Major-General Halleck, and during the period between 1857 and 1866 held seven military commissions. During the war of the Rebellion he drilled a company of infantry and another of light artillery for active service in the army.

In 1857 Mr. Houghton was admitted to the bar, and for a number of years made a specialty of settling titles to old Spanish land grants before the United States courts. In the Forty-second Congress of the United States he represented the then first district of California, and in the Forty-third Congress he represented the fourth district. While congressman he se-



N. Friedenfeld.

cured a liberal appropriation for the inner harbor at San Pedro and work on the same was then begun.

During the administration of President Arthur he was appointed a member of the commission to investigate and report upon the condition and management of the United States mint at San Francisco, his associates on the commission being ex-United States Senator and ex-Secretary of War Ramsay, of Minnesota, and ex-Governor Young, of Ohio.

NICHOLAS LINDENFELD, M. D. One of the most gifted of the sons of Germany whose wealth of adaptability absorbed and utilized the opportunities of the early days of California, and whose superiority touched into brightness and success various avenues of activity, the most momentous of which was the profession of law, was Nicholas Lindenfeld, or Dr. Lindenfeld as he was commonly known. Descended from ancestors who cherished national tradition and devotion to that exalted culture of which the Teutonic mind is capable, he was born near Dieburg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, January 17, 1843, and was educated at Mainz and the university at Giessen. From the latter seat of learning he secured a medical diploma, and, aside from a regular classical and scientific course, perfected himself in geology and mineralogy. Thus equipped with unusual mental training, he sought a fitting field of effort, and upon locating in Rochester, N. Y., at the close of the Civil war, built up a successful and appreciative medical practice.

Ambitious of the best possible in his environment, Dr. Lindenfeld came to California in 1875, and from the very first seemed to realize the future greatness of Los Angeles. So keen were his perceptions and so accurate his estimates that at the present time many recall prophecies that then seemed vague and barely possible. For a time he applied his knowledge of geology and mineralogy in the mines of the county, and was so impressed with the prospects of Colorado that he repaired hence in 1880, intending to make that his permanent home. During the great boom at Leadville he was one of the first on the scene, and he afterwards as enthusiastically tried to wrest a fortune from the hidden stores near Pueblo. After two years of mining in Colorado his experience did not justify continued residence in the state, and he therefore returned to California and became superintendent of the Kelsey mine at San Gabriel. After some years of varied success and failure he opened an office in the Temple block and devoted himself to real estate and insurance, and was also a notary. In the mean time he spent his leisure moments in studying law with F. K. Howard, and after being admitted to the bar in 1883 began to practice law with Judge Taney,

with whom he remained until 1888. He then became a partner of Enoch Pepper, an association amicably continued up to the time of his death, May 9, 1899. He was one of the most erudite of the counselors in law who have maintained the legal prestige of this city, and he had a large clientage among the prominent and wealthy members of the community. He attended to all of the legal business of the German consul at San Francisco, and many large corporations enlisted his services in adjusting their differences. He was particularly modest and conservative, and those who appealed to him felt instinctively that their case rested in safe and reliable hands. Nor did he ever disappoint their expectations.

So expansive a nature as that possessed by Dr. Lindenfeld must needs reach out and touch the many interests by which he was surrounded, and he therefore was responsible for the success of many enterprises and for the development of many resources. He seemed to grasp the needs of those who, like himself, were struggling for the best the world contained, and he felt the limitations of many who had been less fortunate and successful. To those who desired land and were yet unable to meet a single heavy outlay he came as a discerning and helpful friend, and was the first in the city to lay out lots to be purchased on the installment plan. He laid out the Pioneer building lots in East Los Angeles, and was one of the promoters of the Pioneer Association. Politically a Republican, he was active in local and state matters from the first of his residence in the west, was a delegate to many conventions, and served on many committees. Fraternally he was associated with the Knights of the Maccabees, and he was for many years a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He lived very near to the heart of nature, and to him the mountains and mines and sunsets and plains were eloquent with interest, and told a story all their own. With a keen and trained eye for the why and wherefore of things, he discerned beauty and utility where others saw but the commonplace and uninteresting. He was the soul of honor, and the highest type of the universal gentleman.

In Rochester, N. Y., Dr. Lindenfeld married Catherine Baker, November 6, 1866. Mrs. Lindenfeld was reared in Rochester, and is a daughter of Frank Baker, who immigrated from France when a young man and settled in New York, where he engaged in the mercantile business until his death in 1867. In his native land he had been a linen weaver. The mother of Mrs. Lindenfeld was formerly Johanna Larson, who was born near Sarlouis, Prussia, a daughter of Daniel William Larson, who was one of the first settlers of Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Baker, who died in New York March 4, 1865, was the mother of two children, and of these, John

Baker is in the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company and lives in Rochester. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lindenfeld: Harriett M., who is a graduate of the normal school and her father's former assistant, and is now in the office of the recorder of Los Angeles county; Charles N., who is a resident of New York City and a graduate of the Manhattan College and of the Columbia Law School; George J., who is an attorney and is in the Philippine Islands; William J., who is mining in Arizona; Emma, who is now Mrs. Pingree, of Los Angeles; Caroline F., Lillian A., Hortense A., and Marie A., at home. The Lindenfeld home in Los Angeles, on South Hope street, is one of the delightful and hospitable places of the city, and there the most gracious tact and good-fellowship are lavishly dispensed. The appreciation of culture which was the distinguishing characteristic of Dr. Lindenfeld during his capable and well-directed life has been handed down to his sons and daughters, and was always shared by his wife, who is one of those broad-minded and sympathetic women who adorn and improve any community that is honored by their association.

CALEB E. WHITE. Few of the men now living in Pomona have been identified with the history of California for a longer period than has Mr. White. He was one of the '40ers who were led to cast in their lot with the then unknown west at the time of the discovery of gold here. Since that time he has made his home in this state. The wonderful improvements that have brought this state to a foremost position among the great commonwealths of America he has witnessed and aided, and he deservedly occupies a position among the public-spirited pioneers to whose self-sacrificing efforts the organization and development of the state may be attributed. When nineteen years of age he started for California, being one of a party of fifteen who purchased the brig *Arcadia*, and sailed from Boston to San Francisco via the straits of Magellan. After a tedious voyage of two hundred and sixty-three days, they sailed through the Golden Gate October 29, 1849.

In 1850 Mr. White embarked in the general mercantile business in Sacramento, as a member of the firm of Haskell, White & Co. However, this firm was dissolved in a short time. Subsequently he engaged in the nursery business on a ranch on the American river, and also for seventeen years was a member of the firm of White & Hollister, in the nursery business. At a later date he became interested in sheep-raising, having a sheep ranch at Florence, Los Angeles county. The year 1880 found him a pioneer of what is now the city of Pomona. He was one of the prime movers in securing the organization of the city, and served as a mem-

ber of its first board of trustees. He has become one of the well-known horticulturists of the region. His place consists of seventy acres, of which sixty acres are in orchard. In addition to the management of this property, he has for ten or more years served as vice-president of the People's Bank of Pomona.

OSCAR MORSE, operator of the Santa Barbara Electric, Gas and Power Company's works, was born in Nevada county, Cal., April 6, 1864. His father, Ezra Morse, came from an old New England family, and was a shoemaker by trade. In the early '50s he settled in Nevada City, where he plied his trade, and in 1871 came to Santa Barbara with the intention of starting a shop there. His plans, however, miscarried, for while in San Francisco he contracted typhoid fever, which terminated fatally two weeks after his arrival in Santa Barbara. His wife, formerly Martha Holt, of Mississippi, and who died in Santa Barbara in 1891, was the mother of two children, of whom Oscar Morse is the only survivor.

When his father removed to Santa Barbara from Nevada county, Oscar Morse was a lad of seven years. He attended the public schools of his adopted city, and received his earliest impressions of life and work from the activities here represented. In 1873 he went back to Nevada county and engaged in teaming for a few years, and after his return in 1881 remained in the employ of the old gas works for eighteen months. He then engaged in ranching, and was later with the Santa Barbara Water Company for two years. In 1889 he became identified with the Santa Barbara Gas Company, beginning at the bottom and working his way forward until he became chief operator of the works. Since the change of the company to the Santa Barbara Electric, Gas and Power Company he has had entire charge of the gas plant, and his services have met with approval of those who placed him in his present responsible position. Mr. Morse is independent in politics, and takes an active interest in city affairs.

HON. DUMMER KIAH TRASK. The birth of D. K. Trask occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1860. Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion his parents removed to Maine. There he grew to manhood, attending the common schools of Jefferson, Me., and the Nichols' Latin school, and later being graduated from the Waterville Classical Institute, at the head of which renowned seat of learning Dr. J. H. Hanson then stood. For several terms young Trask engaged in teaching in his home state, but finally yielded to his growing desire to see something of the far west, where he believed greater opportunities for success awaited him. In 1882 he arrived in Stockton, and, after spend-

ing the summer in the harvest field, and subsequent to his successful standing in the teachers' examination, he was offered the principalship of the Linden public schools, where he taught for a period. He served as a member of the San Joaquin county board of education.

Thus, well launched in the educational field, he established the Stockton Business College and Normal Institute, where he trained and instructed large classes of students and over two hundred teachers. Besides having charge of the college, he was preparing himself for admission to the bar. He sold his interests in the college in order to give his undivided attention to the profession of his choice. He was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state, at San Francisco, in July, 1890. In the following September he came to Los Angeles, where he opened an office. Within a short period he built up a good practice, and was employed in many important matters. In no measure did his interest in the cause of education languish, as was shown when he served on the city school board in 1893 and 1894. In 1898 he was appointed judge of the superior court of Los Angeles county, and is acting in that capacity at the present time. In his political affiliations he is a strong ally of the Democratic party.

BRADNER W. LEE. Born in East Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., in 1850, Mr. Lee received his education in public schools and by means of a course of private study. From New York, in 1871, he went to Mississippi, where he prepared for the legal profession under the preceptorship of his uncle, Col. G. Wiley Wells, then United States district attorney, northern district of Mississippi, subsequently a member of Congress from that state, and later United States Consul-General to Shanghai, China. Mr. Lee was admitted to the bar in that state in 1872, after which he held the position of assistant United States attorney for seven years. On resigning that position he came to Los Angeles in 1879 and associated himself with Judge Brunson and Col. G. Wiley Wells in the law firm of Brunson, Wells & Lee. On his arrival in this county he was admitted to practice before the state supreme court, April 30, 1879, and when the United States circuit and district courts were organized for Southern California, he was admitted to practice in them. At the time of the election of Judge Brunson to the bench of the superior court, the firm was reorganized under the name of Wells, Van Dyke & Lee, Hon. Walter Van Dyke being a member thereof, who after a time was elected to the judicial bench, has since served as judge of the superior court, and is now associate justice of the supreme court. Since then Mr. Lee has been associated with different partners, being for a time a member of the firm of Wells, Guthrie & Lee, later

the firm of Wells, Monroe & Lee, next that of Wells & Lec, and upon the admission of Judge Works, ex-justice of the supreme court, the name became Wells, Works & Lee. On account of failing health, Colonel Wells finally retired from practice, and since then the title has been Works & Lee, the senior member being Hon. John D. Works. During almost the entire period of his residence in Los Angeles, Mr. Lee has participated in its prominent legal contests, and he has been connected with some of the most noted litigations in the history of the state.

FRANK E. MORRILL, the postmaster at Montalvo, Ventura county, who is also engaged in the general mercantile business at this place, was born in Canterbury, N. H., July 8, 1833, being a son of Hon. David Morrill, member of congress from Merrimac county, N. H., and one of the leading men of his state. Under the influence of such a father, his boyhood training was received and his education acquired. At eighteen years of age he left the home where he was born and reared and went to Worcester, Mass., where for two years he worked in the pistol factory of Allen & Thurber. In 1853 he came via the isthmus to California, and at once made his way from San Francisco to the mines at Nevada City, where he mined until 1860, at the same time acting as proprietor of the Mechanics' Hotel. In 1856 this hotel was burned, but he at once rebuilt the structure and resumed business.

Trading his property in 1860, Mr. Morrill acquired a farm in Yuba county, which, under its present title of Bonanza ranch, is said to be worth at least \$100,000. It comprises over one thousand acres, three hundred acres now being in fruit. In 1875 he disposed of the property to the Excelsior Ditch Company, who named it the Bonanza. The same year he purchased a ranch in Penn valley, Nevada county. The old Gassoway ranch (by which name the property was known) comprised three hundred and twenty acres, largely in pasturage, but to some extent under cultivation to grain. The improvement of this land proved a profitable employment. Through his efforts, in 1890, the Excelsior Ditch Company extended its ditch to his land, allowing him to secure water from the main ditch. This proved of great benefit to him. Thirty-five acres of his land he planted in grapes, twenty acres in fruit, and forty acres in red clover and alfalfa.

On the occasion of being a second time bought out by the Excelsior Ditch Company, in 1892, Mr. Morrill returned to his old home in New Hampshire, where he celebrated his father's ninety-fifth birthday anniversary, and also visited the World's Fair in Chicago. Returning to California, in the fall of 1893 he settled at Montalvo and bought out the general store owned

by Mr. Grassi, since which time, with his son, C. O. Morrill, he has successfully carried on a general mercantile business. Several of the best houses in town are owned by him. In addition to his store, he has built and now conducts a livery and feed stable. In July, 1899, he was appointed postmaster, which position he has since filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. In all of his enterprises he has had the assistance of his wife, a lady of ability and resourcefulness, and at present taking charge of the Montalvo hotel. She is the mother of eight children, namely: Mrs. Ella Miller, Frank W. Morrill, Mrs. Sarah Miller, James D., Charles O., Mrs. Mary Sanborn, George E. and Edwin M. Morrill.

In the local work of the Republican party, Mr. Morrill is active. In all ways he is ready to assist in the upbuilding of the community and the advancement of Montalvo's interests. For more than twenty years he has kept his membership in in the Nevada City Lodge, A. O. U. W. Besides his property in Ventura county, he is still the owner of one hundred and forty-five acres in Yuba county, on which are raised oranges, apples, pears, prunes and other varieties of fruit.

J. C. F. MILLER, whose skill as a builder and contractor has evolved some of the finest residences and public buildings in Santa Barbara, was born in Auburn, Christian county, Ill., October 30, 1858. His father, Henry Clay Miller, was born in Ohio, and worked at his trade of cabinetmaker there, and after his removal to Mount Auburn, Ill. During the Civil war he served in an Illinois regiment until the restoration of peace, after which he returned to his old home neighborhood in Illinois and lived there for two years. He then removed to Macon, near Decatur, and bought a farm, upon which he lived until settling at his present home in Leavenworth, Kans. The paternal grandfather was born in Pennsylvania, of German descent, and lived for many years and finally died in North Liberty, Ohio. The mother of J. C. F. Miller was Elizabeth (Botkin) Miller, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Isaac Botkin, a native of West Virginia and a farmer in Ohio. Mrs. Miller, who died in Illinois, was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom are living, J. C. F. being the sixth and the only one in California.

Until eighteen years of age Mr. Miller remained on his father's farm and attended the district schools. In 1876 he removed to Marion county, Kans., and after staying for a year returned to Illinois and learned the carpenter's trade in Macon county. In 1882 he went to Oregon, and at the end of two months proceeded to Walla Walla, Wash., and worked at his trade, returning in 1883 to Chicago, Ill., where he re-

mained for six years. During that time he was foreman for E. L. Lord, and had a responsible position. In 1889 he came to Santa Barbara and worked as a carpenter until 1892, when he branched out into building and contracting, which he has since followed. He built his own residence in Oak Park, and among other creditable undertakings attributed to him are the residences of Dr. Doremus and Dr. Strong, the Bond residence, the Washington school; and at Montecito, the residences of General Strong and Mrs. Boynton, an addition to the Waterman residence, and the Country Club and cottages.

In Santa Barbara, February 12, 1891, Mr. Miller married Bertha Elliott, a native of Wisconsin, and daughter of Ezekiel Elliott, who was born in New York state. Ezekiel Elliott was a contractor and builder, and early settled at Lone Rock, Wis., where he was engaged in farming, and became prominent in the community. He came to Santa Cruz, Cal., in 1875, and engaged in horticulture, and then removed to San Francisco, where he manufactured kindling wood. Later removing to Alameda, he engaged in the wood and coal business, but in 1883 came to Santa Barbara and was engaged in the stock business on the San Nicholas and Anacapa; however, he is now in practical retirement. He married Phoebe Vincent, who was born in New York, a daughter of Joseph Vincent, also a native of New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Elliott were born two sons and two daughters, of whom Mrs. Miller is the youngest. Joseph V. Elliott is a contractor in Santa Barbara; Anna M. is the wife of Mr. Humphrey of Santa Barbara; and Ray is a carpenter by trade. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller has been born one child, Vivian Iole. Mr. Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a Republican in politics.

W. H. AKERS. In many journeyings in many lands one would find few travelers who have seen as much of the world as has Mr. Akers, or who have as intelligently observed and laid up stores of information from various parts of the world. A native of Hackettstown, N. J., he was born of parents also natives of the eastern state, and was educated at the Newport Naval Academy. In 1865 he entered the merchant marine, sailing from New York to Aspinwall, and the same year to San Francisco by way of the Horn. Later he made many trips around the Horn, and in 1867 entered the employ of the Pacific mail service, making several trips to Panama. He followed the uncertain fortunes of the sea until 1885, and in the course of his travels went around the world several times. On many of the ships in which he sailed he held rank as first officer, and his sea-faring existence was not marred by either serious accident or great peril.



J. C. Hawes

In 1885 Mr. Akers sought a terra firma existence, and lived in San Francisco until 1892. In May of that year he came to the Montecito valley and bought the ranch which he now owns, and upon which lemons are raised extensively. Improvements have been brought about on the property, and in 1892 the owner erected a pleasant rural home in which his family are comfortably housed. He devotes all of his time to the ranch which has proved a source of profit and successful experiment. In keeping with his enterprise Mr. Akers entertains an interest in the development of his locality, and is an ardent promoter of education. In politics a Democrat, he is now serving his second term as trustee of the Montecito school district, and has been a member of the Democratic general committee for some time, and also a delegate to numerous county and state conventions. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and a trustee in the same, and is fraternally associated with the Santa Barbara Lodge, No. 613, B. P. O. E., and a charter member of the lodge. In 1889 Mr. Akers married Miss Gillard, a native of New Zealand, and they have four children: Weston, Mollie, Helen and William H., Jr.

FELIX C. HOWES. The founder in America of the family which was represented by the late Felix C. Howes of Los Angeles, bore the name of Thomas Howes and was a native of England. About 1637 he set sail from his home land for the strange country beyond the ocean, the tedious voyage across which consumed many weary weeks. Arriving at Plymouth Rock, where recently the Pilgrim Fathers had first set foot upon American soil, he proceeded from there to Salem, Mass., which afterward continued to be his home. By his marriage to Mary Burr, who came from Norfolk county, England, he had three sons, James, Thomas and Jeremiah, all of whom proved to be noble men and the worthy ancestors of a large and prosperous posterity. Ebenezer, son of Jeremiah, had a son, Thomas, born in 1699, who married Deborah Sears. Their oldest child, Moody, born in 1724, married Hannah Snow, who died in July, 1758. In search of more fertile land he moved from Yarmouth to Putnam county, N. Y., in 1748, and purchased a tract of six hundred acres from the Indians. Not a furrow had ever been turned in the soil. The land was in the condition of primeval nature, and his was the task to clear, till and cultivate. On that place he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1806. Of his first marriage there were four children. In 1759 he married Sarah Ellis, by whom he had nine children. Of these Samuel, born in 1768, had three sons, Exenetus, Bailey and Francis, all of whom be-

came prominent citizens in their respective communities and bore an honorable part in agricultural pursuits and progressive movements. Of these sons Bailey, who was born in 1802, became a successful farmer, cultivating a homestead which is now the site of the Croton reservoir. Of his marriage to Mary Cole of New York there were three sons born, namely: Oscar, who was an instructor in the University of Chicago and died in that city; Byron, a banker, and a veteran of the Civil war, who died in St. Paul; and Felix Cary, who died in Los Angeles. It is the last-named of these sons who forms the subject of this article.

In Putnam county, N. Y., Felix C. Howes was born May 15, 1838, and there he received such advantages as local public schools and academy offered. His course in life was determined when he was twelve years old, when, after having received a check for certain work he had done, he went into a bank to cash it. He often afterward declared that he then resolved to become a banker, and the tenacity with which he adhered to that resolution is shown by the record of his later years.

In 1854 he went to Hastings, Minn., joining a brother, with whom, after some years spent in clerking, he engaged in the banking business. During the Civil war he was in the government employ as a clerk in the commissary department, and accompanied General Sherman through Georgia to the sea. On his return to Minnesota he resumed the banking business at Hastings. Removing to St. Paul about 1873, he became cashier for the Marine Bank, but, finding the winters of that northern city too severe, he resigned in 1875 in order to seek a more genial climate. In search of a suitable location he traveled along the Pacific coast, visiting many towns and cities, and noting everywhere the remarkable improvements that had been made on the coast. Being pleased with Los Angeles, he decided to make his home in this city, and accordingly purchased one hundred and sixty acres on West Jefferson street (now within the city limits). This tract he placed under cultivation to oranges. About 1883, in connection with Major Bonebrake, he organized the Los Angeles National Bank, of which he continued to be cashier and a director until his death. This institution has a paid-up capital of \$500,000 and is one of the most solid and substantial banking institutions of the city. In addition to his intimate connection with its early history and upbuilding, he was interested in many different enterprises for the progress of the city.

Though he was never a partisan nor an office-seeker, yet his interest in politics was deep and abiding, and the Republican party owes much to the counsel and sympathy of such men as he. Despite his varied interests and the consequent

demands upon his time he was always accessible to those who desired his counsel.

In St. Paul, Minn., September 21, 1866, Mr. Howes married Mrs. Clara (Sanborn) Emery, who was born in Waterville, Me. Her father, Daniel Sanborn, was a native of New Hampshire, and accompanied his father, Theophilus, to Charleston, Me., settling upon a farm. His education was received principally in Waterville College, after which he became a law student. Admitted to the bar, he soon attained eminence as a practicing attorney and won his way gradually to a foremost rank at the Bangor bar. For many years he was probate judge in Penobscot county, and it is said of him that his service on the bench was as creditable as that at the bar. Fair and impartial in his decisions, wise in his rulings, extensive in knowledge of the law, he was admirably qualified for the work of jurist. In the midst of his professional and official duties he found time to maintain his membership with the Odd Fellows and Masons. In 1882, when seventy-one years of age, he died at his home in Bangor, Me. The family of which he was a member has a lineage that can be traced back to the days of William the Conqueror, the Sanborns having accompanied that famous Norman in his memorable expedition to England.

The girlhood years of Mrs. Howes were passed in Maine, with the exception of four years during President Buchanan's administration, when her father was connected with the Boston custom house. The family then resided at Charlestown, a suburb, and she attended the high school of that town. About 1865 she went to Hastings, Minn., where she married the following year. In religion she is a Congregationalist, which was the religious faith of many of her New England ancestors. Wherever she has made her home her influence has been given to movements tending to advance educational, religious and benevolent interests. Her children have been the objects of her ministering care, and two of them survive to make happy the afternoon of her life, these being Mrs. Flora Howes Farwell and Miss Clara Frances Howes. The former, who is a graduate of the Los Angeles high school and state normal, is the wife of Lyman Farwell, an architect in this city. Two other daughters have been taken by death, the second, Carrie, dying in childhood; while the oldest, Marie, wife of Dr. Merritt Hitt, died at Cayucas, Cal., in 1892.

A. A. ALLEN. Few men on the Pacific coast are better equipped for the manipulation of large insurance interests than is A. A. Allen, attorney-at-law, and special Southern California agent and manager for the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis. Preceded by years of practical experience as a

lawyer, politician and insurance man in a thriving town of North Dakota, Mr. Allen came to Los Angeles in 1889, and has since been an integral part of the prosperity of the city. A native of Clyde, Wayne county, N. Y., he was born January 11, 1855, and is the youngest in a family of five children born to Ovid and Sarah (Smith) Allen, for many years residents of Wayne county. Latter-day members of the family recall with pride the life of the paternal great-grandfather, who was born in France, and served with Lafayette in the Revolutionary war. Ovid Allen was a contractor and builder in Wayne county, but eventually carried on his chosen occupation in Coldwater, Mich., where terminated his well-directed life.

After completing his preliminary education in the public schools of Coldwater, Mich., Mr. Allen entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and at the expiration of a year went into the office of Jonas H. McGowan, member of congress, and a prominent lawyer of Coldwater. In 1879, the year after being admitted to practice at the Michigan bar, he removed to Jamestown, N. D., and entered upon a practice destined to assume gratifying proportions. There he was district attorney for several years, justice of the peace, mayor of the town, county superintendent of schools, and member of the board of education. In connection with his law practice he carried on a successful insurance business, and yet found time to assume innumerable social and general obligations, the fulfillment of which brought a deserved popularity and high personal regard.

After locating in Los Angeles in 1889 Mr. Allen engaged principally in the insurance business, and has worked up a large patronage in fire insurance. Since 1897 he has been the special agent and adjuster for the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee. He has been admitted to practice in the supreme court of California. He is a director in the loan and real-estate enterprise of R. W. Poindexter, and a stockholder in the West Coast Land and Water Company. His political successes experienced in Jamestown, have found a counterpart in Los Angeles, where he has a recognized Republican influence. In December of 1900 he was honored by being elected from the sixth ward to the council by a majority of one hundred and twenty-five, in a Democratic ward of four hundred majority, and he was the first Republican elected to that position in eight years. In January of 1901 he took the oath of office, and has since served as chairman of the finance committee, as member of the board of public works, member of the gas and light committee, and the supply and building committee. He has also been a member of the special water committee appointed to organize a plan for conducting the new city water plant. He is a mem-

ber of the Union League Republican Club, and of the county central committee. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Jamestown, later took the degrees of Royal Arch and Knights Templar; and is a member of South Gate Lodge in Los Angeles. The Woodmen of the World, Fraternal Brotherhood and Independent Order of Foresters also claim him as a member. In religious associations he attends the Immanuel Presbyterian Church.

In Jamestown, Mr. Allen was united in marriage with Miss Claire E. Winslow, who was born in Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of R. M. Winslow, formerly a lumberman in Wisconsin. Mr. Allen has an enviable standing in Los Angeles, and his optimistic personality and social tact have won for him a host of friends. In his special line of work he has few equals in Southern California, and as a councilman he has shown himself intelligently alive to the best interests of the community.

ISAAC MILLER. The farm of Isaac Miller in Santa Barbara county originally comprised a portion of the site upon which Santa Maria is now built, but at the time of his first occupancy of the land the idea of the future settlement had hardly taken shape, and it is doubtful if its present standing in the county was deemed even a probability. From his youth Mr. Miller has followed the occupation of farming, and his ancestors for many years were successful tillers of the soil. He was born in Scott county, Va., in 1828, and lived in that state until 1844. Isaac Miller, Sr., was born in Virginia, as was also his wife, Rebecca (Barker) Miller. In their family were seven children, of whom Isaac, Jr., was sixth. Parents and children removed to Missouri in 1844, where they lived until 1850, at which time father and son crossed the plains to California, by means of ox-teams, their journey lasting five months from the time they started from the county seat of Miller county, Mo., on May 5th. In 1853 the mother, oldest brother and two oldest sisters also crossed the plains and joined the previous travelers, and together they went to the Russian river, Sonoma county, where for eight or ten years they lived on a ranch. The youngest son in the family came west in 1857.

After Isaac Miller, Jr., began to make his own way in the world, for nearly twenty years he mined in different parts of Nevada and California. He was eleven years in Nevada, where he was the founder of Star City, in Humboldt county. There he built a hotel and was easily recognized as one of the leading and representative citizens. He was district recorder of the Star City district and also conducted an assayer's office for several years, but finally sold out and came to Santa Barbara county. In 1872 he came to where Santa Maria is now located and

bought a quarter section of land, upon a part of which the first store of the embryo town was constructed, which store, now used for a bakery, has been removed from its original site, and a large general store constructed in its place. In all Mr. Miller sold about twenty acres in town lots, the grammar school being upon one of the lots. Upon his own place he has the most advanced improvements, and farms on a large scale, the orchard, which for years bore prolifically of various kinds of fruits, being now utilized for the purpose of raising beans and beets. In connection with his other work he has dealt considerably in real estate, and is recognized as an excellent business man. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been a Mason for twenty years, being at present a Master Mason of the Santa Maria Lodge No. 262.

The marriage of Mr. Miller and Anna Roberts occurred in 1866, and of this union were born the following-named children: Ida, deceased; Isaac, who is clerking in a dry-goods store; James H.; Minnie, who is now Mrs. Thomas Barrett, of San Luis Obispo; George, and William.

GEORGE ALEXANDER. The business and social traits which have procured for Mr. Alexander an enviable prominence in whatsoever part of the country he has elected to reside, have conspired to render him also a valuable acquisition to Los Angeles, of which he has been a resident since 1887, and in which he is appreciated for his commercial acumen. A résumé of his life were most incomplete without due mention of his courageous and meritorious career as a soldier during the Civil war, his many hazardous experiences at that time qualifying him to interestingly divert the listeners at many camp-fire reunions.

Of sturdy Scotch ancestry and birth, Mr. Alexander claims Glasgow as his natal city, and was born in 1839, his father, William, being also a native of Scotland, and a farmer by occupation. The family immigrated to America in 1850 and settled in Chicago, Ill., removing in 1856 to near Toledo, Iowa, where the father took up government land sixty miles from the railroad. He continued to live here for many years, and eventually died while on a visit to Chicago, Ill. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and an upright, successful farmer. His son, George, was the oldest in a family of four children, and was ten years of age when brought to Chicago. His education was acquired principally in the public schools of Chicago and he afterwards engaged in independent farming in Iowa. In August of 1862 he enlisted at Muscatine, in Company E, Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, his regiment being remembered as a fighting regiment, with a splendid record, and known also as the Temperance and Methodist regi-

ment. He was sent to different camps in Arkansas, and in 1863 participated in the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Point Gibson, Jackson, and Champion Hill. The latter was one of the most terrible of the battles of the Vicksburg campaign, and of the four hundred and seventeen who entered the fight one hundred and ninety-five were killed or wounded or captured, thirteen meeting the last named fate. After the surrender of Vicksburg Mr. Alexander was taken ill and sent north, after which he rejoined his regiment at New Orleans, and in 1864 took part in the Banks expedition up the Red River. From New Orleans they went by transport to Washington, and under General Sheridan were at the fore in the battles of Winchester, Fisher Hill, Cedar Creek, and many skirmishes, later going to the relief of Sherman's army at Savannah, which town they succeeded in holding for two months. They then went north to Goldsboro, N. C., and after several skirmishes returned to Savannah, and were sent inland one hundred and forty miles to protect government property and capture Jefferson Davis, who had fallen into the hands of the Unionists two days before. After two months the regiment was mustered out at Savannah in July of 1865, and were honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in August of the same year, having served in all about three years.

After the war Mr. Alexander settled in Belle Plaine, Iowa, and engaged in the grain business with Twogood Brothers, now of Riverside, afterwards successfully conducting an independent grain business until 1874. He then continued the same line of business in Toledo, Iowa, for a year, and next removed to Dysart, Iowa, where he was also interested in grain until January of 1887. In Iowa he was prominently connected with the political undertakings of the Republican party, and held a number of important and responsible positions. In 1887 he located in Los Angeles, and was interested in a feed mill for two years, and in 1892 was appointed deputy street superintendent for two years. During that time he built three houses, and greatly improved his lots and property. In 1895 he was appointed deputy county recorder for four years, under E. C. Hodgman, and in 1899 was re-appointed deputy street superintendent, a position which he creditably filled until his nomination as supervisor. In the fall of 1900, Mr. Alexander was nominated supervisor of the second district on the Republican ticket, and elected by a majority of ten hundred and fifty-two over a popular Democratic candidate. The oath of office was administered in January of 1901, his term of office to be four years. As a supervisor his services are giving satisfaction, and he is intelligently in touch with the requirements of the office. He is an ex-member of the city and county central committees, and had

been a delegate to many conventions. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons, having joined that organization at Belle Plaine, Iowa. He is a charter member of South Gate Lodge No. 320, and was raised to the Royal Arch Masons in Vinton, Iowa, and is now a member of the Signet Chapter No. 57 in this city, and also Los Angeles Commandery. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic he is connected with the Bartlett Logan Post. In religion he is a member and trustee of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church. While living in Iowa, in 1862, Mr. Alexander married Annie Yeiser, a native of Ohio, and whose family were among the pioneers of Iowa. Of this union there are two children, Lydia, who is living at home, and Frank, who is a business man in Los Angeles.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER. Preceded by years of conservative commercial experience, William Alexander came to California in 1883, and has since been an integral part of the business and social life of Santa Barbara. The sense of strength felt in speaking his name is in no wise contradicted by the attainments of the man himself, who, before all else, is a Scotchman, to whose inherited sagacity have been added that breadth of mind and liberality of thought to be found only in those who have seen much, thought more, and observed from all standpoints. A great reader, of ready versatility, and a successful man, it is not surprising that he has many friends, and that his standing in the community of this and his native land is an enviable one.

A native of Montrose, Forfarshire, Scotland, Mr. Alexander was born September 26, 1826. His father, Samuel, was born near Montrose, and was a linen manufacturer by occupation, importing his flax from Riga and Archangel. The paternal grandfather, William Alexander, was a preacher, and married a Miss Murray. The mother of William Alexander, Margaret (Dickson) Alexander, was born in Kincardine-Shire, a daughter of John Dickson, a representative of a family for many years devoted to agriculture. Mr. Alexander was educated at Montrose Academy, the regular course of which institution he had finished when fifteen years of age, after which he attended higher classes at the same place. The business experience, to the rigor of which he attributes the foundation of his success in life, was acquired in the Bank of Scotland. His apprenticeship and later service meant strict attention to business and hard work with little diversion, serving in several of that bank's agencies.

After seventeen years of service in the Bank of Scotland, Mr. Alexander received an appointment in the Bank of British North America, and eventually embarked in business, under the name and style of Blaikie & Alexander in Toronto,



W. F. Spring
M. A. Spring.

representing clients in both England and Scotland, and doing a successful business.

When the Toronto Stock Exchange was organized, Mr. Alexander was one of the charter members and was elected the first president, but declined the honor of serving because of business reasons. On account of impaired health he decided upon a trip to California, having learned from Meteorological statistics that here was to be found a most equable climate. After three months' investigation of prevailing conditions he made arrangements to dispose of his interests in Toronto, and telegraphed his family to join him in his new found home. Since then he has been prominent particularly in building circles, having spent many thousands of dollars in erecting houses and other buildings, among the latter being the Alexander block.

At St. Andrews, Scotland, Mr. Alexander married Jessie B. Todd, who was born in Fifeshire, a daughter of George Todd, one of the most prominent farmers of the locality. Of this union there are eight children, and one of the sons, W. Murray, is a business man of Toronto, Canada. Mr. Alexander is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is conservative in politics. He is a member and worker in the First Presbyterian Church and has been a ruling elder in that denomination ever since a young man.

WILLIAM F. SPRING. For the long period of about twenty-nine years Mr. Spring was identified with the rise of Montecito valley to its present place among the most beautiful and fertile parts of Southern California. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, July 22, 1837, his father, George Spring, being presumably a native of Pennsylvania, and removing, when a young man, with a colony of Pennsylvania Germans to Muskingum county, Ohio, all the settlers being unable to speak any language but their native tongue. George Spring married Susan Story, and together they reared their family and improved their land in Ohio, and were among the respected and enterprising members of the community.

Left fatherless at the age of twelve, Mr. Spring continued to live on the homestead in Muskingum county, and as opportunity offered attended the little log school house in the neighborhood. In 1855 he removed to La Salle county, Ill., and worked by the month until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company C, Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until shortly before the close of the war. His regiment was a part of the army of the Cumberland, and took part in the battles of Pea Ridge, Mo., in 1862, the siege of Corinth, and Stone River, at which last named encounter he received a wound in the leg and was confined in the hospital at Albany, Ohio, for five months. Upon recovering he

joined the central service, and was duly discharged at the expiration of his term. He then re-enlisted as a veteran in the same regiment, became sergeant, and was wounded in the first battle of Resaca, which forced him to spend a time in a hospital at Chicago, and then was honorably discharged in the spring of 1865.

Upon returning to his home Mr. Spring conducted a drug store, express office and post office in La Salle county. In 1866 he married Mary E. Abbott, a native of New York state, and whose father, Orrin Abbott, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary hero, having been with Washington at Valley Forge. A brother of Mrs. Spring, O. L. Abbott, came to California in 1867, and for years was a prominent lawyer in Santa Barbara. In 1873 Mr. Spring came west with his family and located in Montecito, and the next year bought a ranch at the foot of the hills, and engaged in the apiary business. This proved a successful and profitable venture, and he usually had as many as two hundred colonies of the Italian variety of bees. He also raised small fruits on his farm, and in 1893 sold out his property and bought the Blaisdell farm which has since been his home. Many improvements have been made on the new possession, and the land is chiefly devoted to lemon and berry culture. The Spring family were one of about twelve of those who originally settled in the valley, and who have materially aided in the general improvement. Much of his success Mr. Spring attributed to the sympathy and assistance of his wife, whose good judgment and sound common sense have tided over many a difficulty, and suggested a bright and hopeful rather than a discouraging state of affairs.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Spring are: Arthur L., at home; Charles M., in Santa Barbara county; Roland F., who is living at Montecito; and Cora L., who is the wife of W. A. Phillips. In politics Mr. Spring was an intelligent and conservative socialist. He was a Mason for many years, and soon after coming here became associated with the Starr King Post, G. A. R., in which latter organization he was very active. He served as trustee of the Montecito school district, and was in favor of all possible educational advantages. Mr. Spring was well and favorably known among the pioneers of the valley, and contributed his share towards the burdens and enduring the hardships of pioneer life.

The death of Mr. Spring occurred suddenly August 25, 1902, heart failure being the immediate cause. His death was a loss to the community of which he was a leading citizen and pioneer. In every movement for the development of this region he was always a working participant, especially in the organization of agricultural and horticultural societies for the

dissemination of knowledge to promote fruit culture of all kinds, as well as movements to build up the farming interests of the locality. In belief he was a liberal Spiritualist, a large, kind-hearted man, possessing sound judgment and sterling integrity, and honored and respected by all. For three weeks before his demise his home had been the scene of a reunion of the brothers and sisters of his wife. Although very feeble, he entered most enthusiastically into the spirit of the occasion. One after another had taken their leave and the last of the guests was about to depart when suddenly that always unexpected guest, Death, entered the home and Mr. Spring peacefully passed into eternity.

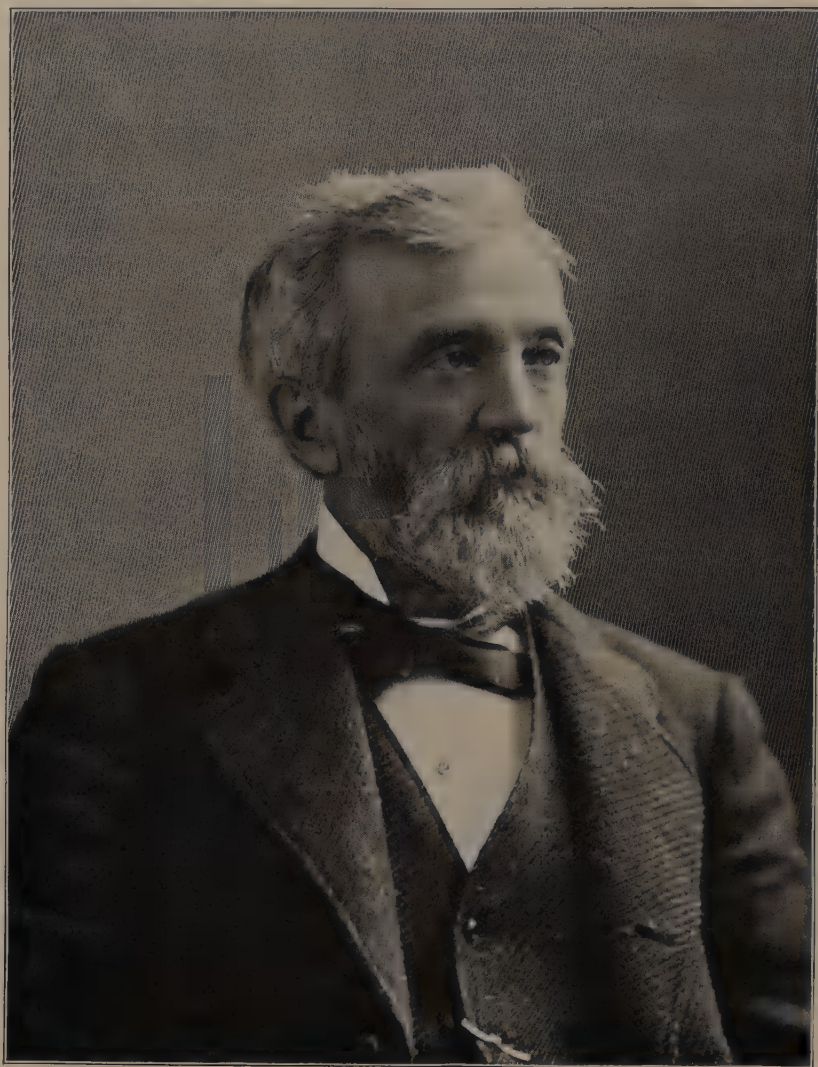
JAMES V. AKEY. Especially in that part of Los Angeles formerly known as Vernondale and later as South Los Angeles is the name of J. V. Akey, well known and influential. Coming to Vernon district in 1887, later he established the first general mercantile establishment on Central and Vernon avenues. At that time Vernondale postoffice was one-half mile east. It was superseded by the South Los Angeles postoffice, the station for which was in his store. At a still later date this postoffice was annexed to Los Angeles as Station K and as such continues to the present. From the spring of 1888 until 1894 he carried a line of merchandise, hardware and drugs in a building on the northwest corner of Central and Vernon, but during the latter year disposed of his stock, excepting the drugs, to N. W. Woods, after which he devoted himself to the management of his pharmacy in a store near by. In 1897 he planned and built the first brick block this side of Seventh street, it being a two-story structure, 45x88, with basement. The first floor is utilized for a pharmacy, as is also the basement, while the second floor is a hall adapted to lodge and society use. In addition, he built frame stores adjoining, so that he has erected altogether a frontage of eighty-five feet on Central avenue. Besides his drug business, he is interested, with C. B. Bennett, in the Vernon grocery, one of the largest on the avenue.

Mr. Akey represents the third generation of an English family in America. His father, James B., a native of Pennsylvania, learned the merchant tailor's trade in that state, but after going to Defiance, Ohio, on account of ill health, he turned his attention to farming. In 1864 he removed to Michigan and settled near Burroak, St. Joseph county, where he engaged in farming until he died. He had married Mary E. Yates, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Michigan June 25, 1901, at the age of seventy-nine years. Her father, William Yates, was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch Irish descent, and became a merchant of Bryan, Ohio. In the family of James B. Akey there were four children,

namely: W. E., who came to Los Angeles in 1882 and was instrumental in getting Central avenue through and extending Vernon avenue; Robert, who occupies the homestead in Michigan; James V.; and Alice, who remains at the old Michigan home.

In Defiance county, Ohio, James V. Akey was born November 15, 1853. When the family moved to Michigan he was about eleven years of age. While still a mere boy he entered his brother's store at Colon, Mich., and remained there eight years, meantime learning the trades of pharmacist, jeweler and undertaker, for this was one of those country stores wherein are kept different varieties of stock and various industries are conducted under one roof. Finally he bought out his brother, after which he continued alone for five years. During his residence in Colon he was township treasurer for two terms, township clerk three terms, and at the time of his removal was filling the office of justice of the peace. In the fall of 1887 he disposed of his interests in Michigan and came to California, where for a few months he was employed in his brother's real estate office, after which he entered business for himself. Besides his various store buildings, he owns a home on Central avenue and other residence property, all representing his accumulations since coming west. As a business man he is keen, energetic and vigorous in action, and while recognizing the rights of others, he expects from them the same courteous recognition of his rights. Justice is with him the motive power of action and has ruled his life. He is a member of the State Pharmaceutical Association and in other ways has kept in touch with general activities in his special line of business. In the Republican party he has been a worker on local committees, while fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Order of Pendo and the Masonic Order, having been initiated into the blue lodge and chapter in Colon, Mich., and the Commandery of Sturgis, Mich., of which he is still a member. By his marriage to Miss Lillie E. Hollinshead, of Colon, Mich., and who was born in Indiana, he has one daughter, Mary Vernon.

REV. J. BOYD ANDREWS. Though not an old man at the time of his death in 1899, having attained to one less than three score years, Mr. Andrews accomplished a world of good during his ministrations in the Presbyterian church, to the interests of which he devoted all of his years of activity. His benevolent disposition and innumerable acts of kindness are retained in the minds and hearts of the thousands to whom he eloquently indicated a life of serenity and goodness, and whom he persuaded to adopt in their daily intercourse the uplifting principles of Christianity.



J. Halladay

A native of Lamont, Pa., Mr. Andrews was born in 1840, and received in his youth admirable educational advantages. He studied at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and at the Northwestern Theological Seminary in Chicago, from which he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. Following his graduation he preached at Columbus, Wis., and at Appleton, of the same state, in which latter city he organized and built the first church of his denomination. An excess of zeal and consequent strain upon his mental and physical well-being resulted in his resigning the pastorate at the end of six years, and removing to Hebron, Ill., near the Wisconsin state line. In 1888 he came to Carpinteria, Cal., and at once evinced the almost superhuman vitality and activity which had characterized his efforts in the middle west. He built up the church and placed it on a substantial footing with others of the denomination in the county. For a short time he officiated in the church of Santa Maria, Santa Barbara county, and for three years had a pastorate at Santa Cruz, where he accomplished excellent results in building up the church. Combined with a natural felicity and eloquence of expression, Mr. Andrews possessed a genius for organization, which, perhaps, was the special claim for recognition in summing up his work. He rarely failed in reviving spiritless congregations, and infusing the necessary enthusiasm for a continued interest when the work passed into other hands.

August 1, 1882, Mr. Andrews married Elsie West, who was born and educated in Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. Andrews were born three children, Donald, Jean and Helen.

DANIEL HALLADAY. Upon the establishment of the Commercial Bank of Santa Ana, in 1882, Mr. Halladay was chosen to occupy the position of president, which office he filled for a number of years, and since then he has acted in the capacity of vice-president. In addition to his connection with this concern he was a promoter and incorporator of the Bank of Orange, of which he has officiated as a director since its organization. At one time he was also a director of the Orange County Savings Bank. When the project of furnishing Santa Ana with gas for illuminating purposes was proposed, he promoted the plan and assisted in incorporating the Santa Ana Gas Company, of which he became a director. Another enterprise which he assisted in inaugurating was the Santa Ana, Orange and Tustin street railway, and he served as a director of this company.

In Marlboro, Vt., Mr. Halladay was born November 24, 1827, a son of David and Nancy (Carpenter) Halladay, also natives of Vermont, the former being a son of Daniel Halladay, who

was a New Englander by birth. When twelve years of age Daniel Halladay accompanied his parents to Springfield, Mass., where the family resided several years, later settling in Ware, the same state. His education was received in public schools. When nineteen years of age he began to learn the trade of a machinist, which he followed as apprentice and journeyman for six years, and during the latter half of this time he was foreman in the American machine works at Springfield, Mass., and the machine works of Seth Adams & Co., in South Boston, Mass. From South Boston he returned to Springfield, resuming his former position as foreman in the American machine works. While there he had charge of the construction of the caloric engine, which was invented by John Ericsson, the famous designer of the Monitor. Upon its completion the engine was exhibited at the World's Fair in London, England, in 1851, Mr. Halladay having been sent to England for the purpose of superintending its exhibition and also its erection in the Crystal Palace in which it was placed among the American exhibits.

On his return from England, Mr. Halladay became a partner in a machine manufacturing concern at Ellington, Conn. In a short time, however, he removed to South Coventry, Conn., and engaged in the manufacture of machinery there under the title of the Halladay Wind Mill Company. The greater part of the machines turned out by the company were his own inventions, for from an early age he had shown himself to possess considerable inventive ability. In 1863 the plant and business were moved to Batavia, Ill., where he made his home and conducted the business until his removal to Santa Ana, Cal., in 1880. Meantime, under his energetic and wise supervision, the business at Batavia had assumed large proportions, and when wishing to retire from the manufacturing business, he disposed of his interest in the plant, it was at a satisfactory figure. Since becoming a resident of Santa Ana, he has had agricultural and horticultural interests, but his attention, as before stated, has been principally given to the banking business. Fraternally he is a Mason, and in politics has always supported the principles of the Republican party. His home in Santa Ana is presided over by his wife, who was formerly Susan M. Spooner, of Belchertown, Mass., a member of an old family of New England.

HENRY MILTON AMES. The Ames family was identified with the early history of Connecticut. When the tide of emigration was moving westward from New England, Leonard Ames determined to seek a home for himself and family in the then west. A native of Litchfield, Conn., and a farmer near that city, he had married Minerva Peck, and at the time of their re-

removal they were the parents of two children. The little family journeyed in an ox-cart, drawn by two oxen, and in this primitive conveyance they crossed over into New York and traveled as far as the town of Mexico, Oswego county. The discovery of a fine large spring led Mr. Ames to locate there. Buying two hundred acres of heavily timbered land, he at once began to build a log house, the family living in the wagon until the cabin was ready for occupancy. Next he turned his attention to clearing the land and placing the soil under cultivation. Being a man of great energy, he succeeded in making of his farm a valuable estate, and with increasing prosperity he built for his family a frame house. This, in turn, became inadequate to their wants, and in 1835 he built a stone residence which still stands, and in which he and his wife died. A man of staunch convictions, he was an abolitionist and a firm opponent of the system of slavery. In politics he voted the Whig ticket. His wife was the first Methodist who settled in Oswego county and the first meeting ever held by that denomination in the county was held in her little bedroom.

The youngest and the only survivor of the thirteen children of Leonard and Minerva Ames is Henry Milton Ames, born in Oswego county, N. Y., March 30, 1824. As a boy he attended Mexico Academy, which his father had assisted in establishing. In 1837 he went to Oswego, where he was employed in the manufacture of plaster and cement and operated a mill for that purpose. Later he engaged in building vessels. A subsequent enterprise was the forwarding and commission business, in which he forwarded goods that had come from New York City to Oswego by canal boats, transferring them to his vessels and shipping them west on the lakes. Through these various enterprises, Mr. Ames acquired a thorough knowledge of several different lines of business, and he now turned his attention to a line somewhat different from any in which he was previously interested. Becoming the head of the private banking house of Ames, Howlett & Co., he continued until 1855, and in the meantime established a reputation as a financier of unusual ability. On severing his connection with the bank, in 1855 he established the Ames iron works of Oswego. Into this business, in 1870, he took his brother Leonard, also Isaac L. Merriam, but the following year, owing to failing health, he found it advisable to seek a more equable climate, and therefore disposed of his interest in the plant, which, however, is still known as the Ames iron works. While he was proprietor of the Ames Manufacturing Company, they manufactured portable engines, which found a large sale throughout the entire country and hundreds are still used in the coast states.

Since 1871 Mr. Ames has been a resident of

California and for some years made his home in the northern part of the state, where he became interested in the stock business. Purchasing a ranch of sixteen hundred acres in Shasta county, he stocked the place and in time became the owner of very important interests. To facilitate the disposal of his cattle, he turned his attention to the slaughtering business, and built the first slaughter house and started the present Butchertown at Oakland. Subsequently he built other slaughter houses, also erected various warehouses, a hotel, and buildings for the promotion of his business. He was the first to slaughter beef at Salt Lake and ship the same in refrigerator cars to Oakland for the San Francisco market. Another industry in which he engaged about the same time was the manufacture of beet sugar, for which purpose he leased a sugar refinery at Isleton, near Sacramento, but a year's experiment with the plant convinced him that the beets in that damp soil grew too large and coarse a fibre, and therefore the percentage of sugar was too low to be manufactured.

The year 1882 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Ames in Southern California. It might be supposed by many that, having led a very active life, he would now retire from all business interests and, in this delightful climate would pass the afternoon of existence in quiet retirement. But those who would form such opinions certainly could know little of the activity of the man. The exercise of his talents in various forms of business enterprise is with him inseparable from existence. He is happiest when busiest, hence has allowed increasing years to bring him no lessening of responsibilities. On coming to this part of the state, he bought two hundred acres near the San Gabriel Mission, for which he paid \$17 an acre, and this he disposed of, during the boom, for \$300 an acre, receiving a total of \$60,000 for the whole. He then came to Los Angeles, where he now makes his home at No. 4517 Central avenue. The laying out of tracts in city lots and the improvement thereof have taken much of his time and attention of recent years. Under the title of H. M. Ames subdivision of Vernon, he laid out forty acres on Central avenue and Vernon street. He also bought sixty acres of the Glassell tract near the Los Angeles city limits, which he platted in lots that sold readily at private sale and auction. To facilitate settlement thereon, he became interested in a company that built a street car line from the Santa Fe depot to the city limits on the Glassell tract, thereby bringing the lots into easy access from the business center. The irrigation system that he established on the tract is still in use. At this writing his attention is given principally to the refining of oil, owning, with two partners, the Pacific oil refinery near the Santa Fe Railroad.



Thomas A Rice

MATT H. ARNOLD. One of the prosperous farmers in the vicinity of Ventura is M. H. Arnold, a resident of California since 1852, and a farmer in his present locality since 1868. He was born in DeKalb county, Ill., February 16, 1844, and is a son of Cutler and Emily (Hough) Arnold. The family of which he was a member comprised the following children: Henry, deceased; LeRoy, deceased; Matt H., Eugene, a farmer; Edward, of Fillmore, Cal.; George, who is engaged in farming near Hueneme; Mrs. Emma Pitcher, of Hueneme; and Mrs. Fannie Baxter, of Los Angeles. The maternal ancestors were pioneers of Connecticut and Massachusetts and moved from New York to Illinois. The paternal ancestors became identified with Connecticut and Vermont in an early day. Cutler Arnold, who was a son of Nathan Arnold, was born in Ohio in 1818, and in 1849 made the long journey overland to California. During 1868 he settled on a farm in Ventura county, where the subsequent years of his life were passed. He died in 1892.

In addition to a public school education Matt H. Arnold was privileged to attend Oakland College. His first efforts to earn a livelihood were in teaming on the frontier, hauling merchandise between California and Idaho and Nevada. Ever since eight years of age he has been identified with California history, his father having sent east for the family in 1852. When the family came to Ventura county in 1868 he accompanied them, and settled in the valley near Hueneme. From that time until 1877 the three sons, Eugene, Edward and Matt H., conducted farm operations in partnership, but finally the property was divided and each started out alone. Since then and until November, 1902, Matt H. has been farming on his four hundred acre ranch two and a half miles east of Hueneme, which he still owns, raising stock, barley, corn, lima beans and sugar beets, in about the order named, as he became acquainted with the adaptability of the soil. In November, 1901, he bought the Thurston place near Ventura, which is a portion of the Santa Paula y Saticoy tract and contains eighty-eight acres principally devoted to the raising of beans. The ranch is well improved and the house occupied by the family is large and comfortable.

In 1877 Mr. Arnold married Eliza Perkins, a native of Maine and a daughter of T. E. Perkins, who now resides in Los Angeles county. Of this union there are four children; Ralph M., Chester, Joe and Alice. When the Ocean View district was formed near Hueneme, Mr. Arnold was elected one of the school trustees and held the position for fifteen years, during which time the first school house in the district was built. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Always a staunch Republican, he has served as a member

of the county Republican central committee and has been active in party matters. His worth as a citizen was early recognized and his influence in political matters was felt by all who came in contact with him either in local gatherings or committee work. In 1890 he was nominated for county supervisor and received the election in the autumn of that year, after which he served until 1894, meantime giving his support to all measures for the benefit of the county.

HON. THOMAS A. RICE, a typical representative of a distinguished southern ancestry, occupies a place in Ventura county warranted by his numerous capabilities, his unblemished integrity, and those admirable traits of citizenship everywhere recognized as productive of sound government and municipal purity. Of English descent, the family of which he is a member was first represented in America by the paternal great-grandfather, who emigrated from England and settled in North Carolina. The grandfather, Archibald, was also born in North Carolina, and married Miss Richmond, whose ancestors founded the town of Richmond, Va. To this couple was born William (the father of Thomas A.), who married Louise Ish, of Tennessee, the daughter of William Ish, also a Tennessean. Besides Thomas A., there were in the family six other children, who profited by the prosperity and good fortune of their father, William. The family came to California when Thomas A. was ten years of age, he having been born in Jackson county, Mo., at Independence, January 24, 1849. The journey west was made overland, and the belongings of the family were augmented by one thousand head of cattle, successfully driven over the plains, and which formed the nucleus of large stock-raising enterprises later conducted in Merced and Contra Costa counties. In the latter county the family owned two thousand acres of land. William Rice was a fine and courtly southern gentleman, whose death in 1885 left an irreparable vacancy in the hearts of all who had been the recipients of his bounty, the possessors of his friendship, or the rejoicers in his good fortune and genial personality.

Well fitted for future responsibility through educational advantages acquired at a private school, Thomas A. Rice embarked upon his first independent venture as manager of the farm of four hundred and seventy acres left him by his father. This beautiful and finely developed bottom land was located three miles from Oxnard, and to it has been added by more recent purchase until the acres composing it aggregate nine hundred. A more thoroughly up-to-date property cannot be conceived of, a truly splendid ranch, with a whole village of ranch houses of modern construction, as well as a school house. The residence on the ranch is worthy

of its surroundings, is built after the most approved plans, and is fitted with electric bells, gas, hot and cold water, and most artistic and harmonious finishings. Beautified to the extent of the landscape gardeners' art are the grounds of this luxurious Southern California home, and surrounding hedges add that touch of intimacy and seclusion in keeping with the social standing, tastes, and requirements of those who live upon its fertile acres, and are an integral part of this development of nature. Although at the present time the fertile lands are rented out with the exception of a twenty-five acre walnut ranch, Mr. Rice still has a general supervision over his property, and no one more than he awaits the prolific harvests which never fail in their mission or depart from the uniformity of their abundant measure. In addition to a general farming industry there were raised in 1900 six hundred acres of beets, and there is always maintained in the pastures a fine showing of blooded horses, both driving and draft.

Possessing an inborn capacity for noting and improving the surrounding opportunities, it is not surprising that Mr. Rice should appreciate the advantages in the sugar-beet industry, and should assiduously work for the accomplishment of the best results. Before Oxnard became the headquarters for one of the largest (and by far the best appointed) factories in the world, he worked incessantly for weeks to make it possible to have the factory located here, by securing the requisite guarantee of ten thousand acres devoted exclusively to beet culture. How admirable was this forethought has been repeatedly demonstrated, and the presence in its midst of this really wonderful manufactory has increased the value of land one hundred per cent. One hundred acres accommodate the enterprise. This land was formerly owned by Mr. Rice but was sold to the Beet Sugar Company. He still owns two hundred and fifty acres located on either side of the factory, and which is devoted to the raising of beets. In addition to his other activities he is a director and large stockholder in the Bank of Oxnard.

Formerly presiding over his ideal rural home was the first Mrs. Rice, *nee* Lilian Flournoy, of Santa Clara county, and daughter of Thomas Flournoy, of Danville, Contra Costa county. Mrs. Rice, who died in 1897, was the mother of four children, viz: Blanche, who is a graduate of Mills College, class of 1900; Madge, who is attending Mills College; Alvin, who is attending St. Mathew's School, at San Mateo; and Merrill, who is at Mills and is preparing for college. Beyond all else save the splendid training in their home, Mr. Rice values the best possible education for his children, and he is prepared to develop and encourage the latent talent, and furnish any advantage for culture and improvement. Exemplified is his theory of broad-minded

progressiveness by the advantages afforded his daughter, who, upon her graduation from Mills College, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Patterson and daughter on an extended European tour which included Japan and other Oriental countries. In 1899 Mr. Rice married Virginia Moriarty, of San José, and the wedding journey combined the pleasures incident to the occasion with the responsibility as delegate to Honolulu, in the capacity of horticultural inspector, appointed by Governor Gage.

In politics Mr. Rice is a Democrat, and in the latter '80s served for a term as county supervisor. In November of 1890 he was elected state assemblyman, and had the unusual honor of running three hundred votes ahead of his ticket. At the last state convention of the Democratic party he declined the nomination for lieutenant-governor. He is at the present time horticultural commissioner of the state of California. Mr. Rice has taken an active part in the Masonic history of Southern California. He was made a Mason in Hueneme, and is now a member of the Ventura Chapter and Commandery and Mystic Shrine, Al Malakiah Temple, of Los Angeles. The precepts and teachings of the noble order Mr. Rice has exemplified in his daily intercourse with his fellowmen, and he stands to-day as a typical embodiment of a progressive American citizen.

B. FRANK DENNEY BITHER. There is a tradition in the Bither family to the effect that many generations ago a boy was stolen from his home and placed on board a ship bound for America. The child was so small that he could give no intelligible account of himself, nor did he know his name. However, he displayed such a desire to bite everyone who came near him that he was called Bither, and in this way the family name originated. The family was early established in Maine, where was born and reared Tyler Bither, a farmer of Aroostook county, who in 1854 braved the perilous voyage to California via Cape Horn and for a few years mined there. A later enterprise was the hotel business, after which he improved a farm near Hill's Ferry. In the fall of 1876 he settled near Montalvo, Ventura county, and bought one hundred acres, he subsequently cultivated about three hundred acres of adjoining land. On selling that property he came to Santa Barbara and in 1888 bought the Santa Barbara soda works. At first he was a member of the firm of Coffman & Bither, but in 1892 he bought his partner's interest and thereafter continued alone until he died, in January, 1899. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow and in politics a Republican. His wife, Sarah J., was a daughter of Moses Ward, who died at ninety-one years. She was born in Massachusetts, removed thence to Maine, and died in Santa Barbara. Of her nine children all

but two grew to maturity and six are now living, all in California.

The youngest son in the family, Ben Frank Denney Bither, was born in Stanislaus county, Cal., near Hill's Ferry, November 3, 1869. In the fall of 1888 he came to Santa Barbara and entered the employ of Coffman & Bither, where he remained a few years, meantime gaining a thorough knowledge of the business. In 1891 he settled upon a farm in Ventura county. Returning to Santa Barbara two years later, he was foreman for the asphalt company for two years, after which he became manager for his father in the soda works. On the death of his father he became sole proprietor and as such has continued since. In the works are manufactured all kinds of soda, which are shipped to adjoining cities and also sold in large quantities in the home town. The plant at No. 512 Garden street is modern in every respect and is fully equipped with the appurtenances of first-class works. The success that has attended the business is largely the result of unwearied application on the part of the proprietor, who gives his entire time to the building up of the plant.

Fraternally Mr. Bither is connected with the Foresters of America and the Fraternal Brotherhood. November 26, 1895, he married Miss Henrietta Bertha Rood, who is the only survivor of the two daughters of Noble and Martha (Edwards) Rood, natives respectively of Kent county, Mich., and New York state. The first of the Rood family to remove from New England was her grandfather, Zebulon Rood, a native of Vermont and a pioneer farmer of Michigan. Her father, also, was a farmer and lived near Big Rapids, Mich., where she was born. When sixteen years of age he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and served mostly as a scout. In a battle his horse was shot under him and he was thrown senseless in a ditch, where he was captured by the Confederates. For eleven months he was a prisoner in Andersonville, not being released until the close of the Civil war. Later he settled in Texas, where he was a farmer and merchant. From there he came to Santa Barbara in July, 1889, where he and his wife now make their home. Mr. and Mrs. Bither have two children, Edgar Rood and Barbara.

CAPT. HENRY G. BURTON, M. D. While America was still an unsettled wilderness the Burton family crossed the ocean from England and identified themselves with the pioneers of Connecticut. When war was declared against the mother country Elijah Burton was among the brave patriots who bore arms in the cause of independence. After the close of the war he removed from Connecticut to Vermont, accompanied by his family, which included a son, Nathan. The latter became judge of Bennington

county and one of the most honored men in all that region. He married Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Josiah Graves of Connecticut, who served as sergeant in the Revolutionary war and later became a physician in Vermont, where he died. In the family of Judge Nathan Burton was a son, J. G., who in early life followed farming. The possession of superior ability brought him into prominence among his fellow-citizens, and he was honored by them with election to important positions. One of his first offices was that of selectman, later he became a member of the legislature, and finally was elected to the state senate, where his service was that of a broad-minded patriot and able statesman. By his marriage to Ruth, daughter of Titus Sheldon and a native of Rupert, Vt., he had three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living but one daughter. One of the sons, Capt. Titus Sheldon Burton, came to California in 1856 and engaged in merchandising in the vicinity of Marysville and Downeyville, but now makes his home at Weber Lake, this state. During the Civil war he raised Company I, of the Eighth California regiment and served as its captain in California from 1864 to 1865.

The youngest child of Hon. J. G. and Ruth Burton was Henry Guild Burton, who was born at Rupert, Vt., October 27, 1846. He was educated in public schools, the Burr & Burton Seminary of Manchester, Vt., and Fort Edward Collegiate Institute at Fort Edward, N. Y., from which he was graduated. At the age of twenty years he began to study medicine with Dr. J. H. Guild of Rupert, and later matriculated in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1869. During subsequent years he has endeavored to keep posted in all developments made in therapeutics, and as an aid thereto he took a course of lectures in the Post-Graduate Medical School of New York City in 1881 and 1882 and again in 1891 and 1892. His initial experience as a practitioner was gained in Benson, Vt., and in the adjoining town of Castleton.

Under appointment by President Grant, August 5, 1876, Dr. Burton became assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant, in the United States army. Five years later he was raised to the rank of captain, and continued in the service without interruption until February 5, 1892, when he was retired on account of disability. During his active service he was from 1876 to 1880 stationed at Fort Bowie and Fort Verde, Ariz. From there he was transferred to the department of the east and until 1883 was stationed in New York state, at Forts Niagara, Wadsworth, and Hamilton. From that time until 1887 he was in the department of Dakota, at Forts Abraham, Lincoln and Assiniboin. His next station was Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., where on account of illness he was given a fur-

lough of eighteen months. On returning to duty he spent a year at David's Island in New York. Later, for some months, he was stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. In December, 1890, he was transferred to San Diego Barracks on account of ill health and remained there until his retirement in February, 1892. At the expiration of his long service with the government he took up private practice in San Diego. A year later he went to San Francisco as instructor in ophthalmology and otology in the San Francisco Polyclinic, and continued there until January, 1897, when he was appointed first assistant surgeon of the Pacific Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and since then he has been identified with the work at the Soldiers' Home. In Benson, Vt., in 1869 he married Mary L. Clark, who was born in New Jersey. While in Castleton he held membership with the Congregational Church. His political views are in accord with Republican principles. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution at San Francisco, and along the line of his profession is associated with the San Diego County Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

LOMBARD CONKLIN. Foremost among the honored pioneers of Montecito is Lombard Conklin, who was born in Tioga county, N. Y., in 1828, his parents, Jacob and Joanna (Armstrong) Conklin, being also natives of Tioga county. He received a common school education in his native state, and in 1843 removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., at which time that now flourishing town was too insignificant to command the dignity of a railroad station. Taking up engineering, he followed the occupation for many years. In 1856 he came west by way of Panama and up the coast to San Francisco, eventually locating at Diamond Springs where he became engineer of the saw mill. When the chill of winter caused a lull in the sawmill industry he turned his attention to the mines, and some experiences not planned by the management fell to his lot. In the winter of 1857 he was buried in the hydraulic mines at Dutch Flat, and was completely covered with dirt for some time before relieved from his uncomfortable position.

In 1860 Mr. Conklin changed his field of activity to the Comstock mines in Nevada, and also worked in the Aurora mines, as engineer in the mines and quartz mills. While he filled this position in the Union mill Samuel Clemens (better known as Mark Twain), was an employe of the mill for several days. After five years in Nevada Mr. Conklin took a trip of investigation and engineering to San Francisco, Gold Hill, Silver City and Virginia City, and in 1868 came to the Montecito valley and purchased a ranch of seventy acres. This land originally was sold for forty-eight cents per acre or \$25.00 for fifty-

two acres. It formerly belonged to the Pueblo Indians, and was densely covered with oak trees. The trees have now been removed, and Mr. Conklin raises hay, stock, and fruit, and has a fine lemon orchard of Eureka lemons, selling his fruit to the Santa Barbara Lemon Exchange. There is also an orchard where all kinds of fruit are grown, and the house and outbuildings are of a high order of construction, and quite in keeping with the natural thrift of the owner. Not quite convinced of the desirability of a permanent residence on his farm, Mr. Conklin disposed of the same in 1873, and removed to Sonoma county, Cal., where he farmed with indifferent success for three years. He then came back and re-purchased his original possession, and has since had no desire to wander from his abundant harvests and well-tilled acres. In July, 1901, he revisited Sonoma county, Cal., and found that the country had not kept pace with the improvements in Santa Barbara county, and that real estate had increased but little in value in the last quarter of a century.

Mr. Conklin keeps in touch with all advance in the horticultural line, and is likewise interested in all that concerns the general improvement of the valley. In politics he is a Republican, but has held no office except that of trustee of the school district, which he filled for several years. He is an active member of the Santa Barbara Congregational Church, and has been a teacher in the Union Sunday School for several years. A liberal-minded gentleman, he is esteemed by all who know him, especially by those who have for years enjoyed his friendship.

BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY. During the long period of his residence in the Santa Clara valley Mr. Dudley has gained many friends and a high place among the ranchers of his locality. Of eastern birth and extraction, he was born at Canaan, Grafton county, N. H., May 12, 1844, and is a son of Timothy B. and Elizabeth K. (Davis) Dudley, the former a native of Vermont, but for many years a resident of New Hampshire. In 1855 the family removed to southeastern Iowa, and five years later settled in Fond du Lac, Wis., where they made their home during the Civil war. Being a firm believer in Union principles, Benjamin W. Dudley proved his patriotism by his enlistment in the Federal army in 1864, at which time he became a member of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, army of the Cumberland, under Colonel Harnden. One experience of war times which he has never forgotten was in connection with the capture of Jeff Davis, in May, 1865, his company having the honor of finding the Confederate general when he was in hiding. At the close of the war he was mustered out at Nashville and returned to his Wisconsin home.

Going to Lee county, Iowa, in 1869, Mr. Dud-



W. F. Wickenden

ley embarked in the meat business at Denmark. While there he often heard of California and the opportunities which it offered aspiring and energetic men. Finally he decided to seek a home in the far west, so closed out his interests in Iowa. Via the Union Pacific Railroad he arrived in California in 1875. Shortly after his arrival he bought forty acres of the Santa Paula y Saticoy rancho in Ventura county, but soon went further north in the state. Returning in 1877, he afterward added one hundred and sixty acres of land to his forty-acre tract, and for the past eight years has held a trust deed given in such a way that should he see fit, he can hold the same during the balance of his life. The ranch forms one of the best improved places in the valley. For a time he followed general farming, making a specialty of wheat and barley, and he also had live-stock in considerable numbers. He was a pioneer in the walnut-growing industry and has now thirty acres in the soft-shell variety. In addition, he has forty acres planted in lima beans, in which industry he was also a pioneer. Since the organization of the Saticoy Water Company, he has officiated as its secretary and much of the time has also acted as manager. A promoter of the system of sprinkling the country roads, he has thus enhanced the comfort of the people of the valley. Another way in which he has benefited the community was through the introduction of an ordinance (which was passed) prohibiting the growth of the morning glory until seed time, and thus he rid the locality of what was rapidly becoming a pest.

As a candidate of the Republican party Mr. Dudley has been elected to various local offices. In 1883 he was chosen justice of the peace and held the justice court for the Saticoy district. From 1887 to 1891 he served as supervisor and during two years of the time was chairman of the board. Before his last election the saloons of Ventura county paid only \$64 per year (due each quarter); believing this sum far too low, he introduced a high license ordinance, which was passed, thus giving the county \$600 per annum in advance. In recognition of his perseverance in securing the passage of this ordinance he became known as the "daddy of high license." The board of supervisors in 1894 appointed him commissioner from Ventura county to the San Francisco midwinter fair. In educational matters he is warmly interested. Besides being for six or more years a director of the district school, he is also a member of the union high school board of education of Ventura.

In Wisconsin Mr. Dudley married Gertrude Newell, who died there, leaving a daughter, who is now Mrs. Carrie N. Nugent, of Chilton, Wis. His second marriage took place in California, within one-half mile of his present home, and united him with Miss Carrie L. Smith. Four children were born of this union, Laura Alice,

Mary E., Oscar L. and Ethel I. The family are identified with the Ventura Congregational Church. Fraternally Mr. Dudley is a charter member of Cushing Post No. 44, G. A. R., of which he was elected commander in January, 1901, and has filled other offices. He is one of the directors of the Rochdale Co-operative store. Always active in temperance work, he is president of the Anti-Saloon League of Ventura county and was one of the main promoters of the test case of *L. Serf. vs. Ventura county*. With but limited means when he came to this county, besides which he was hampered by ill health, not only has he regained his health, but he has also been successful in his undertakings, and now occupies a place among the prosperous ranchers of Ventura county.

W. F. WICKENDEN. The mercantile interests of Los Alamos are well represented by W. F. Wickenden, one of the successful and enterprising general merchants of the county of Santa Barbara. A westerner by birth, training and education, he was born in San Luis Obispo, June 5, 1861, a son of Frederick Wickenden, who came to this county in 1889, and still is a rancher on a very extensive scale. His education was acquired in the public schools, supplemented by a course at St. Mary's College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1882. For a number of years he afterwards lived on his father's ranch, and learned to be a practical and scientific farmer.

An early adaptability to general business convinced Mr. Wickenden that he would find his greatest sphere of usefulness and success in that field, and in 1889 himself and brother, J. D., opened a general mercantile establishment in this town. Their plans were wisely laid and their honest financial methods and correct estimate of what would be generally required secured for them an extended patronage, not only in the town but in the surrounding country. In addition to their general trade they for many years furnished the Alcatraz Mining Company with provisions, an important item of profit in itself. The responsibilities of Mr. Wickenden were increased in 1899 by the death of his brother, J. D., on April 29th, since which time he has been the sole owner of the business, and has greatly increased his stock. He has now added hardware and agricultural implements to his general necessities, and contemplates branching out even further as the demand increases. His establishment is a well conducted, neat and orderly place, where goods may be bought at a figure consistent with reasonable profit, and of the best quality procurable. In addition, the owner thereof has another store at Garey, run on much the same lines, but less extensive.

The marriage of Mr. Wickenden and Margaret Sauer occurred in San Luis Obispo in

1883. Mr. Wickenden is a believer in the higher education, and is giving his children every advantage within his power. The three oldest are now attending high school. A staunch Democrat, Mr. Wickenden had never desired public office, although often called upon to fill positions of trust. When twenty-one years of age he was a candidate for county recorder, and was defeated by only fourteen votes. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lodge No. 219, at Los Alamos. He is a man of fine principle and unquestioned integrity, and is highly regarded by the community in which he lives.

JAMES H. CRANE. This citizen of Ventura, who is now enjoying a well-earned relaxation from business cares, was born in Caldwell, N. Y., January 7, 1824. The family of which he is a member is of Scotch extraction, the first emigrants from their native land having settled in New Jersey, where they became prominently identified with the growth of their respective localities. Major Nathaniel S. Crane, the father of James H., was born in New Jersey, and became one of the wealthiest men in his county, if not in the state. He was a railroad contractor, and built the Morris canal and the Erie Railroad, and was incidentally a farmer and successful financier. By meritorious service during the war of 1812 he was raised to the rank of major, and his whole life was filled with worthy undertakings, quite in keeping with his powerful physique and mentality. He died in New Jersey at the age of eighty-four years. Twice married, he raised six children by each marriage. The mother of James H. Crane was July Hedges, who was born in Connecticut and died in New Jersey.

Inheriting his father's business ability, James H. Crane began at a comparatively early age to earn his own living, and in New Jersey, where he was reared and educated, engaged in farming and stock-raising. His weather eye, open for opportunities, foresaw the waiting chances in the west, and in 1852 he boarded the good ship Daniel Webster, in New York harbor, and made the trip to San Francisco, via Nicaragua, Leland Stanford being a fellow passenger. Arriving in California he engaged in mining on the North Fork of the American river, at Uniontown, but soon forsook the uncertainties of mining for the occupation of freighting. With a team of six fine horses, and a wagon which bore the inspiring name, "Pro Bono Publico," he began the conveyance of goods and chattels over the rough country roads, and into the mining camps. In 1855 he returned to New Jersey, taking the same route by which he came and finding his way back to Caldwell, N. J. There he engaged in many enterprises, all equally successful. His responsibilities included large real es-

tate transactions, traffic in farms, horses, stock, and loans, the carrying on of mercantile business, and the supervision of the management of three or four farms. He also owned land in Mont Clair, where he was prominent in business circles, and where he held numerous local offices.

In 1887 Mr. Crane returned to California and located in Ventura, where for a time he engaged in real estate and loans, but from which he eventually retired. He has a pleasant and hospitable home on Poli street. His wife was, before her marriage, Abbie D. Harrison, and is a native of New Jersey, and a relative of William Henry Harrison. To Mr. and Mrs. Crane have been born two children, Ella, and William, who died at the age of almost two years. Ella, the wife of Thomas Gould, and the mother of two children, Thomas C. and Olive Gould, is a floriculturist of national reputation; her petunias are said to be the finest in the world, and the demand for them has extended to all countries.

THOMAS A. CRAVENS. Prominent among those who for years enjoyed to the utmost the advantages to be found in Southern California, and whose declining days were brightened by the consciousness of having well performed their part in developing her resources, was Thomas A. Cravens, whose latter life was centered in the beautiful Carpinteria valley, and whose death February 29, 1888, at the age of sixty years, removed a worthy citizen, a staunch friend, and a loving husband and father.

Until his twenty-first year Mr. Cravens lived in Marion county, Ala., where he was born in 1828, a son of Dr. Jesse P. and Lucretia (Curry) Cravens, the former of whom was a prominent physician in Alabama. Dr. Cravens stood high in professional circles in the south and made a success of the calling for which he was so well fitted. He also was an appreciator of the climate of California, and he spent four years here with his son, T. A., his death occurring in 1886, at the home of another son, M. Cravens, in Texas. Thomas A. was the oldest of eight children, and he was reared on the old homestead and received a practical education in the public schools. In 1849, when twenty-one years of age, he shared the popular excitement over the discovery of gold in California, and braved the perils of an overland trip across the plains through Mexico and Arizona to San Diego, from where he took a small boat to San Francisco.

On the American river Mr. Cravens engaged in placer mining with fair success. Later he engaged in the lumber and milling business at Eureka, owning his own mills and carrying on a large business. For several years he farmed in Sonoma and Santa Cruz counties, and in 1869 came to the Carpinteria valley, and bought sixty-nine acres of pueblo lands, covered with brush and live oaks. His industry soon wrought a won

derful change in the appearance of things, and, cleared of the timber, the land stretched into broad fields whereon were planted lima beans, among the first in the neighborhood. To this farm he gave his undivided attention until his death, and the improvements and general well being were a source of continued pride to him. His public spirit was never questioned, and he generously contributed toward the maintenance of any just and worthy cause. A strong Democrat, he took an active part in the undertakings of his party in Santa Barbara county. He was ambitious in promoting the cause of education while serving on the school board and assisted in building the school house. He was a Knight of Pythias, and was chancellor of his lodge.

Like so many men who come into a new country and endeavor to make a place for themselves in the community, Mr. Cravens owed much of his success to the assistance of his wife, who was formerly Elizabeth J. Humes, a native of Missouri, and daughter of David B., a native of South Carolina. The father emigrated to Missouri about 1826, and came over the plains to California in 1852, locating near Marysville, Yuba county, where he lived for twelve years, removing thence to Santa Cruz county, where his death occurred in 1884. He was an influential man, and successful as an agriculturist. To Mr. and Mrs. Cravens were born the following children: Kittie, who is the wife of John Bailard, of Carpinteria; Lulu, at home; Fannie, who is married to Lawrence Bailard; Thomas, a resident of Sonora, Mexico; George, a farmer in the Carpinteria valley; Mark, who is working the home farm; and Archie, who is at El Rio, Ventura county. Since her husband's death Mrs. Craven has proved her ability as a manager, and has not only kept the place in good order, but has made extensive improvements thereon. The farm is now composed of one hundred and twenty-six acres. Among the products of her land are walnuts, to which twenty acres have been planted, and there is also a family orchard. Besides these she raises large quantities of beans and corn. She has a pleasant home and is liked and respected by all who know her worth.

ROBERT DEVINE. A life filled with many thrilling experiences in mining camps and on the frontier has been crowned by an old age of comfort, and in the twilight of his useful existence Mr. Devine is enjoying a deserved relaxation from the cares that once engrossed his time. The ranch which he owns and occupies consists of fifty acres of valuable land at Tropico, a portion of which he bought in 1882, later acquiring the balance of the property. Deciduous fruits and figs are here raised, but his specialty is the raising of grapes and thirty-eight acres are

planted in the finest varieties that California can produce.

To those acquainted with Mr. Devine it is always a pleasure to meet him when he is in a reminiscent mood and hear him tell of incidents connected with the pioneer days of California or of his childhood days in county Tyrone, Ireland. He was born October 30, 1834, and is the eldest among three, and one of the five children of Robert and Sarah Margaret (McGrevy) Devine, who were born in county Tyrone. His education was secured in the national schools and he grew to manhood on a farm. In 1855 he set sail on the Great Western from Liverpool and after six weeks arrived in New York. From that city he proceeded on the Illinois to the Isthmus of Panama, which he crossed on the railroad, and then came up the Pacific on the Golden Age, which anchored in San Francisco January 13, 1856. At once he set out for the mines at Shasta, Trinity county, later going to Siskiyou county and mining on the Sacramento river. During 1862, when the Salmon river excitement drew thousands of miners to Idaho, he started for that region, going Irish tandem (one foot before the other) and engaged in mining and prospecting there. He was among the first hundred who, under Capt. Jeff Stanford, went into Boise City. All of these men were heavily armed, as a protection against hostile Indians, who had killed many white men shortly before their arrival. Their watchfulness was continued all during their prospecting days, for the red men were constantly on their trail.

As a prospector Mr. Devine met with many hardships and was often in great peril. At one time he and several comrades were on the buffalo hemp, for four days without food, and their sufferings were increased by the fact that the snow had blinded them. Despair seized upon them. Their hopes of rescue grew fainter with each passing hour. Finally, as they roamed around sightless, they heard the bleating of a flock of sheep and followed the sound until they came up to the shepherd, whom they entreated to sell them a sheep. Meeting with a rough refusal, Mr. Devine (the only one of the party who was able to see) shot one of the sheep and proceeded to cook it, afterward paying the herder \$10 for the animal. Strengthened by partaking of the meat, the men gained courage and soon found their way back to camp. More than once when far away from food and shelter, Mr. Devine has given his horse his last loaf of bread, in order that the animal might be sustained until they reached civilization. Of those days it is his testimony that more sympathy existed between the rough, uneducated miners than can be found in the more polished society of today. The latch always hung on the outside. Hospitality was unstinted and warm. Doors and windows were never locked, yet robberies were almost

unknown, and the confidence reposed in strangers was seldom violated.

Abandoning the placer mines in 1873 Mr. Devine came to Southern California and settled in Los Angeles, after which he engaged in prospecting at Mojave and Soledad until he came to his present ranch. In Los Angeles he married Miss Eleanor G. Chapman, who was born in Ontario, Canada. They have four living children, Robert, Lela, Mabel and Florence. One daughter, Janet, died at two months, while another, Jean, who was a graduate of a business college, died at twenty-two years of age. The family are connected with the Episcopal Church at Tropic. Ever since becoming a citizen of the United States Mr. Devine has voted with the Democrats and he has done considerable work on the town committee of the party, besides which he has served as trustee of school No. 10 in Tropic district. In order to visit his father and other relatives, in 1867 he returned to Ireland via the Nicaragua route, Santiago de Cuba and New York, and spent a month in renewing the associations of youth; but, while loyal to his native land, he returned to California firm in the faith that no region approaches this in the opportunities which it offers men of energy and determination.

THOMAS H. ELLIOTT. There are few if any people now living in Santa Monica whose settlement in this city antedates that of Mr. Elliott, a pioneer of September, 1876. As is generally known, this city was founded by United States Senator John P. Jones and Col. R. S. Baker, who began the erection of a wharf and hotel in March, 1875. For some years the growth of the town was slow, but it was steady, and thus Mr. Elliott found sufficient encouragement to inspire him to remain here. With the exception of a few years (principally spent in the mines of Mono county) he has continued to make Santa Monica his home to the present day, but has not limited himself to the occupation in which he first engaged. As proprietor of a store on Third street he was actively interested in business for some years, later was in the teaming and transfer business, and in 1901 opened a feed and fuel store on Third street, which he now conducts.

In Crawford county, Pa., Mr. Elliott was born November 10, 1836, being the oldest child of John Elliott by his marriage to Mrs. Mary (Porter) Cowan. The first eighteen years of his life were spent in Pennsylvania, whence in 1854 he accompanied the family to the central west, and found employment at the carpenter's trade. In March, 1855, he accompanied them in another removal, this time to Kansas, where his father died in April, 1860; thirty-five years later the wife and mother died in Santa Monica, Cal., when eighty-seven years of age.

By her first marriage she had three children, two now living, and by her second marriage eleven children were born, seven surviving. One of the latter is Robert P. Elliott, of Santa Monica, who is represented on another page.

As a carpenter Thomas H. Elliott was employed in the construction of the first sawmill in Valley Falls, Kans., and helped to saw the lumber used in building the pioneer houses of that locality. For seventeen years he followed his trade in the same locality, and meantime, during the war, he served in the Kansas state militia and under Captain Cowan went out against Price. From Kansas he came to California in 1875 and almost constantly since then he has been identified with Santa Monica's business interests. From the organization of the Republican party he has been a believer in its principles. Among the most thrilling recollections of his life are those connected with the strife between the free-state and pro-slavery advocates in Kansas, where more than once his pronounced abolition views brought upon him the enmity of southern sympathizers. While he was living in Kansas his marriage occurred, Miss Sarah A. Wiser of Jefferson county becoming his wife. She was born in Center county, Pa., and came west with Benjamin Wiser, her father, who was a Kansas pioneer. Born of their union are the following children: W. W., who is a contractor in Prescott, Ariz.; Mrs. Mary A. Hull, of Santa Monica; Artie, deceased; Katie, I., wife of A. F. Johnston, a prominent merchant of Santa Monica; A. P., engaged in the building business at Prescott, Ariz.; Elva, a correspondent of the *Los Angeles Herald*; and Mrs. Gracie G. Rogers, of Santa Monica.

JAMES F. HEARTWELL. The Heartwell family is of eastern ancestry. Hon. J. B. Heartwell, who is the father of James F., was born in Geneva, N. Y., and there grew to manhood and engaged in the banking business. Later, removing to Des Moines, Iowa, he became prominent in banking circles there.

Born in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1873, James F. Heartwell was six years of age when his parents removed to Hastings, Neb., and there he received a public school and collegiate education, also the training in business which fitted him for contact with the world's activities. Together with his brother, Charles L., in 1891 he purchased forty acres of orange land on Center street in Highgrove, Cal. Immediately afterward they set out the land in citrus fruit. The orchard is known as Altamesa grove (meaning "high tableland"), and is the first tract set out under the Riverside Highland Water Company's system. At the present time it is one of the finest groves under that system. Thirty acres are in oranges and ten in lemons. The annual output averages twelve thousand boxes. The



Mrs Emma C. Hardacre

oranges are a high grade of navels. The buildings are of modern and convenient construction. The grove is surrounded by a beautiful hedge, three sides of which are of cypress and the fourth of eucalyptus.

MRS. EMMA C. HARDACRE. The romantic history of California during the early days of its Spanish settlement has attracted the attention of many able writers, less famous, perhaps, than the celebrated Helen Hunt Jackson, whose romance "Ramona" is the most powerful of all the works that depict past conditions in this region. In times past, however, the initials "E. H." were only little less known than those of "H. H." and many gained their first accurate impressions concerning western life through the articles appearing in various newspapers and periodicals, under this signature. Having gained the cosmopolitan knowledge that only wide travel imparts, the writer was admirably qualified to depict incidents and scenes in an interesting manner, and her articles embraced descriptions of almost every point of interest in our entire country. The possession of literary gifts drew to her the friendship of well-known authors, among them Mrs. Jackson, whom she met for the first time on the occasion of her first visit to California, and when Mrs. Jackson was gathering material for "Ramona." The friendship thus formed continued until the death of Mrs. Jackson, whom it was Mrs. Hardacre's privilege to visit in her home at Colorado Springs and accompany her in many expeditions to places her facile pen made famous, particularly Cheyenne mountain, where, amid the wild and lonely surroundings, she drew the inspiration for many of her prose and poetical productions, and where finally, at her request, her body was laid to rest.

Mrs. Hardacre is a member of the Chamberlain family that traces its ancestry to the Mayflower and were early residents in Massachusetts. Her grandfather, Timothy Chamberlain, Sr., was born in Salem, Mass., and engaged in contracting in that state and in New York City, but after settling in Morgan county, Ill., he engaged in raising silk worms, owning a mulberry grove three miles southeast of Jacksonville. He was past eighty at the time of his death. His wife was a daughter of Capt. Thomas Dennis, an officer in the Revolutionary war. Their son, Timothy, Jr., also born in Salem, engaged in farm pursuits in Illinois and later became a merchant in Jacksonville, where he died at more than eighty years of age. It is from him that Mrs. Hardacre inherits her love for literary pursuits, as he possessed ability as a descriptive and narrative writer.

The mother of Mrs. Hardacre was Letitia Howells Buckley, who was born in Illinois and there died. Her father, James Buckley, was a

native of New Jersey and a pioneer of Illinois; her mother was a member of the Howells family, of Newark, N. J. Mrs. Hardacre was one of five children, the others being named as follows: May, wife of Leslie Kellogg, of Santa Barbara; Nettie, wife of William L. Mason, of Denver, Colo.; Fannie, wife of W. B. Metcalf, of Santa Barbara; and Dennis B., a resident of St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Hardacre was given excellent advantages in her girlhood, and is a graduate of Jacksonville Academy. October 1, 1863, she became the wife of George W. Hardacre, who was born in Troy, Ohio, and after coming to Illinois studied law under Judge Thomas Springer. For some years he carried on a general practice in Bloomington, but later went to Cincinnati, where he has acquired large property interests and has become known as an able and successful lawyer. In addition to his property in Ohio, he has interests in San Diego, Cal. For years he has been a leading Republican of Ohio, and, during his service of two terms in the Ohio state senate, he formed the acquaintance of almost every prominent worker in his party. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason.

From the time that Mrs. Hardacre first saw California, in 1876, she was interested in the state. Its history, its resources, its climate and its people all attracted her; and although in succeeding years she traveled much, her old affection for the far west still remained. In 1875, as a correspondent of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, she wrote the first letters from the coast for that paper. Not only did her work prove satisfactory to Henry Watterson, the editor, but it attracted the attention of Wilbur F. Story, of the *Chicago Times*, which at that time was one of the most influential and most widely-read newspapers in the United States. Mr. Story wrote, offering her \$40 per week as descriptive writer on the staff of the *Times*. She accepted the position and, in the interests of the paper, traveled through the entire east, after which she spent eighteen months as Washington (D. C.) correspondent of the *Times*, during the administration of R. B. Hayes. After three years with the *Times* she accepted a place on the *New York Herald*, and, as correspondent traveled with the government survey in Montana and Utah, going through the Black Hills, Wind River mountains, and Yellowstone Park, which at that time had not been made a national park. While there the Indians scattered the members of her party, and for weeks each feared for the fate of the other. Finally the Indians were driven out by soldiers, and visits to the region were then attended by less danger. On resigning from the *Herald* Mrs. Hardacre went to Cincinnati, where she wrote regularly for the *Commercial Gazette*, under Murat Halstead. Among her other

articles was one on the cliff dwellers, published in Scribner's; and one that appeared in the same magazine in July, 1878, entitled "The Wild Woman of San Nicolas Island," which narrated the history of a woman who had been alone on the island for eighteen years and was finally rescued by Captain Nidiver. At this writing she is engaged in the preparation of a work giving in detail the history of the early inhabitants of Santa Barbara, as well as other California towns.

The permanent removal of Mrs. Hardacre to Santa Barbara was hastened by a sunstroke that rendered further residence in Cincinnati impossible, and, in her search for a location where the climate would prove beneficial, she found this city offered exceptional advantages, and in 1891 came here. The many interests of Mr. Hardacre in Cincinnati render impracticable a present change of residence, but it is their hope at some future time to have a home in Santa Barbara, where the twilight of their lives may be passed. Their daughter, Winifred, who is a graduate of Georgetown Convent, is now the wife of Frank Maguire, a merchant of Santa Barbara.

Various organizations of a literary and journalistic nature number Mrs. Hardacre among their members. At the time that Dr. Belle Reynolds was president of the Woman's Parliament of Southern California, she served as its secretary and is still a member. She is a charter member of the Cincinnati Woman's Press Club and at one time was connected with the Woman's Press Club of Southern California. At this writing she is a vice-president of the Santa Barbara Natural History Association. For nine years she has been secretary of the Cottage Hospital Association, in which important work she is deeply interested. The principles of the Republican party have always received her support, but in all her reportorial work there has been no display of partisan spirit. Her writings have been for the people, irrespective of political faith or religious creed. Since she suffered sunstroke she has been forced to relinquish much of her work, but she still wields a ready pen and still finds descriptive writing one of the greatest pleasures of her life.

MOSES HOSTETTER. On coming to Santa Monica in 1893, Mr. Hostetter purchased twenty acres, to which he later added fifty-four acres, and still later seven more acres, but he has since disposed of fifty-four acres, so that his possessions now aggregate twenty-seven acres, the tract lying one and one-half miles southeast of the city. During 1893 he also bought his homestead on Lake and Beach and erected a commodious residence overlooking the ocean. Besides carrying on horticultural

pursuits, he is filling every duty as a citizen and maintaining a warm interest in measures for the development of his home town. During the four years (1896-1900) of his service as a member of the board of trustees, he served as chairman of the police committee and the fire and light committee, besides acting as a member of others. During his term the sewer system was built, which has added so greatly to the welfare of the town, and in this measure he was deeply interested.

The Hostetters are an old Pennsylvania family. Joseph Hostetter, who was born in Somerset county, that state, became a pioneer of Holmes county, Ohio, where he improved a farm and remained until his death at sixty-six years. During the early days he and his family were once driven back toward Pittsburg by the Indians and were forced to find refuge in the blockhouse. His wife was Susan Mast, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Ohio. They had ten children, all but three of whom attained mature years. The following are now living: Daniel, who is eighty-six years of age, and makes his home in Tuscarawas county, Ohio; David, of Kearney, Neb.; and Moses, of South Santa Monica, Cal. The last named was born in Holmes county, Ohio, August 23, 1823. His schooling was obtained in a log building, with a mud and stick chimney, and containing the crudest furniture, such as slab benches and a writing desk that ran along the wall. During early manhood he taught for two months, but with that exception devoted himself closely to farm work. In 1846 he removed to Owen county, Ind., and settled in the midst of a heavily timbered country, where he cleared ten acres and planted a crop. However, finding the climate unhealthful, he decided to leave, and in the fall moved to Green county, Wis., where he improved a farm near Springgrove. The year 1849 found him a pioneer of Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he took up a claim and improved a farm. So prosperous were his undertakings that he finally acquired more than seven hundred acres of valuable land. During the forty-four years of his residence in that county he helped to build the first schoolhouse, held various local offices, served as a member of the county central committee of the Democratic party, and as a delegate to local and state conventions; also for years was president of the Home Fire Insurance Company, in the organization of which he assisted. While living in Wisconsin he married Miss Mary Brandt, who was born in Ohio. Their only son, William M., is a resident of South Santa Monica. In Iowa Mr. Hostetter was initiated into Masonry by being made a member of Union Band Lodge No. 66, A. F. & A. M. Personally he is a man of integrity, perseverance, and determination, and the competence which he now enjoys is the

merited result of years of earnest and unremitting industry.

JOHN M. NIDEVER. By his intelligent industry and devotion to the welfare of Santa Barbara county, Mr. Nidever has gained the esteem of acquaintances and a fair competence as well. He was born in Arkansas, and is a son of John and Polly (Vernon) Nidever. His father, a Pennsylvanian by birth, crossed the plains from Texas to California in 1853, and settled in Santa Barbara. On the hill where now stands the Biehl mansion he built a house, and afterward gave his attention to the stock business, with gratifying success. At the time of his death, May 31, 1873, at the age of seventy-six years, he was quite well-to-do, as fortunes were reckoned at that time. His wife had died August 19, 1871, at the family home in Santa Barbara. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the following survive: Ebenezer, of El Monte, Cal.; John M., whose home is near Carpinteria; Mrs. Nancy Keezer, of New Mexico; Mrs. Mary Vance, of Santa Barbara; Jacob, living in Ventura; Mrs. Rebecca Chaffee, a resident of Ventura; and Henry, whose home is in Orange county. Three others, George, Jackson and David, of Santa Barbara, reached maturity, but are now deceased.

When the family came to California, John M. Nidever was only a boy, hence his life has been mostly passed in the far west. In 1864 he bought a ranch in Carpinteria valley and now owns one hundred and fifty acres at Serena, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. His special products are beans, hay and grain. In the large orchard are grown many kinds of fruit for home consumption. Mr. Nidever is thoroughly conversant with the best methods of conducting a farm, and his intelligent oversight is responsible for the uniformly excellent crops and the many evidences of prosperity by which he is surrounded. In a general way he has accomplished much pioneer work and has given his influence to the schools and other aids to progress.

In 1862 Mr. Nidever married Martha Jane Callis, a native of Texas, and daughter of Henry B. and Lucinda (Robinson) Callis. Her father was born in Virginia, grew to manhood in Kentucky, and died when en route from the latter state to Texas. In 1852 Mrs. Lucinda Callis came to California, making the trip overland and enduring innumerable privations and hardships. Finally, after a journey of nine months, she arrived in Montecito, where she was, with one exception, the only white woman in the place. In her long trip across the plains she was accompanied by her stepson, William Callis, and her three children, Robert A., Thomas C. and Martha Jane. Of her sons, the only survivor is Robert A., who lives in Ventura

county. This noble and courageous pioneer woman died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Nidever, January 29, 1895, after eighty-five useful years. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Nidever thirteen children were born, ten of whom are living, namely: George F.; John H.; David T.; Jacob D.; Vernon M.; Martha Ella, who is the wife of Johnson Stewart; Lucy, who married James Lewis; Delia, wife of Glen Hickey; Idella and Grace, at home.

HENRY NIEMEYER. From the time of his arrival in California in 1873 until his death in 1891, Mr. Niemeyer was identified with the vineyard interests of the vicinity of Los Angeles. Born in Prussia in 1820, he learned the merchant tailor's trade in boyhood and followed the same for some years. When twenty-two years of age he came to America. After a short sojourn in Cincinnati, Ohio, he went to Guttenberg, Iowa, where he conducted a merchant tailoring establishment. From there he came to California and embarked in the wine manufacturing business, buying a vineyard on Central, between Ninth and Twelfth streets. Somewhat later he bought a tract in the Eagle Rock district and also planted it in grapes.

At Guttenberg, Iowa, April 28, 1866, occurred the marriage of Henry Niemeyer to Mrs. Mary Anne (Weber) Schmees, who was born in Bavaria, September 20, 1836. Her father, Nicholas Weber, who was a weaver in Bavaria, brought his family to America in the spring of 1837 and followed gardening in Cincinnati for eight years. In 1845, while Iowa was still a territory, he settled at Guttenberg and began to farm near that town. The remainder of his life was passed in that place. His wife, Catherine (Roth) Weber, was born in Bavaria and died in Iowa. Of their one son and four daughters, Mary A. was second and she alone of all the family now lives in California. Of the voyage to America she has no recollection, being only an infant when the family spent sixty-four days on the ocean, finally landing in New Orleans. In the schools her education was limited, but in that great school of experience, usefulness and labor, she had an abundant education, and thus were developed traits of kindness, good will, energy and perseverance which have stood her in good stead through all of her life. When sixteen years of age she left her father's home for that of her husband, becoming the bride of John Schmees, a native of Hanover, who came to America about 1845, and for a time was cutter in a tailoring establishment in St. Louis. In 1852 he settled in Guttenberg, where he was proprietor of a merchant tailor shop until his death in 1861. Three children were born of this marriage, two of whom are living, namely: William N. Schmees, who resides with his mother at Verdugo; and Mrs. Salome E. Obdulia De-

laney, of Los Angeles. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Niemeyer were born four children, now living, viz.: Elenora, Mrs. Markey, of Los Angeles; Atalus, proprietor of a winery on Central avenue, Los Angeles; Catherine, Mrs. May, of Los Angeles; and Linus, who enlisted in the First California Heavy Artillery and was sent to the Philippine Islands, where he served until the expiration of his term of service.

At one time Mr. and Mrs. Niemeyer had ten acres in Los Angeles, six being in vines and the balance in an orchard. Of this they gave thirty feet to Central avenue and a similar amount to Twelfth street, and also gave sixty feet to Eleventh street. In the possession of Mrs. Niemeyer is retained three and one-half acres on Central, between Ninth and Eleventh streets, and on this property stands the family residence. In addition she owns Eagle Rock vineyard, comprising fifty-eight acres, of which forty-one are in vines, producing wine and table grapes. The property is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Niemeyer and its thrifty appearance proves her careful and capable oversight. The name "Eagle Rock" was given by Mr. Niemeyer on account of the proximity of the tract to the famous Eagle rock. At the time they bought here there were no orchards below except one owned by Mr. Crow, and no attempt had as yet been made to raise grapes, the entire land for miles around being used as a sheep range. All of the subsequent improvement she has witnessed and has contributed thereto by the capable supervision of her property, thus encouraging others in making similar investments. In religion she is a member of Cathedral parish of Los Angeles.

REV. JOSEPH NUNAN. The pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Refuge at Castroville, Monterey county, was born in San Francisco, Cal., March 29, 1871. His father, Edward C. Nunan, was a native of Ireland, and came to America with several brothers about 1849. At that time the discovery of gold in California was attracting emigration to the Pacific coast and in 1850 he joined the hosts of Argonauts journeying via the Isthmus of Panama to the regions where gold had been found. Accompanying him were his brothers, Matthew, Thomas, James and John. For ten years he engaged in mining in Placer county, and afterward settled in San Francisco, where he was prominently identified with local commercial interests until his death in 1889. Of the five brothers who shared the hardships of the voyage across the Atlantic and the later expedition to California, only two are living, Matthew and James. The former for many years served as sheriff of San Francisco county. The marriage of Edward C. Nunan united him with Mary Raycroft Capithorne, who was of English parentage and came to America during the '50s. Her marriage oc-

curred in San Francisco, where she died in 1875, leaving one son, Joseph, and two daughters. One of the daughters is now in the Sacred Heart convent at Oakland.

The early education of Joseph Nunan was acquired in St. Mary's College, which was at that time located in San Francisco, but has since been removed to Oakland. After having completed the classical studies he took the post-graduate course in the same institution. Later he became a student in St. Bonaventure's Theological Seminary, and completed the studies of that institution. The service of ordination, at the expiration of his divinity studies in 1893, was held in Buffalo, N. Y., Bishop Ryan presiding. For eighteen months after completing his theological studies Father Nunan was engaged as assistant pastor of the Plaza Church, Los Angeles. Afterward he went abroad and studied church law for a year at Toledo University, in Spain. Upon returning to Los Angeles he resumed his labors as assistant at the Cathedral. In November of 1896 he was transferred to Santa Barbara as assistant rector of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, where he remained for five years. In 1901 he was promoted to the pastorate of the church at Castroville and has since made this city his home.

Father Nunan is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Those who know him well speak highly of his many noble traits of character, his intellectual attainments and his many qualifications for effective work in the Roman Catholic ministry. Nor is his popularity confined to his own denomination. Among Protestants he numbers many friends, who respect his devotion to duty, his desire to promote the spiritual welfare of mankind and his tireless labors in behalf of his church.

ROBERT ORTON. To the pursuit of his occupation of milling Mr. Orton brought a wide understanding and a practical experience covering many years. The city of Ventura was the scene of his business activity for a considerable period before his death. A native of Genesee county, N. Y., Mr. Orton was born March 23, 1834, a son of Roger B. and Clara (Bicknell) Orton, the former of Scotch descent and born in New York, and the latter of French and English extraction, and born in Utica, N. Y. When a small boy he removed with his parents to Ohio, and from there to Iowa, where he learned the milling business with his father at Burlington, after which they removed to Augusta, Iowa, and built their first saw mill in the midst of the forest. Their efforts were rewarded by a large patronage, the mill being devoted for the greater part to sawing black walnut, which brought as high as \$10 a thousand feet. For many years this mill continued to be a busy center of activity, until the moving spirit of the enterprise, the



B. F. Spencer

elder Orton, died in Augusta in 1852, at the age of fifty-two.

In 1853 Robert Orton looked for new fields of activity, and removed to the west, locating in Volcano, Amador county, Cal., where, with two brothers, he engaged in placer mining for three years. They averaged an advance of about \$200 per day during their stay in Amador county, and finally disposed of their holdings at a profit. Mr. Orton then came to Gilroy, Santa Cruz county, and milled for a large firm, after which he located in Watsonville, where he bought a mill and operated the same from 1860 until 1870. While living in Santa Cruz county he was elected sheriff and served for ten years, and during that time succeeded in arresting some desperate characters. One man he followed for eleven hundred and eighty miles, and, single-handed, arrested him in a saloon, lodged him in the jail at Salt Lake City, and took him by train to Ogden and on to California. Mr. Orton next settled in San Luis Obispo county, and again went into the milling business. In partnership with E. W. Steel he built a one hundred barrel flour mill and operated it for two years, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. Steel. After returning to Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, and operating a mill for a year, he sold out and removed to Ventura.

The mill at Ventura in which Mr. Orton is interested and which he manages so successfully was established by Willits, Chilson & Daily, and was afterwards bought by Clark & McGuire, and later by L. J. Rolls & Fargo. They eventually consolidated and took stock in the Santa Ana Water Company, on the Ventura river, three and a fourth miles from Ventura, and Mr. Orton assumed charge of their enterprises in 1887. The mill is of the flour, feed and grist variety, and is the only mill in the county, and consequently has the trade for many miles around.

Near Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, in 1861, Mr. Orton married Elizabeth Hunt, a native of Missouri, and daughter of John and Julia Hunt. The Hunt family came to California in 1852, crossing the plains with ox teams, after which the parents removed to Bakersfield. The father still lives, aged eighty-three; the mother died when seventy-seven years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Orton have been born five children, viz.: Fred, who for many years worked with his father, from whom he learned the milling business; Edgar, an electrician; Emma J., Mrs. William Orr, who is the mother of two sons and one daughter, and whose husband is a miller by trade and an agriculturist by present occupation; John, who is engaged in running the pump station for the city of Santa Barbara; and Lucius, who is fifteen years of age and living at home. Mr. Orton affiliated with the Republican party. Fraternally he was associated with the

Masons as a Master Mason, with the Odd Fellows, the Red Men, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His death occurred May 21, 1901, and was recognized as a distinct loss to his community.

B. F. SPENCER. The town of Nordhoff is fortunate in the possession of one who embodies so many admirable traits of citizenship as does B. F. Spencer, who came to California in 1874, and whose hopes and ambitions have been centered in the southern part of the state since the following year. At first a resident of San Francisco, he later went to San José, and located in Ventura February 23, 1875. A carpenter by trade, he successfully followed the same in Ventura until 1882, and, after his removal to Nordhoff, until 1889. He then started a lumber yard for Woodbury & Co., which has the distinction of being the first and only one ever conducted in the place, and the circumstances surrounding its rise to prominence and success were such as to discourage those less stout of heart and less determined to succeed. All of the lumber for the yard was hauled by team from Ventura, a method of transportation quite remote from that which is at present employed. The venture proved a benefit to the town and owner, and in the manner of its conduct filled a long felt want. The name of the company is now the Ventura County Lumber Company.

Not content with the somewhat circumscribed lumber business, Mr. Spencer branched out into real-estate in 1896, and has since been equally successful in this line of activity. He has been prominent in the public eye for many years, and held a number of important official and other positions. A Republican in politics, his first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and he has since neglected no opportunity to vote the Republican ticket. He was appointed postmaster under Benjamin Harrison's administration, and filled the office to the satisfaction of all concerned, and he was further honored by his fellow townsmen by being nominated for county supervisor in 1884, for which office he was unfortunately defeated. He is fraternally associated with the Masons, having joined that organization in Illinois in 1864, and he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Ventura, a charter member of Post No. 44. No more ardent friend of education lives in the county. He has been foremost in projecting improvements of all kinds, and was one of the principal leaders in bringing about the erection of the new school building in 1895. This school cost \$8,000, is two stories high, and has four school rooms and one assembly hall. Mr. Spencer was also active in securing the Nordhoff branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which has done so much toward the later development of the town.

The early life of Mr. Spencer was spent near New Lexington, Ohio, where he was born in 1843, a son of Edward and Mary (Fowler) Spencer, natives respectively of New York and Maryland. The father was a farmer during the greater part of his life, and was one of the pioneer developers of Ohio. There were five children in the family, four sons and one daughter, of whom B. F. was the oldest. At the early age of fourteen years he left the familiar surroundings in Ohio and removed to Bushnell, Ill., where he lived until the breaking out of the Civil war. He enlisted April 15, 1861, in Company A, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the battle of New Madrid and Tiptonville, at which latter conflict his regiment captured more prisoners than they had men in the brigade. He served in Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, and during the last few months of the war was laid up in a hospital with pneumonia, and unable to re-enlist. At Nashville, Tenn., in June of 1864, he was honorably discharged from the army, and at once returned to his home in Illinois, where he lived until his removal to California in 1874.

At Lincoln, Neb., in April of 1872, Mr. Spencer was united in marriage with Rosie Purchas, and of this union there are five children: R. M.; Jennie, now the wife of J. R. Bald; Herbert; B. F., Jr.; and Maud M.

CHARLES H. PEARSON. One of the enthusiastic advocates of the Los Alamos valley is Charles H. Pearson, who has here found a field for his activities, and has been equally successful as a blacksmith, general merchant, and rancher. In fact, he is one of the pioneers of the town of Los Alamos, having been interested, from the time of his arrival in the fall of 1879, in the general growth of the place, to which he has contributed no small share.

A native of Canada, Mr. Pearson lived in the northern country until his fifteenth year, receiving his education in the public schools, and learning the trade of blacksmith. In the United States he lived for a time in Vermont. He arrived in California in 1871, and for a few years traveled through different parts of the state, endeavoring to decide upon a permanent location. For three years he served as a clerk in Guadalupe, leaving there in 1879, and coming to Los Alamos. He first went into the blacksmithing business with a firm here, and then for three years ran his own shop. In 1886 he started a general merchandising business, and built his own store on the corner of Bell and Centennial streets. He has a complete line of general merchandise, and a trade in accord with his enterprise, honest business methods, tactful manner, and great desire to please.

From time to time Mr. Pearson has come into the possession of city and country real estate,

and he has erected a very pleasant home in Los Alamos, surrounded by shade trees which were set out by himself. He has large holdings in the country, owning two hundred and fifteen acres adjoining the town, and a quarter section eight miles out. He also owns other country property, raising thereon principally wheat and barley, which invariably result in excellent crops. He has been very active in promoting the educational facilities of his town, and has been a school trustee and clerk for many years. To him this locality contains all that one could desire of resources, climate, soil and general advantages, and he expects to spend his remaining days in the sunshine and happy optimism of his surroundings in this part of the state. He maintains that there is plenty of wood, water, oil and all that is needful for the carrying on of general enterprises. He is a Republican in politics, and is a notary public, but has never indulged in political longings. Fraternally he is associated with Lodge No. 224, I. O. O. F., at Guadalupe, Cal. In 1891 Mr. Pearson returned to the land of his birth and married Nettie Spafford in August of that year. To Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have been born two children: Nettie Elizabeth and Agnes Marion.

C. W. RASEY, county recorder of Santa Barbara county, was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1856, of Scotch and Holland-Dutch descent, and was a son of a Civil war soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Infantry from New York. When a mere boy he learned telegraphy with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was employed as an operator in northern and eastern New York. From there he went to Denver, Colo., in 1878, and for two years was employed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. Going to California in 1881, he was employed in the general offices of the Central Pacific road in San Francisco, where he held a position of responsibility and trust.

During 1887 Mr. Rasey came to Santa Barbara, where he has since made his home, and with the interests of which he has been closely identified. At first he held a position as ticket agent for the Santa Fe road, continuing in that capacity until he resigned to accept the office of county recorder. In 1894 he was nominated on the Prohibition ticket. This fact would not seem indicative of much hope for success, and, indeed, he was the only one on that ticket who was elected. His selection for the office was a tribute to his personal popularity and to the appreciation in which he is held by the people of the county. His term of four years began in January, 1895. In the fall of 1898 he was elected, as an independent candidate, by an increased majority over his first election, and is still filling the office, his term to expire in January, 1903. This county was organized in 1850, and in 1873



L. V. Garcelon,

Ventura was cut off, reducing Santa Barbara county to its present limits. In the recorder's office may be found complete records, embracing altogether three hundred or more volumes, and the oversight of these records makes the recorder a busy man indeed.

In Glens Falls, N. Y., Mr. Rasey married Miss Alice E. Whedon, who was born in Rutland county, Vt., and by whom he has two daughters, Mabel A. and Dorothy W. During his residence in San Francisco Mr. Rasey was made a Mason and is now connected with both the blue lodge and the chapter, besides which he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Sons of Veterans. A member of the Baptist denomination, he is now serving as a trustee of the church at Santa Barbara. All public matters pertaining to the welfare of Santa Barbara receive attention from Mr. Rasey, who is connected with the Chamber of Commerce and one of the members of the board of directors, and as such has rendered valuable services to the city of his adoption.

GEORGE WILLIAM GARCELON. As a director of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, vice-president of the Riverside Fruit Exchange and president of the Riverside Heights Fruit Association No. 10, Mr. Garcelon is closely identified with the citrus fruit industry in this locality. Throughout California he is often alluded to as the "father" of the lemon industry in the state, nor have his labors been less constant in behalf of orange culture. Since he came to Riverside in 1872 he has engaged in horticultural pursuits.

Born in New Brunswick, March 18, 1832, Mr. Garcelon is a son of Harvey and Charlotte (Sutherland) Garcelon. He was reared in New Brunswick, where he attended a private school. At twenty years of age he went to Lewiston, Me., where he carried on a drug business for twenty-four years. Having a fondness for floriculture, he engaged in raising greenhouse plants and in this way began to long for a more southern climate. Impelled by this desire to seek a more genial climate, in 1872 he came to California and bought nearly thirty acres at Riverside where he still resides. Most of the land he improved, part of which is twenty acres on Brockton avenue.

As previously intimated, Mr. Garcelon was one of the first who made a scientific study of lemons. He noticed that a lemon tree needs constant care, because it is a continuous bearer and the lemons therefore have to be gathered regularly. As the oranges are annual bearers, people neglected the lemon trees for the others. However, at that time even oranges were not raised in Riverside, as it was reported that noth-

ing could be done with them in this locality; but he set out some trees, gave them every care, and finally was rewarded by having them bear an abundance of fruit. The first citrus fruit fair in the world was held in his house, which was the first plastered building in Riverside. When the fair was held specimens of oranges were brought from other localities for comparison, the various specimens were numbered by a committee appointed to prepare them, and the verdict of those present was a surprise, as the Riverside oranges were pronounced the best.

Meantime, Mr. Garcelon being interested in lemons started to work in that business. At first he budded on a lemon seedling, and it was not until after an unfortunate experience of several years that he learned lemons, to be successfully grown, should be budded on orange stock. At first lemons were gathered only once a year, which resulted in unmarketable fruit and put a damper on the industry. Undiscouraged, he continued his experiments, and finally attained success. It was the custom to award premiums on the fruit, and although his lemons were pronounced good by an inexperienced committee he received only the seventh prize at the Riverside fair. However, at a state citrus fair in Los Angeles the following week, the same fruit was exhibited, and he was awarded the first prize of \$100 for best exhibit of lemons and \$50 for best box. The state horticultural board was so interested in his success that they had him prepare an article describing his *modus operandi* in the lemon industry, and 16,000 copies of this pamphlet were published and scattered broadcast at the state's expense. At the World's Fair in 1893 he had charge of the Riverside citrus exhibit in the horticultural building, exhibiting there oranges from Riverside and also lemons and oranges from his own ranch. The foreign experts employed by the managers of the fair claimed that his exhibit of lemons was a fraud, saying they had tested them and found them so much better than any lemons they had ever tasted from California that they believed he was attempting to impose on them by exhibiting foreign fruit. This admission of excellence was what Mr. Garcelon wanted, for he could easily prove that it was a genuine California product. He received a medal and diploma from the manager of the World's Fair. Since then he has continued to advocate the raising of lemons, and the result is that people began to give more care to this branch of the citrus industry. No one is more interested than he in the recognition of Riverside's fruit as among the best in the market. During the long period of his residence here he has become so fond of the place that he is not satisfied to have it "second best" in anything, hence he works constantly to raise

the standard of the citrus industry and secure for the valley, products that will attract universal attention and command high prices.

W. H. PECK. The genial and popular manipulator of the United States mail at Lompoc is one of those pioneers whose lives are full of interesting happenings, and who have found in the sunshine of California much that they sought after leaving their homes in the east. He was born in Kent county, Mich., in 1838, and up to his seventeenth year lived in his native state, the first nine years of his life being spent on his father's farm. He then lived in Grand Rapids, Mich., where he attended the public schools and graduated from the high school, thereafter applying himself to learning the trade of tinner. His father, Orson Peck, was born in New York in 1812, and has been a merchant for the greater part of his life. He is now living at Lompoc, and is by far the oldest man in this valley. He married Lydia Hunt, who also was a native of New York state, and who died in Lompoc in 1875. In the family were nine children, but only two survive, the daughter, Mrs. Lydia J. Baldwin, being a resident of Oklahoma.

Upon starting out in the world for himself, Mr. Peck went to Kansas in the spring of 1857, settling on a farm in Coffey county, where he remained until 1861. With the call to arms for three hundred thousand volunteers for the Civil war, Mr. Peck and his two brothers, Theodore Frelinghuysen and Henry Clay Peck, and his father, enlisted, the former, his father, and Henry Clay serving in the same regiment. He enlisted in Company E, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, General Clayton commanding, and was at Little Rock and Pine Bluff and engaged in general scouting. The family sustained the loss of one of the sons, Henry Clay, during the war, and all served with courage and distinction, as became loyal citizens. With the restoration of peace Mr. Peck returned to Kansas, and in Burlington established a hardware business, which he conducted until 1870. The country was wild, and he used to frequently hunt buffalo in what is now Oklahoma. After leaving Kansas he spent a year in Montana, going from there to British Columbia, thence, in 1871, down the coast to California. After settling in Santa Cruz he worked at his trade of tinsmith for three years, removing to Lompoc in 1874. Here he opened another hardware store in partnership with his father, conducting his affairs under the firm name of O. Peck & Son. For thirteen years this enterprising little store continued to supply the demand for tinware and its accompaniments, and became an integral part of the commercial life of the settlement. During that time W. H. Peck repaired to San Diego during the boom, but, instead of an anticipated gain, lost heavily. He also spent some time in Old Mexico, and

went to Cleveland county, Okla., for two years, and then, returning to Lompoc, continued his former occupation of hardware business.

An ardent Republican in politics, Mr. Peck is following in the footsteps of his father, who has ever acknowledged allegiance to Republican principles. He was appointed postmaster during McKinley's first administration and has since satisfactorily sustained the position. A Mason for thirty-three years, he is a Royal Arch Mason and past master at Lompoc, and a charter member of the lodge. He has been an Odd Fellow for twenty-seven years, is past grand, and a charter member of the Lompoc Lodge. He is also a member of the Eastern Star, a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is associated with the Continental League at San Francisco. At Santa Cruz, in 1872, Mr. Peck married Frances Peck, a daughter of Henry Peck, one of the Forty-niners of California.

EDWARD F. REILLY. A membership in the Native Sons of the Golden West is Mr. Reilly's by reason of his birth in California. His father, Michael J., was one of the pioneers of '49, and came from New York City around the Horn in a sailing vessel to San Francisco, thence going to the mines. For a year he engaged in freighting up the Sacramento river, after which he turned his attention to mining. Later he bought a ranch in Yuba county, where he engaged in raising stock. After eleven years on that place he removed to Nevada City, Cal., and opened a wholesale and retail hay and grain business, which he conducted for some years. Coming to Ventura in November, 1874, he was thereafter principally interested in the buying and selling of ranches. It was here that he died in 1879. His wife was also one of California's pioneers, but instead of making the trip by water, as did he, she crossed the plains in 1850, from her birthplace, Cook county, Ill., and settled in Oregon, later removing to California, where she now resides in Ventura. She bore the maiden name of Eliza J. Finley. In her family there are five children, viz.: W. H., who was sheriff of Ventura county for two terms and is now engaged in ranching here; George A., and Edward F., who are partners in business; Mrs. Mamie McFarland, of Ventura; and Mrs. Hattie B. Wood, of Wheatland, Cal.

Near Marysville, in Yuba county, this state, Edward F. Reilly was born March 2, 1864. At the time the family settled in Ventura he was ten years of age. For a time he studied in the public schools, after which he was a student in the University of Southern California for almost three years, leaving at the junior year in order to take a course in Woodbury's Business College at Los Angeles. From the latter institution he was graduated in 1887. He then went to San Francisco, where he studied embalming with the



J W Churchill

California Undertaking Company for two years. On his return to Ventura in 1889 he began to lay plans for a business of his own, and the following year organized the firm of Reilly Brothers, which has since conducted an undertaking business. As a funeral director he has no superior in the entire county. As opportunity offered, he has interested himself in other business enterprises along the same line. He started the firm of Reilly & King in Santa Paula, also the undertaking establishment of Reilly & Boynton at Oxnard, both of which have been successful; and at one time he was a partner in the firm of Reilly & Wessel at Redlands. In 1896 he was appointed county coroner and public administrator to fill a vacancy, and in 1898, on the Republican ticket, without opposition, he was elected to these offices, which he now fills. The Republican party receives his stanch support, and at one time he served on the county central committee. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Rebekahs, and Lodge No. 214, F. & A. M., in which he was made a Mason. His marriage was solemnized in San Luis Obispo county, Cal., and united him with Miss Agnes Short, who was born in Watsonville, Cal., and by whom he has one daughter, Frances.

JOHN WESLEY CHURCHILL. If years of practical experience and intelligent observation and study along any given line of occupation count for aught, Mr. Churchill certainly holds high rank among the foremost oil developers of the country. His activities have at times been centered in nearly all of the oil localities of the United States, and he has brought about the development of this now generally diffused commodity in many states where its existence was hitherto unsuspected. Generally speaking, his life and successful career contains innumerable lessons worthy of emulation, for the long way between the time when a sturdy urchin of twelve took to the tow path of the Pennsylvania canal in order to earn his own living, up to his present enviable position in the community of Santa Barbara, argues an enormous amount of natural grit, augmented by a farsighted discernment of opportunities.

Of English ancestry, Mr. Churchill was born at the head of the west branch of the Susquehanna river, Indiana county, Pa., June 10, 1840. His paternal grandfather, who was born in England, settled in New England, later in Elmira, N. Y., and served during the war of 1812. He must have been a man of high moral courage and general ability, for his sons developed into useful members of society, two of them being prominent as ministers in the Presbyterian Church. His son, John L., the father of John Wesley, was born in Elmira, N. Y., in 1800, and

devoted the greater part of his life to the stock and lumber business. In time he removed from Indiana county to Freeport, Pa., and engaged in the ice business, which subsequently proved his Waterloo. He worked up a large ice trade with the south, shipping the ice down the Allegheny river on rafts and barges, but unfortunately his last trip was retarded by the low water, and he thus lost more than he had ever made in the ice business. His last days were spent in Arkansas, where he died of sunstroke at the age of seventy-eight years. Like his clergyman brothers he inherited or acquired literary tendencies, and was a poet of no mean order, having a correct ear for rhyme and a facility of expression quite in keeping with his metrical and harmonious thoughts. He was twice married, the mother of John Wesley being formerly Maria Hazlette, a native of Etna Valley, Pa., and a daughter of Rev. John Hazlette, who was born in the north of Ireland, and married a Scotch lady. After coming to America Rev. Mr. Hazlette preached for many years in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and three of his sons followed in his footsteps and became ministers in the same church; also a son-in-law. He died in Indiana county, Pa., as did also his wife. Of the two marriages of John L. Churchill there were thirteen children, and four of the sons served during the Civil war. Philander M. served in a Pennsylvania regiment, and now lives in Indiana county, Pa.; Samuel was a member of the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves and was killed at Fredericksburg; while James M. was in the marine brigade operating on the lower Mississippi river, and died in Bradford, Pa., in 1900.

The life of John Wesley Churchill opened into a rather cheerless and responsible childhood, which was spent until his tenth year in Indiana county, Pa., after which he went to Freeport, and at the age of twelve began to work on the tow path of the Pennsylvania canal. In 1860 he arrived in West Virginia with large hopes in the oil wells of that section, and diligently went to work to drill wells with the drill by hand with a spring pole method. In June of 1861 he volunteered in Company F, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and was sent to Louisville, Ky., where he operated in the army of the Cumberland under General Thomas. He participated in the battle of Green River and many other skirmishes, and was among the first troops who took the Hermitage, General Jackson's old home. The regiment was in the front at the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Shiloh, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Big Shanty, Peach Mountain, siege and battle of Atlanta, then back under General Thomas. At the expiration of the three years they served voluntarily on an expedition and were mounted, and went out with

three days' rations, but staid for fifteen days. During that time they were obliged to live on the country, and as may be imagined, the fare was not such as to superinduce corpulency. They were after Colonel Forrest, and the expedition wound up with the battle of Nashville, Tenn., after which they returned home and were mustered out at Kittanning, Pa., in December of 1864, having been in the army three years and three months. During the service Mr. Churchill was never absent from duty for more than twenty-four hours and was never laid up in a hospital. Nevertheless he still retains reminders of pretty close calls, for his clothing was perforated with shot, his gun shot in two, his knapsack riddled, and his canteen dented beyond all recognition. At Stone River also he received a bayonet thrust through the hand.

In January of 1865 Mr. Churchill went to Pithole City, Venango county, Pa., and engaged in the oil business. From then on he was interested in drilling wells all over the state, often keeping as many as ten rigs going at the same time; nor were his operations confined to Pennsylvania, for he went into West Virginia, and was one of the first to drill for gas in Ohio, perfecting the first wells at Cleveland, and in Indiana. In the Hoosier state he carried his operations over all the state in search of gas and oil, and succeeded in working the first and only oil well in Terre Haute. He later successfully drilled in Illinois and Michigan, and in 1895 came to Los Angeles, Cal. The following year found him in Summerland where he helped to develop the wells, his sons also carrying on contract drilling at that place, where they bored one hundred wells, Mr. Churchill himself drilling twelve successful wells, and nine that proved to be practically worthless. He became closely identified with the general affairs of Summerland, and purchased considerable property which has since been disposed of. In his recent operations in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties, his work has been facilitated by the assistance of his sons, and six modern steam drilling outfits.

Since May of 1899, Mr. Churchill has made Santa Barbara his home, and his residence is a pleasant and hospitable place. Mrs. Churchill was formerly Jennie L. Kiebler, a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., and her marriage to Mr. Churchill was solemnized August 23, 1866. Mrs. Churchill is a daughter of George Kiebler, who was born in Salem township, Westmoreland county, Pa., and was a manufacturing cooper and farmer by occupation. He removed to North Washington township, where he engaged in farming, later locating in Freeport, where he was a manufacturing cooper, and subsequently returning to North Washington township, where his death eventually occurred. He married Elizabeth Singer, who was born in

Dauphin county, Pa., and died in North Washington township. She was the mother of nine children, four daughters only attaining maturity. To Mr. and Mrs. Churchill have been born six children, viz.: David Lawrence, who is in the oil business in Los Angeles and is a contract driller, his only child, Lida M., residing at present with her grandparents; Samuel Clifford, who is also in the oil business in Los Angeles; Lida Clothilda, who is living at home; Frank G., who is with his father in the oil business; John Ernest, who died at the age of eight years; and Eva May, who died at the age of seven years. Mr. Churchill is a staunch upholder of Republican institutions and principles, and he is fraternally a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., at Indianapolis, Ind. Mrs. Churchill is affiliated with the Lutheran Church.

LEONARD JOHN ROSE, Jr. The pen of a novelist, searching the San Gabriel valley for incident with which to embellish the thread of his story, would find in the life of Leonard John Rose, Sr., sufficient material for all his needs. He was born in Germany in 1827, and immigrated to America for broader opportunities. As a member of the General Beal train of emigrants, he came to California in 1860, the little band being the first to cross the trail mapped out by the courageous general. At Gila Bend, Ariz., they were attacked by the Indians, and a number of their party killed, Mr. Rose himself being twice shot. He finally settled in the San Gabriel valley, his material aids to future success consisting of his wife, three children and two mules. In this famous valley he established the ranch which is to-day a monument to his industry, and which is still known by the old familiar name of Sunny Slope. Upon its fertile acres were grown for years one thousand acres of grapes, around which was centered a great wine industry, consignments being shipped to the extreme east and to all parts of the country. Besides his own grapes he bought all that could be found through the length and breadth of the valley, and converted the same into nectar, the aroma and bouquet of which brought a wide reputation. The other nine hundred acres comprising the ranch were devoted to various agricultural interests, but more than all to the raising of the finest thoroughbred racing stock, among them the great Stamboul. At one time alone, Mr. Rose, Jr., took eighty-seven head to New York, the average price received being \$2,700. This great ranch of one thousand and nine hundred acres was sold to an English syndicate in 1887 for two hundred and seven thousand pounds, and the former owner thereof passed his declining years in Los Angeles, where his

death occurred May 17, 1899. He was a man of great strength of mind. The soul of honesty himself, he was equally exacting on this score with other people, and allowed no one to take advantage of a business contract. At one time a New York firm of wine merchants tried to swindle him out of a large consignment of wine, but he personally undertook to settle the matter, and made the long journey to New York, which consumed seven months, and collected every cent of the debt. His occupations as wine merchant and stockman, combined with his chivalrous nature and interesting personality, drew to him many friends among the wealthy and influential, among others being John Mackay, who used to make the California ranch his headquarters, and was the owner of one of his host's finest trotters, Sweetheart. In his passing away Mr. Rose left behind him many kindly memories of generous deeds. He married Amanda M. Jones, after whom the town of Lamanda Park, San Gabriel valley, was named.

A worthy successor of his father, Leonard John Rose, Jr., was born in the San Gabriel valley June 11, 1862, and graduated from the Saint Augustine Academy, Benicia, in 1878. He soon became associated with his father in business, and as a partner in the wine industry spent five years in New York, looking after the interests at that end of the line. When his father's ranch was sold in 1887, he came to Ventura, and in 1888 purchased two hundred and sixty acres of land two miles from Oxnard, and also bought other property, speculating in real estate and cattle. In 1894 he located where he at present lives, and built one of the most palatial rural homes in the county, beautified to the extent of the landscape gardener's art, and surrounded with hedges and groves. Two hundred acres are in walnuts, fifty in beets, and enough oranges are raised for home consumption.

In 1885 Mr. Rose married Fannie, a daughter of J. B. Fargo, a wholesale liquor dealer of San Francisco. Of this union there are four children: Martha True, Hinda Alice, Fargo Fenton and Gilbert Blackman. In national politics Mr. Rose is a Republican, and he is fraternally associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

MATTHEW H. ANDERSON. During the year 1876, among the men who came to Ventura county to identify themselves with its interests was Mr. Anderson, whose former home had been near San Jose, and who is now living three miles west of Santa Paula, on the Telegraph road between Santa Paula and Ventura. A native of Allen county, Ohio, born in 1844, he was reared near Lima, that state, but in 1874, accompanied by his mother and sisters, removed to California. Settling near San Jose, for two years he conducted a fruit farm there.

At the expiration of that period he settled in the southern part of Ventura county, and two years later he bought fifty acres here and set out an apricot orchard. Soon afterward he began to raise lima beans, being a pioneer in the industry that has since grown to be one of the most important in the community. Finding the raising of beans more profitable than fruit-growing, he replaced his orchard with the lima beans, of which he now raises seventy-five acres, besides having thirty acres to sugar beets each year. The beans yield about one ton per acre and sell at from three to four cents a pound. The beets yield from sixteen to twenty tons per acre. Twelve acres of the ranch is under walnuts. The property has been greatly improved under the constant and diligent care of the owner, and now one who had not seen it from 1878 to 1902 would not recognize it as the same property.

After coming to Ventura county Mr. Anderson married Miss Victoria Rendal, who was born on Prince Edward Island and educated in New York state, and was one of the early teachers in Santa Paula. They have two children, Neil and Elisabeth, both at home. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church. Realizing the value of adequate irrigation facilities, Mr. Anderson became a stockholder in the Farmers' Irrigating Company, with which he was connected for several years. During past years he voted with the Republicans, but he is now independent in local and national politics. Enterprising and successful, he has not been content with gaining prosperity for himself, but has taken an active part in plans for the upbuilding of the community and has contributed of means, time and influence to many enterprises.

WILLIAM J. BRODRICK was born in Cambridge, England, January 2, 1847, the son of an officer in the English army. After having received a fair education, he left England in 1865 and crossed the ocean to New York, thence going to Chile and Peru, and finally, in 1869, settling in Los Angeles, where he embarked in the insurance business, as a representative of a number of the standard old-line companies. On the organization of the Main Street and Agricultural Park Railway Company, he became an officer of the same, was soon chosen its president and continued in that position until his death. Other enterprises also received his encouragement, sympathy and assistance. On the founding of the Los Angeles City Water Company, he became a member of its board of directors and at the time he died was filling the offices of vice-president and auditor. The Metropolitan Building and Loan Association received the benefit of his ripened judgment during his service on its directorate,

as did also the Puente Oil Company. For some years he was also connected with the Crystal Spring Land and Water Company, in which he was elected to the offices of vice-president and auditor.

While thus maintaining close personal relations with a number of private and public enterprises, from which he accumulated a competency, Mr. Brodrick did not neglect the duties of citizenship, nor was he lacking in the development of social qualities, for through membership in the California Club of Los Angeles and the Jonathan Club, he participated in much that contributed to making his home city one of the most delightful, socially, on the entire coast. The two organizations especially established to promote the commercial progress of the city, the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, numbered him among their members. His realization of the need of Los Angeles for adequate protection from devastating fires led him to accept a position on the board of fire commissioners, where he remained for four years. Though not a partisan nor actively connected with political affairs, he yet believed firmly in Democratic principles and kept posted concerning the problems confronting our nation. During his participation in insurance affairs, he was a prominent member of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific.

High ideals governed Mr. Brodrick in all of his actions. His was the far-seeing discrimination, the sagacity of judgment and the honesty of purpose that are conspicuous attributes of our noblest citizens. Though English by descent, birth and education, there was something essentially American in his life and character. Indeed, he was a typical Californian, hospitable, energetic, honorable and brave, and the spirit of western push and enterprise was a prominent ingredient of his nature. While he achieved considerable success in business he also gained that which he valued far more—the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and his death, October 18, 1898, was regarded as a loss to the city whose progress he had stimulated and whose development he had aided.

May 8, 1877, Mr. Brodrick married Miss Laura E. Carlisle who was born in Los Angeles, a daughter of Robert S. and Francisca Williams Carlisle. Her father, a native of Kentucky, was of Virginian family and English lineage. When a boy he went to Mexico, and from there came to Los Angeles, where he married in 1857. Later he became the owner of Chino ranch of fifteen thousand acres, where he engaged extensively in stock-raising, residing there until his death, in 1865. Since then his widow has made her home in Los Angeles, having a residence on the corner of Flower and Washington streets. They were the parents of

two sons and two daughters, all of whom are living except one son. Mrs. Brodrick, who was next to the youngest, received an excellent education at Laurel Hall in San Mateo county, from which she was graduated at seventeen years of age. Soon afterward she became the wife of Mr. Brodrick, and of their union four children were born, Francisca, Anita, Lucy and Eugene Carlisle.

JACOB DIETERICH. Of all the occupations which Southern California offers to the lovers of nature none is more consistently adapted to the prevailing conditions than floriculture and nursery development. It is generally conceded that Jacob Dieterich is one of the most intelligent florists of Los Angeles, and he is the only one to import direct from Europe, his specialty being the cultivation and importation of choice decorating plants from all parts of the world. Among them may be mentioned the bay or laurel trees, sago palm from Mexico and Japan, and tree ferns from Australia.

In earliest childhood Mr. Dieterich took intense delight in cultivating flowers and improving plants. On his father's farm near Studtgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, he learned much of use in later years, for his parents, Martin and Margaret (Reiche) Dieterich, were practical tillers of the soil. The youngest of the four children in the family, Jacob was apprenticed when fourteen years of age to a florist in Studtgart, and at the same time he attended evening school, and learned botany and landscape gardening. On account of good behavior his term of service was reduced from three to two and one-half years, after which he worked independently, and was especially devoted to decorating. Later in Erfurth, the large seed-growing district, he was employed by J. C. Smith, known the world over as "Flower" Smith, and after a year he traveled through Eastern Switzerland, working as a florist and picking up additional information. Upon returning to his home to stand draft for army service he drew free, and so returned to Switzerland and found employment on a nursery and fruit-tree farm for a year.

In 1887 Mr. Dieterich came to America and at once crossed the continent to Los Angeles, where he was employed as a florist and landscape gardener for a year, and was afterwards employed by the Central Park Floral Company, being in charge of their uptown store for a year. He then went with O. W. Childs and had charge of his place for a year. By this time he had gained a fair acquaintance in the city, and formulated plans for the future. In 1892 he located at his present place, Nos. 1142-1146 Wall street, which at that time had no improvements and hardly suggested the teeming industry prevailing today. He owns four lots, each 50x150 feet, and on these has been built



D. H. IMLER

greenhouses after the most modern and approved plans; he also has his own waterworks. He makes a specialty of raising plants for decoration, such as pine trees, palms, laurel and bay trees, and ferns, and has worked up a large business in imported trees and plants. From Belgium he brought the first bay trees to California, and this is but one of the innovations which his forethought has provided for the city of his adoption. So successful has he become that his goods are in demand all over Southern and Northern California; Arizona, Old and New Mexico. In July of 1901 he took as a partner F. Huston, the florist, and since then the affairs of the firm have been conducted under the name of Dieterich & Huston. Mr. Huston formerly owned three acres at Sixteenth street and San Pedro avenue, which he had planted to roses, carnations, palms, etc., and which is kept and cultivated by the firm.

In Los Angeles Mr. Dieterich married Ida Hafen, who was born in Utah a daughter of Conrad Hafen, born in Switzerland. Mr. Hafen emigrated to Utah in 1860 and to Los Angeles in 1869 and up to the time of his retirement engaged as a farmer and wine grower. Mrs. Dieterich, who was educated in Los Angeles, is the mother of three children, viz.: Martha, Martin and Viola. Mr. Dieterich is a member of the Nurserymen and Florists' Association of Southern California, and from the time of its organization, in the spring of 1901, has been treasurer of the association. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Foresters, Maccabees and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church and a generous donator to its support. The Chamber of Commerce numbers him among its members. He is unexcelled in his line in Southern California, and Los Angeles is the gainer by his public spirit and his botanical knowledge.

DAVID HENRY IMLER. The equable climate of Southern California has attracted families from every part of the United States, thus giving to this region a citizenship not surpassed by any section. Among those who were led by climatic considerations to cast in their lot with the people of Tropico was Mr. Imler, who, after a long and successful business career in Colorado, finding himself injuriously affected by the high altitude of that mountainous state, removed to California in 1897 and purchased three acres in Tropico, where he has since made his home. The land is planted in citrus and deciduous fruits and vegetables for family use, Mr. Imler not having taken up horticulture as an industry, but only to supply his table with every variety of product the soil and climate produce. Among his property interests in California is a large dairy south of Los Angeles,

which he rents to tenants. For the convenient management of his real-estate and oil interests, he opened an office in Los Angeles and makes frequent trips to the city. He is now superintendent of the clay department of the Pacific Cut Tile Company of Tropico, in which he is also a stockholder.

The Imler family is of German extraction, having come from Hamburg to Pennsylvania. During the Civil war Henry Imler, a young man of about twenty-eight years, enlisted in the Union army and served with valor until he was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. His wife, Elizabeth, is still living, and is active and strong, at sixty-seven years of age. Like her husband, she is of German extraction. Three sons comprised their family, two of whom, Cyrus and Samuel, remain on the old Pennsylvania homestead. The third son, David Henry Imler, was born in Bedford, Bedford county, Pa., October 31, 1863, and remained on the home farm until fourteen years of age, when he went with a party of men to South America and for three years engaged in the cattle business. Unfortunately the outbreak of the rebellion in that country proved disastrous to their interests and they returned with less than they had at first. When seventeen years of age Mr. Imler went to Colorado and was employed in the building of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad from St. Joseph, Mo., to Colorado Springs, Colo. His services proving valuable as an engineer he was retained for four years on different divisions, and was one of the first engineers connected with the building of the railroad on Pike's Peak, later working in the construction of the Colorado Midland Railroad and tunnel. During all of this time he had been interested in grub-staking and prospecting, and met with the usual experiences of miners in alternate successes and reverses.

Together with John Lane and J. E. Hunter as partners, Mr. Imler located the Orphan Bell group on Bull mountain, Cripple Creek. Four claims were located and developed, and these were sold for \$450,000. The same men owned other claims and, while developing in 1893, they opened an office in Colorado Springs and organized a company of which Mr. Imler was chosen secretary. The latter became heavily interested in the brokerage business, which he conducted with Mr. Hutchinson until obliged to leave Colorado for a lower altitude, in September, 1897. However, he still retains various interests in dividend-paying companies in that state, the present success of which is largely due to his wise judgment in locating mines.

By the marriage of Mr. Imler to Miss Adelaide Hickman, a native of Indiana, he has two children, Eugene and Marjory. During his residence in Colorado he took an active part in local politics, as a worker in the Republican

party, but of recent years he has been less active. A disciple of Masonry, he has taken all of the degrees, including the York and Scottish Rite, up to the thirty-second. He is not connected with any denomination, but contributes to the maintenance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Immler is a member. All measures having for their object the benefit of the people receive his support. To all subjects presented to him he brings the cautious and keen judgment that have characterized him in private business affairs. Personally he is genial, companionable and whole-souled, generous in disposition, liberal in contributions to worthy movements, and a citizen whose standing in Tropico is the highest.

J. A. MATHIS. To the mechanical and constructive ability of Mr. Mathis are due many of the substantial structures in Southern California. Possessing a knowledge of the artistic as well as substantial, of harmonious blendings and convenient arrangement, his name is associated with all that is lasting in the realm of building. A native of Louisville, Ky., he was born September 6, 1863, and was reared and educated in his native town. From a boy he became familiar with carpenter's tools, for his father, Mitchell Mathis, was one of the best-known contractors and builders of Louisville. The elder Mathis was born in Alsace-Lorraine, and immigrated to America with his mother when a young boy, settling in Louisville, where he was educated and grew to manhood. Subsequently he engaged in running a flour mill, and about 1887 removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where he is living in retirement. His wife, formerly Catherine J. Brown, who was born in Baltimore, Md., and died in Los Angeles in 1897, was the mother of four children, J. A. being the youngest of the three now living.

After having mastered the trade of carpenter under his father's able instruction, J. A. Mathis worked for a couple of years in the flour mill, and in 1883 began carpentering in Los Angeles. So successful was he that in 1891 he branched out into building and contracting, since which time, in partnership with Mr. Haupt, he has made a name for himself among the city's ambitious constructors. Among his most creditable undertakings may be mentioned the Jacoby building, the Lighting Company's building, the Raphael residence, the residences of F. C. Wolf and Rev. A. M. Hough, the Godins and Jepson homes, and that of S. K. Lindley, the new Telephone building and the residence of Col. John E. Stearns of St. James Park. He has also built the gas holder at Pasadena, and his superiority in ecclesiastical construction is best evinced in the erection of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, which cost \$80,000, and is considered

one of the finest in the state and the most perfect in Southern California. The home of the Mathis family in Los Angeles is at No. 1936 Santee street. Fraternally Mr. Mathis is associated with the Masons, South Gate Lodge No. 320, at Los Angeles, and was raised to Los Angeles Chapter No. 42, R. A. M.; also is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Golden Rule Lodge No. 160.

W. H. PIERCE, an influential citizen of Los Angeles, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., December 28, 1859, and is a son of J. Washington and Frances (Clark) Pierce. The ancestry of the family is authentically traced far back into English history, and among the descendants who lived and prospered after removing to New York state, the paternal great-grandfather is recalled with particular pride, because of his personal worthiness and his military services during the Revolutionary war. Daniel, the paternal grandfather, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., and became a farmer in Delaware county.

J. Washington Pierce is a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., and in early life learned the blacksmith's trade, in connection with which he carried on a farm in New York. Although passed beyond the age limit and exempt from obligation during the Civil war, he volunteered in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York Infantry, and saw much of the terrible side of war. He continued to live in New York state until 1896, when he removed to Los Angeles, and has since enjoyed the leisure due his active career. He married in Delaware county Frances C. Clark, daughter of Charles Clark, a native of Connecticut, and a pioneer farmer of Delaware county. Mrs. Pierce, who is sixty-nine years of age (ten years younger than her husband) is the mother of ten sons and two daughters, of whom eight sons and one daughter are now living, W. H. being the fifth. One of the sons, E. T. Pierce, is a prominent western educator, and is principal of the State Normal at Los Angeles; Dr. Clarence Pierce is a police surgeon, and F. E. Pierce is veterinary surgeon for the city of Oakland and inspector of food supplies.

The youth of W. H. Pierce was uneventfully passed on his father's farm in New York, and his education was acquired in the district schools and at Walton Academy. In 1880 he came to Sacramento, Cal., and in partnership with his brother, R. W., engaged in the general merchandise business under the firm name of Pierce Brothers for two and a half years. He then had an experience at ranching for about a year in Southern California and during the following year operated a general mercantile store in Calaveras county. In 1884 he per-

manently located in Los Angeles. The livery business upon which he embarked was first conducted under the firm name of Pierce Bros., and afterwards as Pierce Bros. & Co., still later being changed to Pierce & Wheat. The enterprise was the pioneer of its kind in East Los Angeles. In 1897 Mr. Pierce disposed of his livery interests, and the following year proved the beginning of his meritorious political career, and his inestimable services in promoting Republicanism. In December of 1898 he was nominated councilman for the first ward, and elected by a large majority. The year 1900 witnessed his re-election to the same office. From 1900 to 1902 he was a member of the finance and sewer committees, and chairman of the bridge and water supply committees, and also served as a member of the special committee to organize and put in operation the new city water plant. At times he has served on the county and city committees. In these various opportunities to serve the best interests of the community Mr. Pierce has shown judgment and keen knowledge, and his administration was free from personal ambitions, or desire for financial gain at the expense of public confidence.

In Los Angeles, in 1886, Mr. Pierce married Mary Newton, a native of Saybrook, Middlesex county, Conn., and a daughter of Dr. Sterling C. Newton, who was born in Hartland, Conn. The paternal grandfather, Isaac Newton, was also a native of Connecticut, and was a farmer in the vicinity of Hartland. Sterling Newton was a graduate physician and practiced his profession first in Saybrook and afterward in Hartford, locating in Los Angeles in 1884, where he died in June of 1894. He was a man of leading characteristics, and served in the state legislature in Connecticut in 1861 and 1879. In Los Angeles he was well known and prominent, and accomplished great good for the city. In company with others he founded the East Side Bank (now the Bank of Commerce), and was the president thereof for several years. In political affiliation he was a Democrat. In his young manhood he married Gertrude Tinker, who was born in Toland, Mass., a daughter of Edward L. Tinker, a native of Westfield, Mass., and a tanner by occupation. The Tinker family was represented among the soldiers of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Newton is now a resident of Los Angeles, and has but one child, Mrs. Pierce, who was educated in the Young Ladies' Institute in Windsor, Conn. To Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were born three children, Sterling Newton, Gertrude Frances and Helen May.

Mr. Pierce is associated with East Side Lodge No. 325, I. O. O. F., also the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Fraternal Aid. He is a charter member of the East Side Baptist Church, and contributes to the maintenance of this and other worthy claims upon his generosity.

FRANK RADEMACHER. Mechanical and inventive ability is a distinctive characteristic of Mr. Rademacher, chairman of the examining board of stationary engineers of Los Angeles and chief engineer of the Maier & Zobelein brewery. Since he entered upon the duties of the latter position, June 15, 1891, the plant has been enlarged and machinery has been introduced which he invented, including the Rademacher friction power transmission, patented. The peculiar advantages derived from the use of this invention, which can be applied to any engine, are that both space and friction are saved. The oil burning malt kiln, which he invented and patented, has been in successful operation in this brewery since 1895. Another of his inventions, patented in 1891, is the Rademacher heater and condenser for condensing steam from the engine and returning it to the boiler. More recently he has applied the oil-burning system to the factory of Bishop & Co., where it has proved a great success, the capacity of the ovens having been increased three-fold. The electric light plant was put into the brewery under his supervision. Two Lansing iron works engines, with combined horse-power capacity of five hundred, and two boilers of two hundred and fifty horse-power each, have been installed by him. During this time he has also designed and built a thirty-five ton refrigerator machine for Simon Maier, to be used in the slaughter house, and this has proved as successful as his other devices and improvements.

Near Westphalia, Clinton county, Mich., Frank Rademacher was born September 20, 1856, the oldest among the six children of Frank and Sophia (Vonck) Rademacher. His grandfather, Frank Rademacher a native of Westphalia, Germany, brought his wife and four children to America in 1835 and became one of the first settlers in Westphalia, Mich., where he bought land containing a dense growth of beach and maple trees, and situated one and one-half miles east of the village. He opened the first tavern in the township, and continued to live there until his death, which occurred in 1868, at the age of eighty-four years. After the family settled in Clinton county one of his sons, Bernhard, started a hotel in Westphalia, later conducted a hardware business, and built the first brick house in the town, also a large brick store.

A native of Westphalia, Germany, the father of our subject became a farmer of Westphalia, Mich., whence, in 1869, he removed to Osage Mission in Kansas and twenty-three months later settled in Milwaukee, Wis. Returning to Westphalia, he later removed to Reno, Mich., and entered and cleared forty acres, later carrying on a hotel in Muskegon county. His wife was born near Cologne, Germany, a daughter of Gustav Vonck, a nobleman of Germany and

large landed proprietor. In 1854 she settled in Michigan. After her death in Grand Rapids, Mich., her husband made his home among his children, and is now in California with his son and namesake.

Being the oldest member of a family whose parents were poor, the subject of this sketch was obliged to work early and late when a boy in order that he might assist in supporting the family. From nine years of age he worked on a farm, and his earnings, though small, were of the greatest assistance to his parents, who were ill and unable to do much. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to the machinist's trade in Milwaukee, Wis., in the machine shops of E. P. Ellis, and during his four and one-half years of service the first large pipe for the city water works was cast in these shops. As fireman on a lake vessel, Ironsides, he remained on the lake for two seasons, and then was promoted to be second engineer. A later position was with Thompson & Smith's mills as chief engineer. After eight months he became mechanical engineer for the Lansing Iron and Engine Works, where he continued seven years, meantime erecting plants for the company all over Michigan and in adjoining states. His residence in Los Angeles dates from August 28, 1887. Finding a strike among the machinists he turned his attention to other work, taking a contract to grade a road, and then securing employment in the Baker Iron Works. After three years and four months, he resigned in 1891, in order to accept the position of chief engineer in the Maier & Zobelein brewery, where he has since remained, distinctly the "right man in the right place."

In Lansing, Mich., Mr. Rademacher married Miss Nellie Eddy, who was born in Clinton county, Mich., a member of a pioneer family of that state. They have one daughter, Isabelle. After coming to Los Angeles he was made a Mason in Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M., in which he is past master; he is also connected with Los Angeles Consistory, Scottish Rite, and Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S. Among other organizations to which he has belonged is the United Order of Druids. About 1897 he was appointed a member of the examining board of stationary engineers, and on the organization of the new board was chosen its chairman, which responsible place he has since filled. As president he is intimately associated with the workings of the National Association of Stationary Engineers of California No. 2, to which he owes special allegiance as a charter member. An honor was conferred upon him in 1900, when he was elected a delegate to the national convention in Milwaukee, and in this gathering he bore an interested part. Anything that pertains to his chosen occupation receives his earnest attention, and particularly so

if it promises any improvement over plans heretofore used, for, both through his own inventions and those of other thinkers, he is solicitous to secure the highest possible development of the department of engineering.

FRANK WALKER. A résumé of the men whose abilities have resulted in lasting good to Los Angeles would be incomplete without due and deserved mention of Frank Walker, a citizen whose adaptability has found an outlet in several avenues of activity throughout the west, aside from his chosen occupation of building. It may be said that practically the whole of his business life has been spent west of or in the Rocky mountain districts, for when twenty years of age he left his home, within eighteen miles of Niagara Falls, where he was born March 29, 1843, and henceforward the old familiar surroundings knew him no more. His parents, Francés and Elizabeth (Hudson) Walker, were sturdy Canadian pioneers, and reared six boys to years of usefulness, Frank Walker being the youngest and the only one in California.

The journey west was accomplished by Mr. Walker via Panama, on the steamer Ocean Queen to Aspinwall, and aboard the Golden Age to San Francisco, arriving there May 7, 1864, twenty-four days after leaving New York. Arriving in the country of his great expectations, he engaged in lumbering for a time near Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal., and afterwards went to Big Bend, near the headwaters of the Columbia river, in British Columbia. In Idaho he helped to build the first mill on the famous Poor Man mining claim at Silver City, and upon going to Nevada he had charge of mills on the Carson river, near Silver City, for about three years. In 1870 he located in San Francisco and engaged in building and contracting, and in 1873 changed his location to Santa Barbara, where he erected some of the first brick buildings in the town. Among other constructions due to his ability may be mentioned the Odd Fellows' building, the city hall, the Stearns building, and many private residences. In Santa Barbara he also constructed the first street railway, from the wharf to the Arlington hotel. In search of more prolific fields he journeyed to Old Mexico in 1879, and in San Antonio engaged in mining and also built and operated a mill for the San Antonio Mining and Milling Company. Not content with Mexico as a permanent abiding place, he removed a year later to Tombstone, Ariz., where he became prominent in the upbuilding of this then wild mining center. He built the first waterworks in the town, and also furnished plans and had charge of the construction of the court house, one of the finest in the territory, as well as the city hall. He built numerous business houses, and while still in Arizona furnished



John H. Mills

the architectural plans for several other buildings, both public and private.

In 1885 Mr. Walker became identified with Los Angeles, and was fairly successful as a general contractor and builder until 1892, when he removed to San Francisco, and remained until 1897. Upon again locating in Los Angeles he looked after his previously acquired interests here, and continued to build on a somewhat less extensive scale. In the mean time he had shown commendable activity in the Republican party, in the principles and issues of which he had great faith up to 1895. He has since affiliated with the Democrats, and to this party owes his election to the city council in 1900, as representative of the Third ward. In January of 1900 he took the oath of office, and has been chairman of the Zanza committee, a member of the land committee, and of the water supply committee. Fraternally he has been associated with the Santa Barbara lodge and chapter of Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both lodge and encampment. Frank H. Walker, the son of Mr. Walker, was educated at the Leland Stanford University, and is now private secretary to the president and general manager of the Frisco Road, with headquarters in St. Louis. The life efforts of Mr. Walker have not only resulted in the establishment of an enviable commercial and social reputation, but have as well brought in their train a deserved financial standing.

COL. JOHN HENRY MILLS. The close of a busy and useful life covering seventy years came to Colonel Mills in Monrovia, May 22, 1893, shortly after he had established his home in this city. He was born in Johnstown, Montgomery county, N. Y., June 26, 1823. His mother was a daughter of Judge Allen of Rhode Island, who was descended from Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame. The education of Colonel Mills was secured principally in the seminary at Amsterdam, N. Y., from which he was graduated. At the age of fifteen years he became an apprentice to the machinist's trade, at which he served the regular time, and later was an employe of the Altena Fire Insurance Company. When thousands of gold-seekers were enduring untold hardships to reach the mines of the Pacific coast, he joined these Argonauts and in 1852 arrived in San Francisco. From there he proceeded to Forest City, where he began gold and silver mining. In 1859 he went to Nevada, where he took the first contract for tunnel work in the noted Comstock mines and helped to develop the same.

During the long period of his residence in Nevada Colonel Mills was one of the most distinguished public men of the state, which benefited immeasurably by his able services. Before the formation of the state government he was

colonel on the staff of Major-General Van Bocklin, and afterward held the same position under Governor Blasedell. During the Civil war he raised a company of home guards. The Republican party had in him one of its most loyal supporters, and in return honored him by calling him to positions of trust and responsibility. Twice he was elected to the Nevada legislature, and served for one term as speaker of the house, in which position it is a matter of record that his decisions were just and his rulings in accordance with the best parliamentary codes. Three times he was offered the nomination for governor, but always declined the honor. For six years he was superintendent of the Orphans' Home, for several terms served as mint commissioner of construction, and was also commissioner for the construction of the state capitol. Another office which he held was that of federal assessor, which he resigned to accept that of elector at the second election of President Grant, when he was the messenger of the electoral college to carry the vote to Washington.

Retiring from public life, in 1884 Colonel Mills removed to Portland, Ore., and from there came to Monrovia, Cal., early in 1893, hoping to enjoy many years of health and happiness here, but three months later he was stricken with heart failure and died almost instantly. His body was interred in Live Oak cemetery at Monrovia. While his residence here was but short, he had won many friends, who had been attached to him by his geniality of manner, generous disposition, broad intelligence and high character, and the community was a unit in regretting his demise.

In Grace Episcopal Church of San Francisco, in 1863, Colonel Mills married Miss Elizabeth Cook, who was born at Fort Plains, Montgomery county, N. Y. In a family of three sons and three daughters she was next to the youngest. Her parents, Judge Henry and Adelia (Empie) Cook, were natives respectively of Fort Plains and Fry's Bush, N. Y. The latter was a direct descendant of Major-General John Coopman of the Revolution and Capt. Jacob Empie, who was killed at the battle of Areskeny before the birth of Mrs. Mills' grandfather. Her grandfather, John R. Cook, was born in the Mohawk valley, a supposed descendant of the duke of Wellington. Throughout active life he engaged in farming pursuits, also took a warm interest in politics as a Jacksonian Democrat and an associate of Martin Van Buren during the latter's campaign for president. Among the local offices he held were those of county clerk and collector. At the time of his death, which occurred in Clay, N. Y., he was ninety-seven years of age.

From his eastern home, where he had been a leading lawyer and gentleman farmer, Judge Henry Cook went to California in 1851, resid-

ing first in San Francisco, next in Amador county, then going to Nevada, from there returning to San Francisco. His last days were passed in Carson City, Nev., where his body lies buried in the Masonic cemetery. He had been high in Masonry, having all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second and the Mystic Shrine. An active member of the Republican party, he served on its central committee and received from it election to the state legislature. The education of Mrs. Mills was principally obtained in the Fort Plains high school. Travel and culture have added to the knowledge acquired from books, have broadened her mind and deepened her interest in humanity. Since the death of Colonel Mills she has continued to reside at Mills Views, the homestead of twelve acres, which, under her capable supervision, has been transformed into one of the most beautiful estates in Monrovia. Fruits of various kinds have been set out. Eighty trees have been budded to Valencia oranges, while the balance of the orange grove is in Washington navels. There are besides a few trees of lemons, plums and peaches. The orchard is irrigated by a private water right of one inch of water with a four-inch pressure, furnishing abundant facilities for keeping the land in excellent condition, and thus solving a problem that is often the most serious a western horticulturist confronts.

MAJOR BELLE L. REYNOLDS, M. D. Through her paternal ancestors Dr. Reynolds traces her lineage back to Robert I. of Scotland, and, more recently, to John Alden and Priscilla, of Mayflower fame. Many years ago, during the days of King Robert II. of Scotland, the life of that monarch was on one occasion saved by the presence of mind of Archibald Campbell McKonnochie, of the McKonnochie branch of the Campbell clan. The king was being attacked by a wild boar and his life was in great danger, when the Highlander saved him by shooting an arrow through the animal's head. In recognition of the act, the king gave him the crest which the family bear to-day, and the family name was changed to McKomber, later to Macomber. The crest contains a boar's head rampant, having an arrow of appropriate colors, and with three right hands coupled, holding bunches of arrows. The motto is, "He hath sent and he hath rewarded."

Five brothers of the Macomber race came to Massachusetts from Scotland, and from them those of the name throughout the United States descend. Ebenezer Macomber, a farmer of Massachusetts, served in the war of 1812. His son, Kingsley Macomber, was born in Salem, Mass., and became a manufacturer of sewing silk in Northampton, that state. Removing to Iowa in 1855, he settled in Lewis, Cass county,

where he transformed a tract of wild land into a valuable and fertile farm. Meantime he made a number of trips to Pike's Peak and the west, the most of these being made between 1858 and 1861 by mule trains. At the time of his death he was eighty-three years old. He had married Martha Alexander, a native of Massachusetts, and a daughter of Elisha and Phila (Cooley) Alexander, both born in that state. The former, who was of Scotch lineage, was a large land owner and capitalist. Mrs. Alexander was a daughter of Abner Cooley, of English descent, and who served as a captain in the Revolutionary war. Five children comprised the family of Kingsley and Martha Macomber, namely: Arabella (Dr. Belle Reynolds); H. K., who graduated from a medical college in New York, afterward served in the Second Iowa Cavalry during the Civil war and is now a practicing physician of Pasadena, Cal.; John K., ex-city attorney of Des Moines, Iowa; George, who died in early manhood; and Frank J., an attorney in Lewis, Iowa. It is noteworthy that all of the sons graduated from the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. Dr. Belle Reynolds was a student in the Ladies' Collegiate Institute at Worcester, Mass., having returned there from Iowa in order to complete her education.

In Lewis, Iowa, April 19, 1860, Arabella Macomber became the wife of William S. Reynolds, who was born in Springfield, Mass., his father, H. S., having been a merchant in that city. After graduating at Easthampton, Mr. Reynolds engaged in business in his native town, but shortly after the discovery of gold in Pike's Peak he started across the plains with a mule train. However, he soon returned, and in the fall of 1860 settled in Peoria, Ill., where he engaged in the drug business. At the call for troops in 1861 he was one of the first four young men in Peoria to enlist, his first enlistment being for three months. Subsequently he was mustered in as orderly sergeant of Company A, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, for three years, and at a later date was promoted to be first lieutenant in rank, acting as adjutant of his regiment. His last service was as an aide on staff duty. Among his engagements were the following: Fredericktown, Mo., Forts Henry and Donelson, Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh, first battle of Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs, Milliken's Bend and siege of Vicksburg. From the first Mrs. Reynolds accompanied him in the field. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing she was in camp when the battle began at seven o'clock in the morning, and for one week afterward she assisted in caring for the wounded in the hospitals and on the boats. A work by Frank Moore, of New York, entitled "Women of the War," has a chapter from her diary. It would be impossible to convey to one not

familiar with the horrors of war an adequate conception of the hardships she underwent, the sacrifices she was called upon to make, and the quiet heroism she constantly displayed. But all of these hardships she endured uncomplainingly, and all of these sacrifices she made cheerfully, receiving abundant reward in seeing many wounded soldiers made comfortable by her kindly care and the dying moments of many brave lads cheered by her presence.

At the close of that memorable week, Governor Richard Yates of Illinois chartered a boat, Blackhawk, to come south for the wounded. On this boat were many physicians, among them being two surgeons from Peoria, Ill., who were acquaintances of Mrs. Reynolds. Being completely worn out, her husband and Dr. Guth suggested that she return home, and she consented to go, but all the way up the river she continued her ministrations to the wounded men. On her arrival at home every one was eager to meet her and hear from her lips the story of that disastrous battle, from which few had escaped to tell the tale. The suggestion was made that she should receive a commission, and Governor Yates ordered his private secretary, John Moses, to make out a commission as major, dated from April 7, presented April 16, 1862, with the governor's signature attached. It is noteworthy that she is the only woman who has ever received a commission as major from the governor of any state. After an absence of ten days she rejoined the regiment, where she continued doing all in her power to promote the comfort of the soldiers, but wearing neither uniform nor shoulder straps, nor drawing one dollar of pay.

On the expiration of Mr. Reynolds' term of enlistment they returned to Iowa and settled on a farm. In 1870 they removed to San Francisco, Cal., and the following year went to Hong Kong, China, where Mr. Reynolds acted as vice-consul, but returned to San Francisco in 1872. In 1878 she became interested in medicine. This is doubtless an inherited family taste, for one of her brothers and four of her father's brothers were physicians. Entering Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago she continued there until her graduation in 1880, after which she practiced in Chicago until 1893. During her residence in that city she was an assistant to the president of Hahnemann Medical College, with whom she practiced for ten years. At the same time she was connected with the Chicago Clinical Society, the American Institute and the State Society.

Since 1894 Dr. Reynolds has resided in Santa Barbara, where she has her office on Garden and Sola streets, and carries on a general practice, with a specialty of diseases of women and children. Her military history does not end with the Civil war, but extends over into the

conflict with Spain. In April, 1899, she was sent to the Philippines by the National and California Red Cross Societies, and was the only woman on the ship Senator that carried seven hundred men of the Thirteenth Regiment. After a voyage of four weeks, the vessel landed, and she remained on the islands for one year, acting as distributing agent and at the same time teaching in the government school. In April, 1900, she returned to California on the Sheridan and immediately resumed her practice in Santa Barbara. In the work of the Ladies of the G. A. R. she maintains an interest as an active member. From childhood she has been a staunch Republican. Her family were Abolitionists of the strongest type, and she has always remained loyal to the principles of freedom and loyalty to country, which have been her creed since childhood. In religion she is an Episcopalian, and while in Manila aided in the work of that church, where her membership still remains.

GUSTAF STROME. During the progress of the Swedish-Franco war the Strome family became transplanted from its original French soil to the bleaker land of Sweden. Carl Strome, a blacksmith, served in the Swedish army; his son, Carl Frederick, not only engaged in blacksmithing, but also followed the trades of gunsmith and coppersmith, and was in many respects a man of inventive genius. The wife of Carl Frederick Strome was Christine Catherine Manson, who was a member of an old Swedish family and died in Los Angeles, Cal., at seventy-two years of age. Born of their union were seven children, of whom a daughter died in Sweden and a son died in New England. Four daughters and one son are living, all of whom but one daughter reside in California. The only surviving son, Gustaf, was born near Linköping, Westaharg, Ostergötland, Sweden, August 9, 1845. Since attaining his majority he has changed the family name from Strome to Strome, in order to secure an accuracy of pronunciation that had been previously impossible.

When thirteen years of age Mr. Strome was apprenticed to the painter's trade at Askersund, under an uncle, with whom he remained for five years, meantime learning every department of painting and decorating. Following the expiration of his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman painter. In June, 1867, he came via Hull to New York on the steamer City of London. Proceeding at once to Chicago, he followed the carriage painter's trade as foreman for a large house in that city. In 1869 he went still further west, spending a short time in Republic county, Kans., and thence going to Junction City, where he joined Custer's command as a teamster in the expedition against the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Following the route of

the troops, he was in the Indian Territory and Texas, and witnessed the battle of Camp Supply on the Canadian river, as well as other battles and skirmishes through that region and in Kansas and Nebraska. At the expiration of six months, the campaign having closed, he was discharged. The experiences of those days will always linger in his memory as among the most interesting and thrilling of his life, and there is no portion of his eventful past which he recalls with greater pleasure than that period with Custer on the frontier. Settlements were few; little effort had as yet been made to cultivate the land and open up farms. The broad stretches of prairie offered no signs of life save the herds of buffalo, which were then numerous, but which, through the thoughtless cruelty of sportsmen, have since become practically extinct.

After a short time as a contracting painter in Junction City, Mr. Stromee went to Abilene, Kans., where he had many narrow escapes during the days of Wild Bill. Two years later he returned to Junction City, and afterward, with a partner, followed contracting in that city as well as Abilene, later being similarly occupied in Council Grove, Kans. The great fire of Chicago in 1871 made an opening for workmen in that city, and he went there in January of the following year. For two years he followed contract painting at Highwood and engaged in business in various suburbs on the Northwestern Railroad, returning to Kansas in 1878 and settling in Newton, thence going to Wellington, Sumner county. January of 1882 found him in San Diego, Cal., and during June of the same year he came to Los Angeles, where he is not only the pioneer contracting painter, but also the pioneer Swedish gentleman. Among his contracts have been those for many large public buildings, including the Byrne, Hellman, Bradbury and Bryson blocks. Sign work has been one of his specialties and his success in it has been noteworthy. His business location is No. 605 S. Spring street, while his residence is at No. 1547 Council street. While living in Chicago he was married, in the suburb of Highwood, to Miss Mathilda Seline, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Swedish descent. They have two sons, Karl Otto and Leo Albin.

From the time that he cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant in Chicago, in November, 1872, up to the present time, Mr. Stromee has been a pronounced and staunch Republican and a believer in every plank of the party's platform. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, which has been such an important factor in the growth of this city, numbers him among its members. On the organization of the Builders' Exchange he became associated with it as a charter member. While living in Kansas he was initiated into the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows at Wellington, and is now connected with Los Angeles Lodge No. 35, also with the Veterans' Association of Odd Fellows of Southern California. Personally he is a genial, companionable man, who has a host of warm friends among his associates, and whose life has been such as to win for him the confidence of acquaintances.

HON. MEREDITH P. SNYDER. The Snyders settled in North Carolina during the colonial era. Meredith P. was born at old Lexington Court House, in that state, October 22, 1859. Through his own efforts he secured the means necessary for a collegiate course and attended college for a time, but did not graduate. In 1880 he came to Los Angeles, where he has since made his home. After clerking in a furniture store for a time, he accepted a position with the B. F. Coulter Dry Goods Company, and for four years was in charge of the drapery department. He then turned his attention to the real-estate business, in which he engaged for eight years. Afterward, for a similar period he was at the head of the M. P. Snyder Shoe Company, a business that is still successfully carried on, though under different management.

In 1890 he was elected a member of the police commission, and was re-elected at the expiration of his term. Two years later he was elected to represent the second ward in the city council, where he took an active part in movements for the benefit of the town. So high did he stand in the city and such was his prominence in the Democratic party, that its members nominated him for the office of mayor in the fall of 1896 and he was elected by a large majority, taking his seat in January, 1897, and serving efficiently for one term, at the close of which he re-entered the real-estate business. In 1900 he was again elected mayor. His record as mayor has been an excellent one. While exercising a controlling influence in local affairs, this influence has been used only for the best purposes and for the good of the municipality. He believes in good government, and in the exercise of his personal power as mayor he has never betrayed the best interests of the city, but has proved himself cool-headed, courageous, energetic and indefatigable as an official. Beyond question his administration has contributed to the progress of the city. His reasons for political action have always been based upon sound common sense. When he vetoed the freight-carrying franchise whereby the electric companies might have carried freight through the heart of the city, he did not veto the measure because the people wanted him to, or because he felt any desire to injure those corporations, but because he did not think that any city should grant such extensive powers to any one, corporation, individual, or any public body. This



Fitch P. E. Matthern

is but a single instance taken to illustrate a certain phase of the mayor's career, and yet it is illustrative of the entire character of the man. He met the issue fairly and squarely, and decided it on a basis of sound common sense.

FITCH C. E. MATTISON, M. D. Since establishing himself in professional practice at Pasadena in 1898 Dr. Mattison has gained a reputation as a skillful and reliable physician, who combines accuracy of diagnosis with promptness of treatment. Always ambitious to keep at the fore front of the profession, in 1900 he returned east and took a course of lectures in the Johns Hopkins Medical College. At the same time further opportunity for professional research was given him through his appointment as a delegate from the American Medical Association to the International Medical Congress in Paris, to which city the Paris Exposition was at the time drawing thousands of visitors. While in Europe he had the privilege of spending some time in hospitals and clinics both in Paris and London, where he became familiar with the work of the foremost surgeons of the world. As his tour was a pleasure trip as well as a professional opportunity, he traveled through Germany, Italy and France, and visited points of interest in the British Isles, returning to the United States after five and one-half months abroad.

The founder of the Mattison family in America came from Scotland to Baltimore, Md. His son, Capt. John J., who was born at Annapolis, Md., became a captain in the trans-Atlantic trade. Next in line of descent was Samuel J., a native of Baltimore and for years a merchant on Broadway, that city. Removing to Kentucky, he shortly returned to Baltimore, where he engaged in business until his retirement. During the Civil war he was a lieutenant in the First Baltimore Light Artillery, C. S. A., and was twice wounded in battle. He married Catherine C. Jennings, who was born in Philadelphia and now makes Baltimore her home. Her father, Richard Jennings, a native of England, followed the gunsmith's trade in Philadelphia, and before and during the Civil war was in charge of the government arsenal at that city. Subsequent to the war he conducted business in New York City and Staten Island. His death occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, when he was eighty-five years of age. The lady whom he married was a native of England and a cousin of John B. Gough, the famous temperance orator.

In the family of Samuel J. Mattison there were two daughters and eight sons, of whom one daughter and seven sons are now living. The oldest son, Fitch C. E., was born in Louisville, Ky., May 4, 1861, and received his education in public and private schools of Annapolis and

Baltimore. Until 1881 he assisted his father in business, but during that year he went to Chicago and became interested in a drug business, also began the study of medicine. In 1885 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1888, and since that time he has taken several post-graduate courses in Chicago. For ten years after graduating he had his office in Hyde Park, Chicago, but climatic considerations induced him to settle in Pasadena, which decision he has had no occasion to regret. While in Chicago he married Miss Helen H. Blake, who was born in Chicago and died in Pasadena in 1899, leaving a daughter, Bessie E.

An enumeration of the organizations with which Dr. Mattison is identified includes the Los Angeles County Medical Society; the Southern California Medical Society, in which he has been honored by election as president; the Pasadena Medical Association; American Medical Association; also the Cook County and Illinois State Medical Societies, with which he was actively identified prior to coming to the Pacific coast. In social organizations he holds membership in the Valley Hunt and Twilight Clubs. Since coming to Pasadena he has been made a Mason in Corona Lodge and is also connected with the chapter and commandery in this city, besides which he is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

L. F. WEBSTER is one of the enterprising citizens of Ventura and a well-known contractor and builder. His biography records the life efforts of a man who has attained prominence through the exercise of those substantial traits of character which are the fundamentals of reliable citizenship, and which enable their owners not only to grasp, but also to create, opportunities. He was born in Oberlin, Ohio, November 17, 1842, and lived in his native state until 1851. His father, LaFayette Webster (named after the immortal General LaFayette), was born in Utica, N. Y., and became a farmer near Oberlin, Ohio, where terminated his industrious career. The paternal grandfather, Miles, was born in Connecticut, and while a soldier in the war of 1812 was wounded at the burning of Buffalo. His years of activity were filled with the combined occupations of farming and school teaching, and his principal places of residence were Utica, N. Y., and Elyria, Ohio. The mother of Mr. Webster, Emeline (Holly) Webster, was born in Ohio, her parents having removed there from Washington county, New York. She was of English descent, and died in Ventura in 1898, at the age of eighty-four years. Of the four boys in the family, L. F. is the second; La Roy died in Ohio; La Torrey is a farmer at Carpinteria, Cal., and served in the Civil war in Company B, Second Iowa In-

fantry; and La Omri is a farmer at Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

The greater portion of the early education of L. F. Webster was acquired in Wisconsin, his father having removed to the vicinity of Madison in 1851. He attended the public schools and the University of Wisconsin, from which institution he decamped at the breaking out of the Civil war, having neglected the formality of stating his intentions to his superiors. In September of 1861 he volunteered in Company B, Second Wisconsin Infantry, and served in the army of the Potomac until July of 1862, when he was mustered out for physical disability. After a return to Ohio he re-enlisted at Columbus in 1863 in Company M, Third Ohio Cavalry, and was through the entire campaign of Sherman with the McPherson corps, and served until July 22, 1864. On this well-remembered day himself and three others on advance guard ran into a couple of rebel regiments and were captured and sent to Andersonville, where they remained for over nine months, or until April 1, when they were taken to Vicksburg and paroled. He then returned home and was mustered out at Columbus, June 26, 1865. In direct contrast to the horrors of his imprisonment at Andersonville was the escape from the impending doom of the Sultana, the ill-fated explosion of which was heralded all over the country. From Vicksburg he was expected to go on this boat, but instead was sent on board a hospital ship, and thus was spared for future years of usefulness. His death, however, was chronicled in the press of the day, and his friends supposed him to be a victim of the catastrophe.

With the restoration of peace Mr. Webster returned to Ohio and engaged in the grape industry at Put-in-Bay Island, and also engaged in educational work. While here he married, October 27, 1869, Harriet Brackett Haskin, who was born in Hannibal, Oswego county, N. Y. Mrs. Webster, who is one of the prominent women of Ventura, is of English descent, and comes of a family who were political refugees from England to Wales. They eventually settled in New England, some of them removing to Vermont, where the paternal grandfather, Heman, was born. He was a farmer in later years in New York, and also a merchant tailor, and married in his young manhood Nancy Weller, daughter of Dan Weller, one of the soldiers of the Revolutionary war. The great-great-grandfather Weller was also a soldier in the Revolution. The father of Mrs. Webster, Dan Weller Haskin, was born at Fort Ann, Washington county, N. Y., and became a farmer in Oswego county. In 1862 he removed to Columbia county, Wis., and died at Fall River, Wis., in 1871. He married Hannah Brackett, who was born in Pittsfield, Mass., a daughter of James Brackett, also a native of Massachu-

setts. James Brackett married Anna Flower, a member of the Flower family which claim the late Governor Flower of New York and were represented by Major Lamrock Flower and his son, Major William Flower, in the Revolutionary war. The Bracketts were represented in America and Massachusetts as early as 1634. The bearers of this name have ever distinguished themselves in peace and war, and have been particularly prominent in molding the political thought and tendency of their time. The great-grandfather, Nathan B., followed the fortunes of Washington through the Revolutionary war, and his descendants fought courageously in the war of 1812 and the Civil war. Mrs. Haskin, who died at Skaneateles, N. Y., was the mother of three children, namely: James Heman, who is the proprietor of the Revere House at Ventura; Mrs. Webster and Truman Harrison, who died in Columbus, Wis., at the age of thirty years. Mrs. Webster was educated at the public schools in New York, and when seventeen years of age began to engage in educational work, and during the twenty-three terms of her service taught in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and California. She has taken a leading part in various forward movements in Ventura, and was president of the local Woman's Suffrage Society for one term. She is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Woman's Relief Corps. To Mr. and Mrs. Webster has been born one child, Capt. H. B. Webster who is ex-editor of the *Ventura Signal*, captain of the Ventura Sons of Veterans, and has one child, Morris La Fevre. He was formerly the owner of a little schooner plying between Ventura and the islands of the channel, engaged in seal fishing and freighting. The maternal heart of Mrs. Webster has extended to the needs of other children than her own son and there are several whom she has reared and trained into paths of goodness and usefulness who also call her mother.

In the spring of 1871 Mr. Webster left Ohio and came to Santa Barbara, Cal., where he became interested in contracting mason and cement work, and also engaged in farming. In 1876 he purchased a ranch on the Santa Ana and extensively engaged in ranching, grain raising and building, and in 1886 came to Ventura, which has since been his home. Among the notable constructions which are monuments of his skill as a builder and contractor may be mentioned the Avenue bridge, Padre Juan bridge, of Santa Clara county, and most of the foundations of the best residences and buildings in Ventura. The interests of Mr. Webster are by no means self centered, for his help and support may be counted on for the furthering of all wise schemes of improvement. He has been prominent in the political undertakings of his town and county, and on the Republican ticket was

elected marshal of Ventura, which position he held for two years. He is one of the best-known members of the Republican Club, and was president of the same in 1896. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Encampment, and the Canton, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Cushing Post No. 44.

THOMAS BONES. The family represented by this citizen of Los Angeles is of English origin. He was born in county Sussex, England, November 1, 1842, and in 1848 was brought to America by his parents, Thomas and Mary (Buss) Bones, natives respectively of Sussex and Kent. The family consisted of ten children, all but one of whom attained mature years, and eight are still living, three of these being residents of California, while the others are making their homes in Wisconsin. In order of birth they are Mary, Thomas, William, Ellen, George and Edward (both of Los Angeles), Arthur and Anna. The grandfather, Arthur Bones, was a native of Sussex and for more than forty-five years served as sexton of the church at Sailhurst; he lived to be ninety-six years old. The father, on coming to America, settled in Madison county, N. Y., but in 1867 removed to Vernon county, Wis., and there died at fifty-eight years of age. Throughout all of his life he followed farm pursuits.

The boyhood years of Thomas Bones were passed principally upon a farm in New York. During the Civil war he desired to enlist in the Union army and volunteered his services, but was rejected on account of crippled wrists. When twenty years of age he started out in the world for himself, his first venture being as a farmer in the county of Madison, N. Y. In 1865 he removed to the vicinity of Hillsboro, Wis., which was then a new country, with few improvements and a sparse population. Immediately after his arrival he bought a tract of raw land, to the clearing of which he resolutely set himself. One of his first improvements was the building of a house, which, though of logs, was homelike and comfortable. Under his energetic oversight forty acres were cleared and improved. In 1872 he removed to Rochester, Minn., and three years later, on account of his wife's health, he came to California to make his home. For a year he engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Redwoods, after which he came to Los Angeles and followed carpentering for three years. His next venture was as a farmer on the Rosserans tract, where he bought three hundred and twenty acres and has since conducted extensive farm pursuits. Besides cultivating the land that he owned, he rented lands and engaged in grain and hay growing. Under his capable management the property proved remunerative and, though now rented to other parties, is still

a source of considerable revenue to him. In 1894 he came to Los Angeles and erected the residence at No. 1002 West Jefferson street where he has since resided. Politically he has voted with the Republicans in every community where he has made his home, and his support of the principles of the party is as ardent now as it was in his early manhood, but he has never identified himself with local politics nor has he ever cared to hold office. While living in Minnesota he was married near Rochester to Miss Martha C. Murdock, who was born in Rutland county, Vt., and accompanied her parents, Henry and Eunice (Hatch) Murdock, to Wisconsin in a very early day, later removing to Minnesota, where she was reared and educated. A son, Henry Harvey, has been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bones. The family stands high in the various communities where they have lived, and number many intimate friends and well-wishers among their acquaintances both east and west.

JAMES D. CLAPP. Tracing the ancestry of the Clapp family, we find that they were identified with the early history of New England. Nathan, the father of J. D. Clapp, was a native of Connecticut, where he grew to manhood and married. When J. D. was a child of two years, the family settled in York, Livingston county, N. Y., and there his boyhood years were uneventfully passed. While educational advantages in those days were exceedingly meager, he was so diligent and ambitious that he acquired an excellent education, principally through attendance in the Wyoming (N. Y.) Academy, a well-known institution of that day. He was especially talented as a penman, and his fine writing always attracted attention and praise. For a time he taught penmanship in Temple Hill Academy, at Geneseo, N. Y., but later he turned his attention to the mercantile business. Ill health prevented him from joining the army and aiding the government in securing the downfall of slavery. During the war he made his home in Hazel Green, Delaware county, Iowa, but later returned to Livingston county, N. Y., and established himself upon a farm. However, not finding himself benefited by the change, he determined to come to California, where he hoped that the balmy air and sunshine would restore his health. The year 1871 found him in Riverside, where he soon regained his health to a considerable degree. Attracted by the place, he decided to cast in his fortunes with it, believing that in time the then village would become a populous city. Nor was his faith misplaced. He lived to see Riverside one of the best-known fruit sections of America, and had the satisfaction of realizing that he had been a factor in securing this desired result.

Immediately after coming to Riverside, Mr.

Clapp bought twenty acres on Brockton avenue, which he set out in oranges of various kinds, as well as other fruits. In 1883 he bought two and one-fourth acres on Ninth street and erected a residence that is now occupied by Mrs. Clapp and her daughter, Miss Helen. Here his last days were quietly and happily passed, and here his death occurred, March 23, 1896, when he was seventy-eight years of age. His various enterprises had brought him prosperity, and he was able to surround his family with all the comforts of existence. During his entire business career he never showed the recklessness of investment sometimes found among men. On the other hand, he was very conservative, arriving at decisions only after having carefully weighed every side of the question, so that when he had made up his mind regarding any venture he seldom had cause to afterward change his opinion.

MAXWELL K. BARRETTO. The city marshal and tax collector of Santa Monica is one of the early settlers of the town, having come here in the spring of 1886 a few months before its incorporation as a city. The family of which he is a member, established a home in New York in a very early day and succeeding generations have been identified with the state. His father, Francis, was born in New York City and spent his entire active life as a merchant of that metropolis, where he died at an advanced age. Maxwell K. Barretto was a native of New York City and received his education in its schools, remaining there as a business man until 1876, when he removed to California. He established himself in the then insignificant hamlet of Los Angeles, whose American population was still quite small. Looking about him for a suitable occupation and location, he saw the possibilities of ranching and became interested in lands near Downey. He made a specialty of the dairy business and owned a large number of milch cows. About 1875 his brother, F. J., had settled in Southern California and the two were associated together for three years, when they separated their interests, and the brother died about 1887.

As deputy sheriff Mr. Barretto served under W. R. Rowland and James C. Kays. On coming to Santa Monica he was made constable and in 1888 was elected to the office of marshal, which he held continuously until 1894. During that year he resigned in order to accept a position as deputy collector of customs in charge of the sub-port of Port Los Angeles. This position he filled until the fall of 1897, when a change of administration caused him to resign. In the spring of 1898 he was elected marshal and ex-officio tax collector, and two years later was re-elected to the office, which he still fills. He is

a leading Democrat in Santa Monica and has been a member of the county central committee. In religion he is of the Episcopalian faith. The Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Foresters, Foresters of America and Independent Order of Odd Fellows (in the last-named of which he is a past officer), have enrolled the name of Mr. Barretto in their membership lists. His long service as marshal proves the confidence which the people have in his integrity and faithfulness as an officer.

O. N. CADWELL. From a comparatively small beginning when he started out to make his own way in the world at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Cadwell has steadily advanced in his knowledge of agriculture and business in general, until to-day he is one of the successful ranchers of the Carpinteria valley, and enjoys the regard of all his associates. He was born in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1830, his parents being Erastus T. and Abigail (Phillips) Cadwell, natives respectively of Connecticut and New Hampshire. He was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools, and when nineteen years of age went to Ottawa county, Mich., where he bought a farm and cleared it from timber and brush. His efforts here were fairly successful, and he remained in Michigan until 1858, when he sold out and came to California, via Panama to San Francisco. Upon locating in Lake county he pre-empted a government right on land, and was among the first to raise any kind of crops in that part of the state.

In 1868 Mr. Cadwell removed with his family to Carpinteria, and bought thirty-three acres of timber land which he cleared at a great expense of time and labor, and to which he later added until he now owns nearly three hundred acres. The land is devoted to fruit culture in the main, although general farming is engaged in to some extent, and he raises a great many walnuts. He was among the first to set out an orchard in the Carpinteria valley, and among the first to realize the extent of the possibilities of this part of the country. That success has attended the improvement of his chances is owing to his indefatigable energy and persistent application to business. As proof of his confidence in the continued prosperity of the county, and his intention to make this his permanent abiding place, he has invested in real estate in different towns in the county, notably in Santa Barbara.

Mr. Cadwell is prominent in the general activities of the community in which he lives, and his common sense opinions and ability have made him a valuable addition in connection with several of the most important enterprises of the county. He is a member and director in the Santa Barbara County Horticultural Society, and



CHARLES GRIMES

is recognized as having at his disposal the results of a profound research along horticultural lines. He is affiliated with the Masonic order at Santa Barbara.

CHARLES GRIMES. It has been the good fortune of Mr. Grimes to succeed beyond his expectations in the California enterprises in which he has been interested, and few have more readily adapted themselves to western opportunities for advancement. Nor can it be said that his youth held more than ordinary inducements to make the most of himself, for he comes of humble parentage, and was second in a family of eight children, all of whom were obliged to shift for themselves at an early age. The family of which he is a member have for many years been connected with Montgomery county, Md., where his paternal grandfather was a farmer, living to be ninety-five years of age. His father, Charles H. Grimes, was born and died in Montgomery county, and during his years of activity was a shoemaker by trade. His mother, formerly Sarah Ann Hobbs, was born and died in Maryland, and of her eight children six are living, Charles, and the oldest son, W. T., being the only ones on the coast.

Charles Grimes was born in Montgomery county, Md., September 20, 1859, and was reared on the paternal farm. When twenty years of age, in 1879, he removed to Dallas, Tex., and for a year was employed on the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad. He afterward went to Fort Worth, Tex., where he worked on the construction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and in 1881 worked on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, from McCook, Neb., to the Hegler ranch in Colorado. Owing to the strike of 1882 he returned to Baltimore, Md., and found employment for a year as foreman for the Granite Company at Woodstock, and was then engaged on the construction of the Baltimore & Maryland Railroad out of Baltimore. In October of 1885 he came to Pasadena in the employ of his brother, who had started a cigar, pool and billiard enterprise in 1883, and continued in this capacity until resigning in February of 1891. During the same year he started an independent business along the same line on South Fair Oaks avenue, and disposed of the same to R. H. Gaylord in 1897. On a small scale Mr. Grimes then engaged in the restaurant business on South Fair Oaks avenue, and so good an investment did this prove that he has since found it necessary to several times increase the capacity of his establishment, and is now most advantageously located in a new building called the Ward block, on South Fair Oaks. To his original business he has added cigars, four pool and billiard tables, and two bowling alleys. The Grimes restaurant and

amusement center is popular, and nets its proprietor a handsome yearly income.

In partnership with Mr. Sturtevant, Mr. Grimes is doing business in the tourist accommodation line, and as Sturtevant & Grimes has gained a reputation as entertainers and caterers to the pleasure seekers of this region. They are especially interested in promoting Martin's Camp and Wilson's Peak, the latter above the clouds, and replete with grand and inspiring views of the surrounding mountain ranges. The firm supply burros, tents, and all necessities for an ideal camp existence, and the grounds are well fitted with rustic seats, chairs and hammocks. Unfurnished tents may be had for \$1.50 for one person, or \$2.50 for two persons; and furnished tents for \$5.00 a week, or \$12.00 a month. At the camp stores provisions, fresh fruits, vegetables, meats and bread are furnished at reasonable rates, and a laundry is also available for guests. Sixty head of burros are owned by the firm, and plenty of games and opportunities for hunting and fishing add to the attractions of these typical southern California resorts.

In Pasadena Mr. Grimes married Florence E. Black, a native of Ohio, and of this union have been born two children, Zillah and Gladys. Mr. Grimes is popular in fraternal circles in California. Made a Mason in Pasadena in 1895, he is a member of Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., the chapter, and commandery, and Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, in which latter he has officiated as district deputy. Mr. Grimes is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Board of Trade, and a member of the Merchants' Protective Association. He is the owner of a finely improved ranch of five acres on Allen avenue, which is under navel and late Valencia oranges. This property is fitted with a well pumped by a gasoline engine, the only well in the valley which can be pumped with a long stroke.

WILLIAM ALEXANDRE THOMPSON. Though of Irish parentage, Mr. Thompson is of Scotch descent, his paternal grandfather having been a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. His father, William, who was born near Londonderry, Ireland, settled in Ontario about 1839, bringing with him his wife, Sarah (Curtis) Thompson, and their three children. Thereafter he gave his attention to the improvement of farms, the buying and selling of lands and the raising of stock, and met with encouraging success until the age of fifty-two years, when he was accidentally killed by being thrown from his horse. His wife was born near Derry, Ireland, and now makes her home in Nebraska.

Both were reared in the Presbyterian faith and became communicants of that church. They had seven children, namely: Sarah A., of Denver, Colo.; James and Mathilda, who live in Ontario; Eliza, residing in Iowa; Margaret, of Ontario; William A., of Tropico, Los Angeles county, Cal.; and Rebecca, a resident of Litchfield, Neb.

On the home farm at Mitchell, Perch county, Ontario, William Alexandre Thompson was born August 22, 1853. When he was eleven years of age his father died, and afterward he remained with his mother until he was eighteen. The next two years were spent with an uncle, John Curtis, on a farm. About 1872 he came to the states, but fifteen months later returned to Ontario and spent a year at home. His next location was Shell Rock Falls, Iowa, where he engaged in farming for two years. During that time, at Cedar Rapids, he married Charlotte Minshull, who was born in England and died in California. Two children were born of this union, namely: Arthur Russell, a farmer and stockman in Nebraska; and Lottie May, who also lives in Nebraska.

As a railroad man Mr. Thompson gained his first experience in Canada in November, 1876. A year later he became foreman on the Grand Trunk Railroad at Flint, Mich. Two years later he was transferred to Blue Island, Ill. After six months he was promoted to be assistant roadmaster on the Chicago division, which position he held nearly two years. He then accepted a position on the Canadian Pacific, but after only a month resigned. In 1884 he became foreman for the Southern Pacific road at Tulare, Cal., from there was transferred to Bakersfield, next to Caliente and later to Fresno. In 1888 he was appointed roadmaster of the Fresno division, and in June of the following year was transferred to Yuma, Ariz. While there he married Miss Vena Louise Ewing, who was born in Flint, Mich. The only child of this union is Adeline Ewing Thompson.

The location at Yuma not being agreeable, Mr. Thompson resigned and went to Bealville, Cal., as section foreman, from which place he was transferred to Los Angeles, in December, 1893, as foreman of section 45, San Joaquin division. In this capacity he has been retained to the present time, having charge of six miles and its siding. As a railroad man he has been painstaking and energetic. In 1895 he built a residence in Tropico, where he has since made his home, and at this writing he is erecting another house here. His interest in educational matters has led him to accept an appointment as a member of the Tropico district school board, and during the six years he has held this office he has been very helpful in advancing the interests of the school. Politically he is a staunch Republican. While living in Illinois he was made a

Mason in the Blue Island Lodge, and now holds membership in East Gale Lodge No. 290, in Los Angeles. Personally he is a genial and companionable man, who numbers a host of friends among the people of Southern California.

ABNER RUSH. This veteran of the Civil war, now residing in Santa Barbara, was born in Berlin township, Trumbull county, Ohio, February 1, 1832. The family is of German descent, and the paternal grandfather, John, was a native of Pennsylvania, removing to Youngstown, Ohio, where he owned and managed a farm up to the time of his death. Eli Rush, the father of Abner, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and was eighteen months old when his father settled in Ohio. His education was received in the Youngstown schools. In 1846 he settled in Pike county, Ill., where he farmed for two years. His next locations were, successively, Sangamon and Morgan counties, Ill., and Nebraska, in which latter state his death occurred. His wife, Jane (Parkhurst) Rush, was born in Ohio, of Scotch descent, and died in Kansas. She was the mother of two sons and four daughters, of whom one son and three daughters are living, Abner being the third in order of birth.

Until his fourteenth year Abner Rush lived in Ohio, and then accompanied the family to Illinois, via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, settling at Perry opposite Naples. After studying in local schools, he began to teach, following that occupation for three years. Later he engaged in the mercantile business at Elkhart, Ill., and then at Springfield, same state. In Illinois, in 1856, he married Ellen Perkins, who was born in Indiana of Kentucky parentage and was a cousin of ex-Senator Saunders of Nebraska. A son of this union, John T. Rush, is living in Portland, Ore., and was for years connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Also, two daughters of this union are now living, one in Lincoln, Neb., the other in Kansas. In 1862 Mr. Rush volunteered in Company A, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, at Springfield, and was made fourth sergeant. He served in Kentucky until he was taken ill with valvular heart trouble, and was obliged to remain in the hospital until his honorable discharge, in March of 1863, for the same trouble. Returning to Springfield, for a short time he engaged in the mercantile business, and afterward became interested in fire insurance, traveling in that capacity over Illinois and Missouri for about four years. Removing to Lincoln, Neb., he engaged in teaching school and later in commercial enterprise. In 1882 he removed to Santa Barbara, Cal. Between the years 1887 and 1894 he lived on a ranch in Montecito valley, afterward returning to Santa Barbara, where he now makes

his home. He was the first lecturer in Santa Barbara county for the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Alliance. In politics he is independent, though inclining to the principles of the People's party.

The second marriage of Mr. Rush took place in Los Angeles June 22, 1884, his wife being Mrs. Emma F. Seaverns, a native of Watertown, N. Y., and a daughter of Truman and Meriel (Graves) Murray, also natives of New York. Her paternal grandfather, Ichabod Murray, was born in Vermont, and married Lois, daughter of Lieutenant Doty, a soldier of the war of 1812. The record of the Doty family is traced back to the historic Mayflower, and its members participated in the Revolutionary war. Truman Murray was the youngest of twelve children, and became a brick and stone mason and contractor. Removing to Wisconsin in 1844, he settled in Beloit, thence went to Jefferson, and about 1857 settled in Galesburg, Ill. During the Civil war he served as drum major in an Illinois regiment, but was honorably discharged by reason of physical disability. After the war he lived for a time in Aurora, Ill., then went to Pawpaw, Mich., and in 1872 came to California. He died in Santa Barbara in 1879, at the age of seventy-four years. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order. His wives were all natives of New York. Of the first union two children were born, one now living. A half brother, William T. Murray, served in the Civil war and is now living in Peoria, Ill. Mrs. Rush was born in 1842 and was six days old when her mother died. She was reared in Wisconsin and Illinois and received her education in Lombard University. In May of 1872 she came to Santa Barbara and in the fall of the same year was married to Henry H. Seaverns, of Dorchester, Mass., who came in 1848 to California via Cape Horn. During the days of gold he mined in the northern part of the state, but finally bought a ranch in Montecito, where he died in 1876. Of this union there was one child, Alice, who is now Mrs. H. C. Jenkins, of Carpinteria. To Mr. and Mrs. Rush have been born two children, Pearl and Amy Ruby.

H. L. COFFMAN, M. D. A thorough medical course, embracing the study of the profession in all of its branches, has qualified Dr. Coffman for successful practice in Santa Monica, his chosen field of labor. In deciding to make this profession his life work, it was his ambition to equip himself thoroughly, and he entered upon his studies with all the ardor and determination of youth. During 1896 he was a student in the University of Southern California, but the following year transferred his attention from its literary course to its medical department. In 1898

he matriculated in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1901. Meantime he had secured considerable professional experience in local hospitals and now has a diploma from the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity. Immediately after graduating he came to Santa Monica to enter upon active practice, and in addition to this he has also become interested in horticulture. As president of the company that owns Rancho Del Mar, he has been engaged in improving the land and has set out eighty acres in soft-shell walnuts. The ranch lies three miles from town and will undoubtedly in time become one of the valuable properties of the coast region.

Four generations of the Coffman family were born in Virginia, whither the original ancestors came from Holland. Various members took part in the colonial and Revolutionary wars, and patriotism has always been a family characteristic. Charles A. Coffman, the Doctor's father, was born in Botetourt county, Va., October 25, 1833, a son of Samuel Coffman, who was a planter near Lynchburg. When fifteen years old he went to Illinois and was employed as a guard in the state penitentiary at Alton. In 1851 he started across the plains with wagons and ox-teams, and after a perilous journey of six months landed in Marysville, where he mined. Returning to Virginia in 1859, he married Mary Elizabeth Hampton, who was born in Bedford county, that state, August 30, 1839, and died in Los Angeles in 1870. They became the parents of four children, namely: Frank A., born November 24, 1861, now a horticulturist of Rivera; Mattie, Mrs. H. S. White, of Rivera; Edgar C., born September 20, 1864, now a large walnut-raiser of Rivera; and Harry L., who was born in Sacramento, Cal., October 1, 1866, and is now a physician of Santa Monica.

Accompanied by his wife and one brother, in 1860 Charles A. Coffman returned to California with a train of emigrants. On his arrival in Marysville he resumed mining and freighting, doing much hauling from Sacramento and Marysville to Carson City and the Comstock mines in Nevada and also into Idaho. In 1868 he sold out his freighting business and in the fall of 1869 came to Los Angeles. From 1877 he lived on a tract of land at Ranchito until his death, October 11, 1898. The two hundred and fifty acres that he improved were largely devoted to walnut-raising, and he was one of the very first men in Southern California who took up the growing of soft-shell walnuts as a probable remunerative industry. Almost one hundred acres were in this product, in the raising of which he was remarkably successful. He assisted in organizing the Walnut Growers' Association of Southern California and afterwards served as a director until his death. Politically he always voted with the Democratic party, and in fraternal

relations he was connected with the Odd Fellows. To those pioneers of Los Angeles county who survive his name brings up feelings of deepest regard for his many manly qualities and regret that he has gone from among his former associates.

As success rewarded the efforts of C. A. Coffman it became possible for him to surround his family with every comfort and give to his children the educational advantages of which he had been deprived. His older sons adopted the occupation in which their father had met with such unusual success; but the youngest son early showed professional aspirations and was therefore given a liberal education, graduating from the Los Angeles high school in 1884. For some years afterward he devoted his attention to the improvement of a twenty-acre ranch of walnuts, but he never lost sight of his cherished desire to become a physician, and finally entered the profession. He is a member of various professional societies, and is also connected with the Southern California Orange Growers' Association. For many years, under Mr. Scott, he served as horticultural inspector. His political views bring him into sympathy with the Republican party, and in fraternal connections he is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. His marriage, in Santa Monica, united him with Nellie, daughter of James M. Orr, of this city. They have one son, Earl. The family attend the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Coffman is a member.

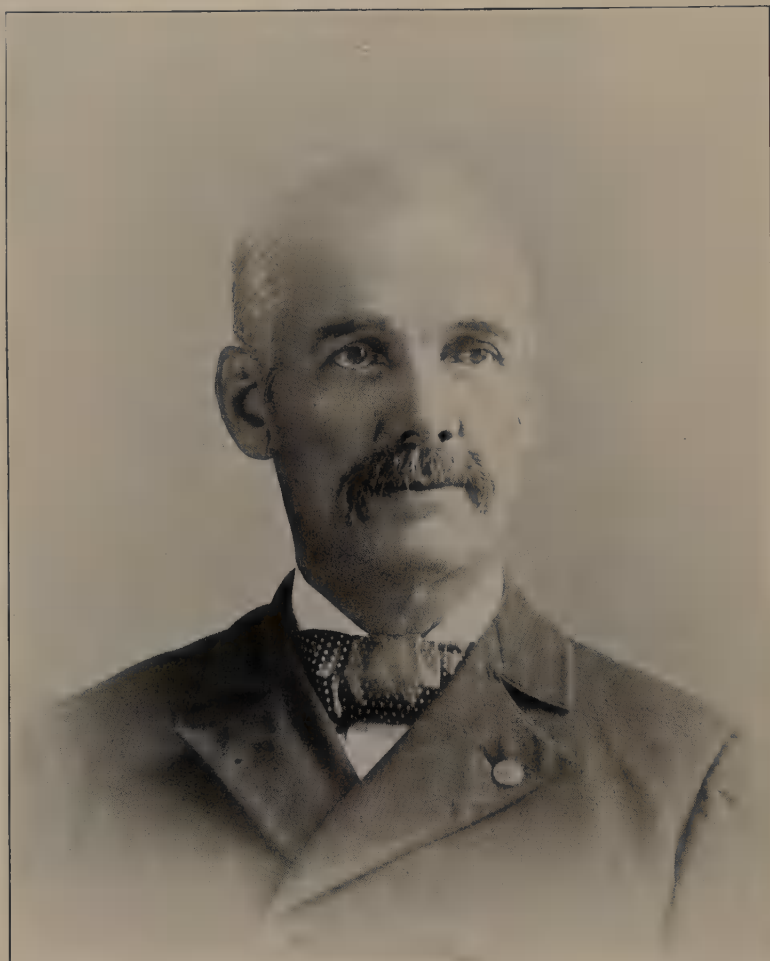
NEAL CALLAHAN. This successful and popular hotel man of Santa Barbara was born in Buffalo, N. Y., November 25, 1869, a son of Timothy Callahan, for many years a grain merchant of Buffalo, and later one of the clerks in the surrogate office. His mother, Mary (Hughes) Callahan, was born in Ireland, and was the mother of thirteen children, eight of whom attained maturity, and five are now living. Until his twelfth year Mr. Callahan lived in Buffalo, N. Y., and then removed to Cleveland where for five years he engaged in tile setting. He then became clerk for Mr. Brennan, of the Empire Hotel, and later filled a similar position at the Oxford. Following still further the fortunes of Mr. Brennan, he came to California in 1889 as clerk of the Hoffman House in Los Angeles, returning again with his employer to Cleveland, where he remained until locating in Santa Barbara in 1894, as manager of the New Morris House. In 1899 himself and sister, Mrs. Brennan, sold the New Morris House, after which Mr. Callahan went to San Francisco and for a short time there engaged in the hotel business. Upon returning to Santa Barbara he ran the Langham for seven months, and then took up the management of the Mascarel and New Mor-

ris in partnership with his sister, Mrs. Brennan. In the combined hotels there are one hundred and twenty-five rooms, the rates at the Mascarel being from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day, and at the New Morris, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Both hotels are conducted on first-class principles, and one may be comfortably housed and well fed in the midst of the most agreeable surroundings.

In Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Callahan married Jennie Hawks, who was born in Ravenna, Ohio. Mr. Callahan is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternal he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Independent Order of Foresters, and is one of the charter members of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he was one of the organizers and is the present treasurer. Mr. Callahan has a bright future before him in the hotel business, and he is a worthy successor of that other hotel man, John Brennan, who is so well remembered by his hosts of friends, and under whose wise and conservative instruction he received his first lessons in the art of successfully entertaining the migrating public.

ISAAC M. CLARK. Though principally known as one of the most scientific and successful farmers in the Lompoc region, Mr. Clark has several just claims for distinction, not the least of which is a mechanical ability practically demonstrated by several useful inventions. Among these is a spray for destroying insect pests on fruit trees, known as the I. M. Clark coal oil and lye wash spraying process, which also stimulates the growth of the tree, and has been offered by him to the United States Government department of agriculture. It was patented in 1901. Another invention is a device to prevent a baby chair from tipping over. This ability is undoubtedly inherited from his father, Abraham Clark, who was born in New York state, and during early life was a practical mechanic, in later life turning his attention to farming. He first came to California in 1852, and in 1856 removed his family to Alameda county, where his death occurred in 1876, at the age of seventy-four years. He married in his young manhood Leah Spear, a lineal descendant of the original owner of Trinity church, New York City.

The seventh in a family of ten children, nine of whom are still living in California, I. M. Clark was born in Monroe county, Mich., January 16, 1845. His impression of the place of his birth is rather vague, for he was but ten years of age when the father, mother and eight children made the trip to California. He therefore owes his education to western schools, and that substantial agricultural training so usefully and successfully applied in his mature years. His earliest laudable ambition was to possess a farm



Capt. A. L. Drake

of his own, and to become through the exercise of his own energies one of those capable and practical tillers of the soil, upon the efforts of whom depends the prosperity or depression of the whole country. The first decided change that entered his life was in March of 1865, when he enlisted at San José in Company E, First California Volunteer Cavalry, under Captain McElroy, having previously spent three years as a member of the Home Guard. The regiment was sent to Arizona and the chief duty of Mr. Clark was as escort with the paymaster, in which capacity he rode in all three thousand miles. When the year was up he was honorably discharged at Drum Barracks, Los Angeles, in 1866.

After the war Mr. Clark traveled over the state in search of a desirable permanent location, and in 1868 settled in the Pajaro valley with his brother, W. G., near Watsonville. Later they purchased a stock farm of nine hundred acres in San Benito county, and became extensively engaged in the raising of hogs and horses, the partnership amicably continuing until 1878, when Mr. Clark became the agent for Major J. L. Rathbone. His duties and responsibilities were varied, and extended to the management of the major's large ranches, and to the sale of his lands. In 1885 Mr. Clark gave up this line of work and decided to go into an independent business, removing the same year to Lompoc, where he purchased eighty acres of land to which was soon added ten more acres, the whole lying at a corner of the town. This property has been so well developed that it has few superiors in the neighborhood, and has netted its owner more than fair returns for labor and capital invested. A comfortable and pleasant residence adorns the ranch, and modern and convenient barns and outbuildings have from time to time been erected. The best procurable implements make light work of the raising of crops, beans being a staple article, but a specialty is also made of all kinds of fruit, particularly apples.

The subject of mining has of late years been prominently connected with Mr. Clark's money making ventures, and it is safe to predict that he will in the future have the same good luck which has attended him in the past. He has interests in the Kramer mining district in San Bernardino county, the results of which are already gratifying. The mines are located nine miles south of Kramer, and there are to be found gold, iron, silver, and lead. He also owns another quarter section in the district where oil wells are being developed. For his interests in Kramer Mr. Clark is indebted to the suggestions made him by his wife's brother, D. T. Duncan, who is the efficient and successful manager of the Kramer mining property.

In 1879 Mr. Clark married Juliet C., daughter of Mrs. A. E. Duncan, a native of Missouri, and

who came to California when one year old. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have adopted Vida Fern, who is four and a half years old. A Republican for many years, Mr. Clark espoused the cause of the Democratic party in 1896, since which time his votes have been in sympathy with the latter party. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

CAPT. ALEXANDER C. DRAKE. There is no portion of the life of Captain Drake concerning which he has greater reason to be proud than the period of his service in the Civil war, when, as captain of Company I, Eighth Maine Infantry, he led his men in more than one decisive engagement. He was born at Plymouth, Penobscot county, Me., February 27, 1840, his parents being Richard and Lucinda (Cooper) Drake, natives respectively of Unity and Plymouth, Me. His maternal grandfather, Alexander Cooper, was a farmer by occupation and of English descent. The paternal grandfather, Richard Drake, Sr., was born in Bridgewater, Mass., of English ancestry, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Removing to Maine, he settled at Unity, Waldo county, where he engaged in farming and the manufacture of brick. Through much of his active life Richard, Jr., was a farmer at Detroit, Somerset county, Me., and there his death occurred; his widow still makes that place her home. Of their ten children Alexander Cooper Drake was second in order of birth. The others now living are as follows: Mrs. Clarissa Harding of Detroit, Me.; Herbert L., a tanner of Mellen, Wis.; Mrs. Emma Rich, of Auburn, Me.; Richard, and Mrs. Vina Cook, both of Detroit, Me. There were three sons in the Civil war: Alexander C.; Alvin, of the First Maine Cavalry, who died of yellow fever in Florida after the close of the Rebellion; and William Hannibal, who served in the United States navy until his death, which occurred during the war at Brazier City, La.

Leaving the home farm at seventeen years of age, Alexander C. Drake began to learn the tanner's trade in Detroit, Me. When the first call came for volunteers, April 25, 1861, he was the first man to volunteer from his home town, enlisting as a private. When his company was ready to go, the illness of many of its members caused another company to be sent first, and so several months passed before he had any experience of war. September 7, 1861, he was mustered in at Augusta, becoming a private in Company D, Eighth Maine Infantry, and serving four years in that regiment. Sent south, the men were placed in defense of Washington, and thence were sent on an expedition to Hilton-head, S. C., assisting in its capture. For two years they were stationed at different points in South Carolina, after which Mr. Drake returned

to Maine on a furlough. In the spring of 1864 he joined the army of the James, and took part in the battle of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor and the siege and capture of Petersburg, also witnessed the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. His first promotion came to him May 12, 1864, when he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company D at Bermuda Hundred. During the same year, on the 21st of November, he was raised to first lieutenant of the same company, and January 23, 1865, received a commission as captain of Company I, Eighth Maine Infantry, in which capacity he continued until he resigned July 6, 1865, at the close of the war. His predecessor as captain of Company I was Capt. William M. McArthur (a relative of Gen. Arthur McArthur), who was promoted to the rank of a colonel of the regiment, and at the close of the war was brevetted brigadier-general. While at Bermuda Hundred, Captain Drake was twice injured in the battle, May 20, 1864, but the force of the ball was lessened by reason of it striking the gun first.

On taking up the pursuits of peace when the war ended, Captain Drake became a grocer in Bangor, Me., but soon returned to Detroit, that state, where he carried on a grocery and also acted as postmaster. On selling out, he removed to Bangor, but later became interested in a milling business in Detroit and manufactured lumber extensively. His next occupation was that of contracting and building at Bangor, and from there he went to Boston to take up similar work. In 1886 he came to California, and for fourteen years engaged in the building business in Pasadena, meantime building and selling perhaps twelve houses. Since 1900 he has been retired from business activities. For some four years he was county deputy assessor, and he has also been city deputy assessor for some time. He was married in Bangor, Me., in 1865, his wife being Miss Georgiana S. Andrews, who was born at Corinna, Penobscot county, Me.

The political views of Captain Drake bring him into active sympathy with the Republican party. In religion he is a Universalist and a deacon in his church. While in Maine he was made a Mason at Newport and now holds membership with Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., also is connected with the Royal Arch Chapter and Eastern Star at this point. In the latter organization his wife is an interested worker, and in addition is connected with the Women's Relief Corps. The days of his war service are kept in memory through his active participation in the affairs of John F. Godfrey Post No. 93, G. A. R., of which he has officiated as commander, and he has also been honored by the position of aide-de-camp on the staff of the national commander, General Lawler.

H. R. MULLER. The spirit of enterprise which has dictated the career of Mr. Muller, and his ability to apply himself to the work at hand, have resulted in a large measure of success, and gratifying returns for labor and money invested. He was born in Prussia, Germany, June 24, 1824, and was reared and educated and engaged in business for several years in his native land. In 1850 he immigrated to the United States, and two years later came to California and located at Hangtown (now Placerville), where he became interested in placer mining. After a few years he lived for a time at Volcano, Amador county, and in 1853 established a tanyard between Volcano and Jackson, which establishment is entitled to the credit of having tanned the first sole leather in California by the old hemlock bark process. For four years the tannery did a large and successful business, after which it was sold to other parties. Mr. Muller then went into the wholesale liquor business in partnership with John Tripp and later started a wholesale brewery enterprise, which continued until 1860. During that year he went to Virginia City, Nev., when that place was just started. There he rented an old established brewery and made beer for two years, after which he sold out and bought the William Tell House, and much other town and country property. The hotel was fitted up and rented, and in 1865 the owner thereof started with three heavy wagon loads of liquor for Salt Lake City, but, upon being refused the right to sell, he went to Montana and speculated for a while, and finally returned to Virginia City, Nev.

The partnership of Muller & Tripp lasted until 1862. Mr. Muller engaged in mining for many years and in 1869 located a gold and silver mine in Pioche, Nev., and subsequently sold the mine for \$30,000. After spending a year in San Francisco, he came to Santa Barbara in 1875, and bought property upon which he erected a brewery. For over twenty years he manufactured steam beer, and he now owns the building and much other property as well, including a ranch at Eagle Canon. In 1898 he came to Summerland and leased land on royalty, upon which he sunk seven wells averaging two hundred feet deep, and which realized about fifteen barrels a day. As the possibilities unfold and the prospects brighten, Mr. Muller is convinced that this is indeed the opportunity of a lifetime, and one of those ever appearing chances to profit by the wonderful workings of unfolding mother nature.

In politics Mr. Muller is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in local undertakings. He is one of those reliable and capable German-Americans who benefit the communities in which they live, and are foremost in all that makes for the advancement of their neighborhood. A great and intelligent reader, he keeps posted on all

current literatures and happenings the world over, and is a delightful and instructive companion. He was married at Virginia City in 1867 to Nina Bernard who is now deceased.

JUSTIN PETIT. While very few French people are to be found in California, those residing in the state are in every way upholding the dignity of their native land and reflecting credit upon its citizenship. Mr. Petit was born in the department of Fresne, St. Mame's (Haute-Saône), France, November 18, 1851, and in childhood was brought to this country by his parents, John B. and Elizabeth Petit, settling upon a farm in Clearfield county, Pa. At the close of the Civil war the family came west as far as Kansas, settling on a farm in Douglas county, where the mother died at the age of sixty-one years. Surviving her for a long period, the father came to California and in 1894 died at the home of his son, Justin, when about eighty-five years of age. In the family there were eight children, four of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Henrietta Roussey, of Santa Paula; Mrs. Annette Laurent, of Oxnard; Frank and Justin who are farmers of Ventura county.

The larger part of his schooling Justin Petit received in Kansas. After leaving school he began to farm and this occupation he continued in Kansas for some time. Returning in 1876 to Clearfield county, Pa., he worked in the timber and saw mills for four years, his brother, Frank, operating a saw mill there. November 21, 1878, is a well-remembered date in his life, for on that day he arrived in California. Starting out as a farmer, he rented a portion of the Colonial ranch. As his means increased he acquired land by purchase. His first purchase consisted of one hundred and sixty acres which he bought from Hon. Thomas R. Bard. At this writing he owns a homestead of two hundred acres near Oxnard, Ventura county; also one hundred and sixty acres six miles southeast of his home; and one-third interest in eight hundred and seventy acres on the Semi grant. The improvements of his home ranch were made by him personally, and it is due to his persevering industry that the property is to-day counted one of the most valuable ranches in the village. Among his specialties are lima beans, sugar beets, grain and deciduous fruits. He has a lemon orchard that bears every year, although the land is not under irrigation. The home ranch is valued at \$300 an acre, and a farm in his wife's possession near Oxnard is valued at the same price. In 1896 the family residence was erected, and it stands to-day as one of the finest farm homes in Ventura county, where it was also the first farm residence lighted by electricity.

The marriage of Mr. Petit occurred in Ventura county in 1884 and united him with Miss

Frances Kaufman, who was born in Minnesota and came across the plains with her parents in childhood. They have a family of seven children, namely: Mary E., Alfred J., and Anna C. (twins), Edward William, Joseph B., Ida and Jessie. While in sympathy with many of the Democratic principles, Mr. Petit is independent both in national and local politics, and in casting his vote is not influenced by party bias. In many respects his success has been remarkable. When he came to Ventura county he had no means and was obliged to rent land at first. From that somewhat discouraging beginning he has worked his way forward to a position among the most successful farmers of the county.

BENJAMIN F. PETTIS, now the postmaster and a general merchant of Goleta, has led an eventful life and overcome obstacles that would have discouraged a less courageous and persistent man. He was born in Madison county, N. Y., November 22, 1833, and lived in his native county until thirteen years of age. His education was limited in the extreme, for the choice was left to himself of work or school, and in his immaturity he chose the former as the possible lesser of two evils. At the early age of nine therefore, he entered a woolen factory, and there worked until thirteen years old, and when fifteen he was apprenticed to a blacksmith and followed the trade as long as he remained in New York. In 1855 he removed to Michigan and received the contract to get out lumber for a large planing mill which he eventually helped to erect in Chicago, and from then on his course was westward by different stages as opportunity permitted. From Fort Leavenworth he came over the government trail to Salt Lake City, and then to Carson City, driving six yoke of government oxen, at the time that Johnson was sent by the governor to regulate the Mormon troubles. For a time he did the blacksmithing and shoeing for Major Chorpeneing who had the government contract to carry mail from Sacramento to Salt Lake City, and finally arrived in Carson City two years after leaving Leavenworth.

At Carson City Mr. Pettis suffered some of the inconveniences attached to being financially broke, but finally things looked up when he secured a job at prospecting for a certain judge, and was promised \$75 per month. The jurist, however, before the first month had expired, disappeared entirely from the scene. Nothing daunted, the would-be prospector secured a position with the management of a pack train over the mountains between Carson City and Placerville for a year, and in 1863 had gotten so far ahead in worldly goods that he was in a position to purchase a half interest in a blacksmith shop with a Mr. Mead. After two years he went to Alpine county, Cal., where he remained

until 1872, and during that time improved the opportunities for prospecting and made considerable money, but made the mistake of putting it all back into the same line. He finally left this unsatisfactory method of making and losing money and came to Goleta with the six or seven thousand dollars saved from the experiment. There was at the time a small shop here, and this Mr. Pettis purchased, and until 1896 did a large business in the blacksmithing line. The shop was then turned over to his son, who has since continued to run it.

About nine years ago Mr. Pettis was appointed postmaster of Goleta, and built a store which he rented for four years, or until he gave up blacksmithing. He then took charge of his store, and has since continued in this capacity. He owns considerable town property, and has built a fine home with all modern conveniences, including a water plant. He is prominent in all affairs of the town, and possesses the true western spirit of progress. Politically he entertains broad views, has nearly always been associated with the Republican party, but of late years has regulated his vote according to the qualifications of the parties seeking office, rather than to any party preferences. For two years he served as justice of the peace, to which he was elected on the Republican ticket. He is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, and is a charter member of the Webster Lodge, at Markleeville, Alpine county, and was for eight years secretary and treasurer of the same.

In 1870 Mr. Pettis married Mary J. Brockman, daughter of Israel and Elizabeth (Carieger) Brockman, and a sister of Nick Carieger, a very wealthy Californian. Of this union there are the following children living: Frank B., who learned the blacksmith's trade of his father and succeeded him in business in Goleta; Maud, at home; Ralph, who is a resident of Prescott, Ariz.; Ethel and Alma, both at home. The children have been given every possible educational advantage, and the oldest daughter spent four years in the State Normal School. Mrs. Pettis died in January of 1894.

JUAN SAVE. The Oak Park dairy near Santa Barbara is one of the model establishments of its kind, and has reached its present condition of remuneration through the enterprise and thrift of its owner and manager, Juan Save. A native of the vicinity of Toulouse, Haute Gerome, France, he was born March 19, 1843, a son of Pedro and Katie (Chanfraou) Save, natives of the locality, the father born in 1816. The parents spent their entire lives in France, industriously working their farm, and conscientiously rearing their family of four children, two of whom have immigrated to America.

Juan Save was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the free schools of his native

land. The first important event in his life was his immigration to America in 1861, his departure being taken from Havre in the Saxonia, which landed in New York. He immediately re-embarked on the steamer Aspinwall for the Isthmus of Panama, after which he came by steamer to San Francisco, and engaged as assistant in a dairy. In 1867 he located in Santa Barbara and was interested in teaming and running a dairy until 1885, and then turned his attention exclusively to the latter occupation, in which he has since been so successful. Interesting to note is the fact that his original dairy aspirations were strengthened and put into execution by the possession of but one cow, and that the milk was distributed to customers by being carried around on horseback. Gradually he increased his herd, and in time purchased a delivery wagon, and now has about forty cows and a large trade in Santa Barbara. For pasture he rents over a hundred acres of land and keeps there his growing stock, and besides he owns a quarter section of land near La Cruces, forty-three miles from Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Save was formerly Francisco Botiller, a native of Santa Barbara, and a member of an old Southern California family of French descent. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Save, viz.: Katie, who is now Mrs. Moullet, of Santa Barbara; Francisco, who is the wife of Mr. Manent, of Santa Maria; Peter, who is a resident of Stockton, Cal.; John, Jr., who is assisting his father with the dairy; Pasqual, who is living in the Eagle Canon; Louis, who is a resident of Los Angeles; Teleciana, George, Viatrix, Celia and Lorenzo. The five last-named children are living at home. Mr. Save is a Republican in national politics, and is fraternally associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

W. J. SHERRIFF. Typical of the opportunities offered by California to men of intelligence and ambition is the success achieved by Mr. Sherriff, who has taken an active part in the improvement of Los Angeles, his present home, and has also contributed materially to the development of the resources of Ventura county, where he is a large property owner. He came to this state in 1887 from Pittsburg, Pa., where he was born in 1841 and with whose business interests he was associated. While still a mere boy he turned his attention to mechanical pursuits, being of that turn of mind, and thus he early gained practical knowledge along a valuable line.

The first event of great importance in the life of Mr. Sherriff was occasioned by the outbreak of the Civil war. Being of a patriotic spirit and just the age to render his country effective service in the army, he offered himself to the Union cause. In 1862 his name was enrolled in Com-



REV. AND MRS. JOHN H. STUNTZ

pany I, One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, with which he went to the front and bore a share in the army's activities. At the battle of Gettysburg he was seriously wounded, and was thus prevented from seeing any more active service, but forced to remain in the hospital until the war ended. On being honorably discharged he returned to Pittsburg and became interested in business pursuits. In time he was chosen president of the J. B. Sherriff Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, manufacturers of brass and iron products, their specialties being engines, boilers and steam supplies. While having his business headquarters in Pittsburg he made Allegheny City his home.

After coming to California Mr. Sherriff resided in Los Angeles for two years. For some years afterward he alternated between Pittsburg and California, retaining the position of president of the J. B. Sherriff Manufacturing Company until 1896, when he sold his interest in the business. Meantime he had become a ranch owner in the west, having in 1891 established himself on a ranch near Santa Paula, Ventura county, comprising one hundred and twenty acres. Lemons, apricots and other fruits are the principal products of the land. In addition, he owns three hundred acres on the south side of the river, suitable for stock-grazing. He is a stockholder and the auditor of the Santa Paula Co-operative Company, and owns property in that town. The improvement of his ranch represents years of assiduous labor, but its present appearance repays in ample measure the toil expended upon it. The orchard of fifty acres is one of its most attractive features, and there are also excellent buildings and other improvements. In September of 1901 he removed to Los Angeles, where he has improved Sherriff's Place on Washington, between Toberman and Union streets. At this location he owns one and one-half acres and is now erecting fourteen residences, his own home being at No. 1032 West Washington street.

For years Mr. Sherriff has been a leading worker in the Christian Church. When he lived in Ventura county he was one of the largest contributors to the building of the church at Santa Paula. For two years he was a director of the Santa Paula Young Men's Club, in the organization of which he assisted. All temperance work receives his hearty support, and he has been especially active in the Anti-Saloon League, being president of the society in the First Christian Church. Politically he is independent, voting for the men rather than the party. His army service was later held in memory through his active participation in the work of the Union Veteran Legion, Camp No. 1, of Pittsburg. In 1865 he married Charlotte Seiferheld, by whom he had two children, Charlotte Sarah, deceased, and William S., and they also have an adopted

daughter, Florence I. In the work of the Christian Church Mrs. Sherriff is, like him, very active and deeply interested, and since she identified herself with that people in 1855 she has been a constant worker in their behalf. Not only religious measures, but all matters for the general good of the community in which they live, receive the support of Mr. and Mrs. Sherriff, and they have unselfishly contributed to worthy movements of the wealth they have accumulated, no helpful beneficence being denied their support.

REV. JOHN H. STUNTZ. During the Revolutionary war, among the Hessian soldiers hired by King George was Conrad Stuntz, who came to America to fight the patriots. No sooner, however, had he landed in this country and studied the merits of the case than his sympathies were warmly enlisted on the side of the feeble colonies fighting for independence. He was among the first to desert the British army and offer his services to the Americans. Washington, finding that he was trained in military tactics, detailed him to train the raw recruits, and during all of the war he gave his time to this duty, receiving no pay whatever for his services. General Washington, believing that such disinterested labors were worthy of reward, presented his case to congress, which granted him eight hundred acres of land in West Virginia. His sweetheart from Hesse crossed the ocean to join him, and on their marriage they settled at this farm. Their son, George, was born on the 4th of July, 1789, the date of the adoption of the American constitution. Inheriting a love of country and a patriotic spirit, it was natural that he should enlist in the war of 1812 and uphold the dignity of American arms in that conflict. He settled on an unimproved farm in Erie county, Pa., where he remained until death. He was one of the founders of Alleghany College at Meadville and was keenly alive to the importance of excellent educational advantages. For more than fifty years he preached in the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been ordained as a local minister.

Next in line of descent was Erastus R. Stuntz, who was born in Pennsylvania and there died in 1842, having spent all his life in that state with the exception of a short time with an uncle, John Stuntz, in St. Clair county, Ill. While living there he was bereaved by the death of his wife, Mary (Walrath) Stuntz, who left three children, the youngest of whom, John H., was only fourteen months old. The daughter, Catherine M., is now the wife of L. D. Benton, of North Pasadena. The older son, George Erastus, was a soldier in the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry and was severely wounded at Shiloh. As sergeant he entered the First Minnesota Cavalry

for the Sioux war, remaining in the army until the Indians were subdued. For many years he was a government surveyor and civil engineer, making his headquarters in Duluth, where he died.

While his parents were living at Lebanon, St. Clair county, Ill., John H. Stuntz was born in 1838. Early orphaned, he was reared in different homes, but principally near Albion, Erie county, Pa. Never having known a home of his own, he was influenced to marry while still a mere youth of nineteen years and six months. His marriage occurred in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., February 17, 1858, and united him with Miss Laura Emeline Rhoades, who was born in Erie county, Pa., a daughter of Justus and Emily (Parlin) Rhoades. The Rhoades family was among the early English settlers of Connecticut, and there Justus Rhoades was born and reared. His father moved from that state to Madison county, N. Y., where he entered three hundred acres of land, and he himself settled in Genesee county, where eight of his children were born. From there he took his family to Erie county, Pa., where the two youngest children were born, and there both he and his wife died. All but one of their ten children attained maturity, Mrs. Stuntz being the youngest of all. Her brother, Albert, was a soldier in a Pennsylvania regiment during the Civil war; another brother, Rev. Harlin C. Rhoades, was a pioneer Methodist minister of the Pacific coast and now resides in Los Angeles.

When seventeen years of age John H. Stuntz began to teach school, receiving \$17 a month and "boarding round." After two years of teaching he attended Richmond College in Jefferson county, Ohio, for one winter, and after his marriage resumed teaching, receiving \$24 a month. During 1860 he attended Alleghany College, staying there until his funds were exhausted, when he began to work in the oil regions. Returning to college in 1861, he enlisted from there with many other college boys in the Alleghany College Volunteers, and July 21, 1861, was mustered in at Harrisburg for three years, as a member of Company I, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Though the fife was an instrument as yet beyond his control, his captain said, "John, you must be the fifer," and he consented to fill the place. Among the battles in which he was present may be mentioned the following: Drainesville, December 20, 1861; seven days' battle in front of Richmond, including Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill; South Mountain, Md.; Antietam, the bloodiest single day's battle of the whole war; second battle of Bull Run; Bristow Station; Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. While carrying a wounded man from the battlefield at Gettysburg, following the same line of work in which he had engaged all

during the long night in his endeavor to relieve the sufferings of the wounded and meantime crossing again and again the line of danger, he slipped on a cobble stone and fell. The man, who weighed about one hundred and seventy-five pounds, was on his back and fell on him, injuring him for life. One of the vertebra of the spine was broken, leaving a splinter next the spinal cord and so seriously injuring him that he has never been free from pain since. For some time he was obliged to remain in the hospital, and as soon as able to go around, he assisted in hospital duty and detail work. At the close of his three years' term two regiments of veteran volunteers were formed from the Pennsylvania Reserves, Comrade Stuntz reenlisting in Company K, One Hundred and Ninety-first Pennsylvania Veterans, in which he remained until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Washington, D. C., in June, 1865.

At the time of enlisting Mr. Stuntz had commenced to study for the ministry, but the four years he anticipated devoting to this study were given to his country. In the fall of 1865 he went to Minnesota and the following year became a frontier preacher in the Methodist Episcopal denomination, meantime studying the regular theological course, at the close of which he was ordained. The constant pain resulting from his war injury, together with the arduous labors of a circuit rider, affected his health to such an extent that he was obliged to seek another climate and occupation. Coming to California in 1876, he settled on a twenty-acre ranch four miles east of Anaheim, and engaged in the raisin business. After four years he removed to Alhambra, where he spent eleven years on a small ranch. Since then he has made his home in Pasadena, where he occupies a residence on Kirkwood avenue, near Cedar street. Being totally disabled, he does not engage in work of any kind. Fortunately he possesses a very sunny and cheerful disposition, with a faculty of looking on the bright side of life, and so, in spite of his continued illness, he has derived more pleasure from existence than many of rugged health, but pessimistic temperament. Though not permitted to carry out his original plan of becoming a life worker in the ministry, yet his cheerful acceptance of his lot and his brave endurance of suffering have preached many a sermon more eloquent than words. His interest in the Methodist Episcopal Church has never waned, nor has he lost a spirit of comradeship for all who once wore the blue. He is connected with the J. F. Godfrey Post No. 93, G. A. R., is a staunch believer in prohibition and for twenty years has been an honorary member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Of the latter organization his wife was formerly president and is now vice-

president-at-large and superintendent of three departments. She is an active worker in the Ladies' Aid Society and other organizations of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the National Association of Civil War Musicians. In the encampment of California and Nevada Mr. Stuntz represented his post and he was also elected in 1902 to represent the department of California in the national encampment at Washington, D. C. From her early childhood Mrs. Stuntz has evinced the gift of a musician and composer, and, while she is not situated so that it can be developed, yet she has accomplished much in spite of obstacles. In the midst of daily household cares many of her musical compositions have come from a surcharged heart and brain, and they are then hastily transcribed, to be laid aside perhaps for months. When brought to sight a theme is suggested, and line by line the words are framed to suit the melody, after which the harmony is composed on the organ. Among her compositions are the "Mother's Lullaby," and a hymn to the same melody, entitled "Come to Me, Jesus," "Christmas Song," Santa's Good Will Visit," and the "Home Where I Was Born."

S. L. SHAW. While Mr. Shaw's claims for recognition in the business world are based largely upon his superiority as an architect, builder and contractor, he is none the less appreciated as one of the most enterprising and resourceful of the citizens who have helped to build up the moral, intellectual, and general municipal well being. As a builder and contractor he has erected many of the most important buildings in the town of Ventura, which has been his home since 1868. His skill in his chosen life work has been fostered ever since he was old enough to handle tools, under his father's experienced instruction. The elder Shaw, Jesse A., was born in Massachusetts, and in his young manhood settled in Vermont, where for years he was a contractor and builder. He eventually removed to Dartford, Green Lake county, Wis., and there conducted his trade until 1867, when he took up his residence in Monterey, Cal., where he continued to build and contract in partnership with his son, S. L., until his death in 1900, at the age of seventy-three. His career was embellished by patriotic services during the Civil war in a brigade band. He married Eliza Locke, also a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Ira Locke, who died in Wisconsin, and who married Miss Putnam, a direct descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam. Mrs. Shaw resides in Ventura, Cal., and is the mother of two children, S. L., and Floyd P., who is in the soda water business.

S. L. Shaw was born October 7, 1849, in Bennington county, Vt. He was six years old when his parents moved to Wisconsin. Until his

eighteenth year he lived in Green Lake county, that state. Following in the footsteps of his father, he became an expert carpenter, and as a preliminary lived in Monterey county between 1867 and 1868, where he put his skill to the practical test. In 1868 he accompanied his father to Ventura, and subsequently joined him in partnership, succeeding to the entire business upon his father's retirement from active life.

Among the many fine structures which owe their creation to the constructive talent of Mr. Shaw may be mentioned the Powers residence, the Salari residence, that of Mrs. Sexton Leech, the Poli street school, the grammar school, the high school, the Bard Hospital, besides numerous other residences and public buildings. In fact he is the largest builder in the town, and brings to the conduct of his affairs a keen knowledge of the fundamentals of construction, and an innate appreciation of the substantial, artistic and beautiful. Personally he owns several residences as well as his home, and is also the possessor of a ten-acre ranch three miles out of Ventura. He is the friend of education and all improvement, and was elected to the school board in 1886, and has continuously held the position ever since, and has, as well, been clerk of the board. In the fall of 1897 he was elected city trustee on the Republican ticket. His reelection followed in 1899 and 1901, when he received the largest vote of anyone on the ticket.

Twice married, Mr. Shaw was first united with Alice Henderson, who was born in Grass Valley, Cal., and died in Ventura, leaving two children, Edgar M., who is a mason in Grass Valley, and Jesse Bert, who is with his father in the contracting business. Mrs. Hettie Shaw, the present wife of Mr. Shaw, was born in California, and is the mother of two children, Frank and Daisy.

JAMES BARRON SHAW, M. D. Dr. Shaw was born in London, England, November 4, 1813, the son of a Scotch father and an English mother. As a boy it was his ambition to enter the navy, but this choice being opposed by his mother, he selected the medical profession. For nearly three years he studied under Dr. Nichol of Inverness, after which he spent four years in University College of London. In April, 1836, he received the degree of M. D. from Glasgow University, and in August of the same year became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. During the following winter he studied surgery in Paris.

Being the possessor of ample means, Dr. Shaw decided to make a tour of the world instead of beginning active practice. In 1842, while in Calcutta, he was appointed assistant surgeon in an Indian regiment about to leave for China, and with this regiment he served until the treaty of Nankin was signed, returning to Calcutta in

1843 and thence going back to England. The year 1844 found him in Hong Kong, where he practiced his profession until coming to California. The discovery of gold led him to embark for the new world, and he arrived in San Francisco July 3, 1849. Going to Sacramento, thence to Mokelumne river, and from there to Dry creek, Tuolumne county, he soon found himself not adapted to mining, so resumed professional work. The winter proved to be a severe one, and he decided to go to Mexico, where he had friends and relatives. When ready to start for Mazatlan, he met Don Pedro Carrillo, a cultured man who had been educated in Boston and was then living at Santa Barbara. His advice led Dr. Shaw to come to this city, where he arrived January 6, 1850, and soon began to practice his profession. From May, 1852, until May, 1853, he was in Mexico, Honolulu and San Francisco, returning to Santa Barbara at the latter date. For sixteen years afterward he had charge of Santa Cruz island, with an area of 54,000 acres, and formerly a penal settlement of the Mexican government.

Embarking in the sheep business, Dr. Shaw bought two hundred ewes, but the shearing yielded very inferior wool. He then bought one thousand sheep just arrived from the east and took them to the island. Success attended him in this venture, and he continued for sixteen years, when, on the sale of the business, he turned over to the purchasers fifty-four thousand head of sheep and a large number of cattle and horses. During the last year he managed the island the gross proceeds were over \$50,000. Before the island was sold he had bought over twenty-two thousand acres of land on the ranchos of La Laguna de San Francisco and Los Alamos, and these he stocked with sheep from Santa Cruz island, but the management of a sheep industry on the mainland proved far more difficult and less profitable than on the island, and he gradually sold off his flocks and invested the proceeds in graded Shorthorn or Durham cattle, selecting imported bulls famous for beef and dairy purposes. After a time he sold much of his land, retaining, however, about six thousand acres, the management of which he found sufficient to engross his attention. After years of connection with stock-raising activities he practically retired from business cares, giving over to the charge of his only surviving son the supervision of the ranch and the management of the stock interests.

SOLON SMITH. The possibilities of the Carpinteria valley have inspired successful effort on the part of the majority who have settled upon its fertile acres, and Solon Smith is no exception to the rule. One of the fine farms in this section of the county is evidence of his untiring energy and thorough understanding of

the best way to conduct a ranch, and has gained for him a reputation second to none as a practical farmer and enterprising member of the community. Although born in Hanover, in the central part of New Hampshire, in 1842, he was reared in Kendall county, Ill., whither his parents removed in 1844. The occupation of the present is by no means a pastime, for he was brought up on his father's farm, and to his lot in early life fell the duties and diversions of the average farmer's son.

In 1863 Mr. Smith left Kendall county and migrated to California via the Isthmus. He spent four years in Northern California and Nevada, farming during the summers in the Sacramento valley, and logging during the winters in the lumber camps. He then returned to Illinois and farmed until 1884, when he returned to California and bought pueblo lands in the Carpinteria valley. He now owns sixty-two acres of well tilled land, and raises grain and fruit, making a specialty of lima beans. On his farm he has made many improvements, and has a pleasant residence as well as fine barn and outhouses.

In Kendall county, Ill., Mr. Smith married Amelia Bronk, a native of Illinois, and of this union there are three sons: Allen David, who is a farmer in Carpinteria; Lennis Leonard, who is engaged in the oil industry in Summerland; and Roy. All of the boys are interested in oil, and Allen is widely known as an oil well driller. Although independent in political affiliation, Mr. Smith has held a number of offices in his locality. In November of 1892 he was elected justice of the peace on the People's party ticket, and was re-elected in 1894 and in 1898, and is now serving his ninth year as justice for the first township of Santa Barbara county. His administration has been well received, and he is a prominent factor in local and state politics, having been a delegate to several county and state conventions. For several years he has been a school trustee of the Ocean school district, and has ever taken an interest in educational matters.

SAMUEL L. SMITH. The rise to prominence of the little town of Nordhoff is inseparably associated with the enterprising efforts of one of its most honored citizens, Samuel L. Smith. Long before the railroad came through he settled at Matilija Hot Springs, six miles up the mountain, and drove the stage from there to Ventura. With the advent of the railroad, his occupation gone, he came to Nordhoff in 1896 and purchased the livery stable which he still owns and manages. He has some fine turnouts and excellent horses, and does a large business driving tourists through the mountains. His responsibilities were increased in 1897, when, on the 15th of October, he was appointed postmaster of Nordhoff, a position which he has filled with credit to himself and to those who



Arthur P. Newcomb, U.S.D.

placed him in office. He has materially improved the mail facilities during his administration, and among other advances has introduced a telephone in the main office which connects with all of the towns in the county.

Previous to coming to Southern California Mr. Smith lived in Oregon, his birthplace having been at North Yamhill, Yamhill county, Ore., where he was born in 1857. His parents, W. C. and Delia A. (Laughlin) Smith, were natives respectively of Illinois and Missouri, and were farmers during their years of activity. The father died in 1872, and the mother still lives in Oregon. There were eight children in the family, Samuel L. being the third. He was educated in Oregon, and in time occupied a prominent place in the community, and served as deputy county sheriff of Yamhill county for two years. He was urged to run for sheriff, but at that time had decided to leave the state, and turned his prospects over to an uncle, who was defeated for the office. For ten years he lived in the city of Portland, and he also for a time ran a livery stable there with success. Other occupations also engaged his attention, and for four years he was a Pullman car conductor on the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroads.

The marriage of Mr. Smith and Mary M. Houghton occurred in Portland in 1893, and to this couple have been born two children, William Mavor and Helen Clare. Mr. Smith has housed his family in a comfortable home erected by himself since his appointment as postmaster, and he is the owner of other property than his livery barn and home. He is a Republican in politics, and has been active in the affairs of his party, ever since he cast his first presidential vote for Grant. For twelve years he has been a member of the Portland Hassolo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.

ARTHUR T. NEWCOMB, M. D. The exceptional advantages enjoyed by Dr. Newcomb in the acquirement of his medical education and his later practical and helpful knowledge gained in the government service as physician and surgeon, abundantly qualify him for successful professional work. His removal to Pasadena in 1899 did not bring to him his first knowledge of the city, for he had spent two months of each summer from 1894 to 1898 in this vicinity and had thus become favorably impressed with the opportunities offered to a medical man. In 1902 he completed an office on North Marengo avenue, where he has reception and consulting rooms and a laboratory fitted out with all modern surgical equipments, the whole forming a complete and satisfactory environment for a progressive physician.

Descended from English ancestors identified with Connecticut from an early day and pilgrims on the Mayflower, Dr. Newcomb was born at

Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., December 8, 1871, and is the eldest of a family of four, now living. His father, Frank, a son of Samuel Newcomb, was born in Broome county, N. Y., and became a merchant in Homer, where he still resides. During the Civil war he was a member of the Tenth New York Cavalry. His wife, Elizabeth Thurston, was born in Broome county, N. Y., and is living at Homer. Her father, Alfred Thurston, who was a member of one of the oldest families of Broome county, attained to the age of ninety years. The early education of Arthur T. Newcomb was received in public schools, after which he attended the Cortland Normal School. On leaving there he assisted his father in business for a year, and then took a course of study in Wells Business College at Syracuse. Desiring to take up the study of medicine he began to read with Dr. H. A. Bolles, of Cortland, under whose oversight he acquired his primary knowledge of therapeutics. From there he went to the Baltimore Medical College and remained in that institution until his graduation in 1893. The following year was spent in the medical department of Johns Hopkins University, where he took a post-graduate course. At the same time he acted as demonstrator of nose, throat and chest diseases in the Baltimore Medical College and had charge of the clinic. In 1894, entering the government service, he accepted an appointment as physician and surgeon at Fort Mojave, Ariz., an old abandoned fort that is now used as an Indian Industrial school. During the four years of his service as physician at the fort he also practiced in every part of Mojave county. Different epidemics occurred meantime, all of which he successfully treated. In addition to treating the school children and employes, he took charge of the whole tribe as physician, so that his time was wholly taken up with professional cares. During the summer, when the school was closed, he came to Pasadena. On resigning the position in 1898 he returned to Baltimore, where he took a post-graduate course in Johns Hopkins University, and later studied bacteriology and microscopy in the University of Chicago. He is a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Maryland, also the Pasadena Medical Society, and maintains a warm interest in all organizations for the benefit of practitioners, as well as the various medical journals published in their interests.

Among the people of Pasadena a high position is occupied by Dr. Newcomb and his wife, the latter being a daughter of Samuel Stratton, one of the well-known pioneers of the city. While professional duties engross his attention to the exclusion of officeholding, they do not prevent him from keeping posted regarding politics and casting a straight Republican ticket at all elections. Movements for the benefit of

the city, including the Board of Trade, Young Men's Christian Association, and Americus Club, of which he is surgeon, number him among their members and adherents. Fraternally he is connected with the Foresters and Knights of Pythias, in the latter of which he is chancellor commander. The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Pasadena, with which he is identified, has the benefit of his generous contributions and practical sympathy, as, indeed, do other societies for the bettering of mankind and the promotion of the city's progress.

LOUIS SPADER. The Spader family originated in the ancient town of the same name in Holland. During an early period in American history, they identified themselves with the colonies, and have since been associated with the growth of our nation. The paternal grandfather of Louis Spader married a daughter of Jeremiah and Maria (Bergen) Vanderbilt, both of whom represented old and aristocratic families of New York. Vanderbilt avenue in Brooklyn was named in honor of Mr. Vanderbilt, who was one of the largest property owners in that vicinity. His grandson and namesake, Jeremiah Vanderbilt Spader, was born in Brooklyn, and in early life entered upon the lumbering business, in which he engaged during all of his active years. At this writing he is retired from business and makes his home on a ranch in California owned by his son, Louis. For his wife he chose Margaret Moore, who was born in New York City and is now living in California. Her father, Baltis Moore, a native of New York, and of Scotch and French ancestry, made tobacco manufacturing his principal occupation in life, and was connected with a leading firm in that line in New York. His wife was a member of the Gilbert family, of his home city.

In the family of which Louis Spader was third in order of birth there were six children, all but one of whom are still living. One of the sons, Vanderbilt, is an attorney in New York City, and another, Clinton, is engaged in the real-estate business in Brooklyn. The birth of Louis Spader occurred in Brooklyn June 28, 1858. His studies were conducted for some years in a private school, with a view to entering Columbia University, but, deciding that he preferred to embark in business at once, he opened a real-estate and brokerage office at No. 145 Broadway, New York. Shortly afterward he was united in marriage with Clara McNell, who died at the country home of her parents in Tenafly, N. J.

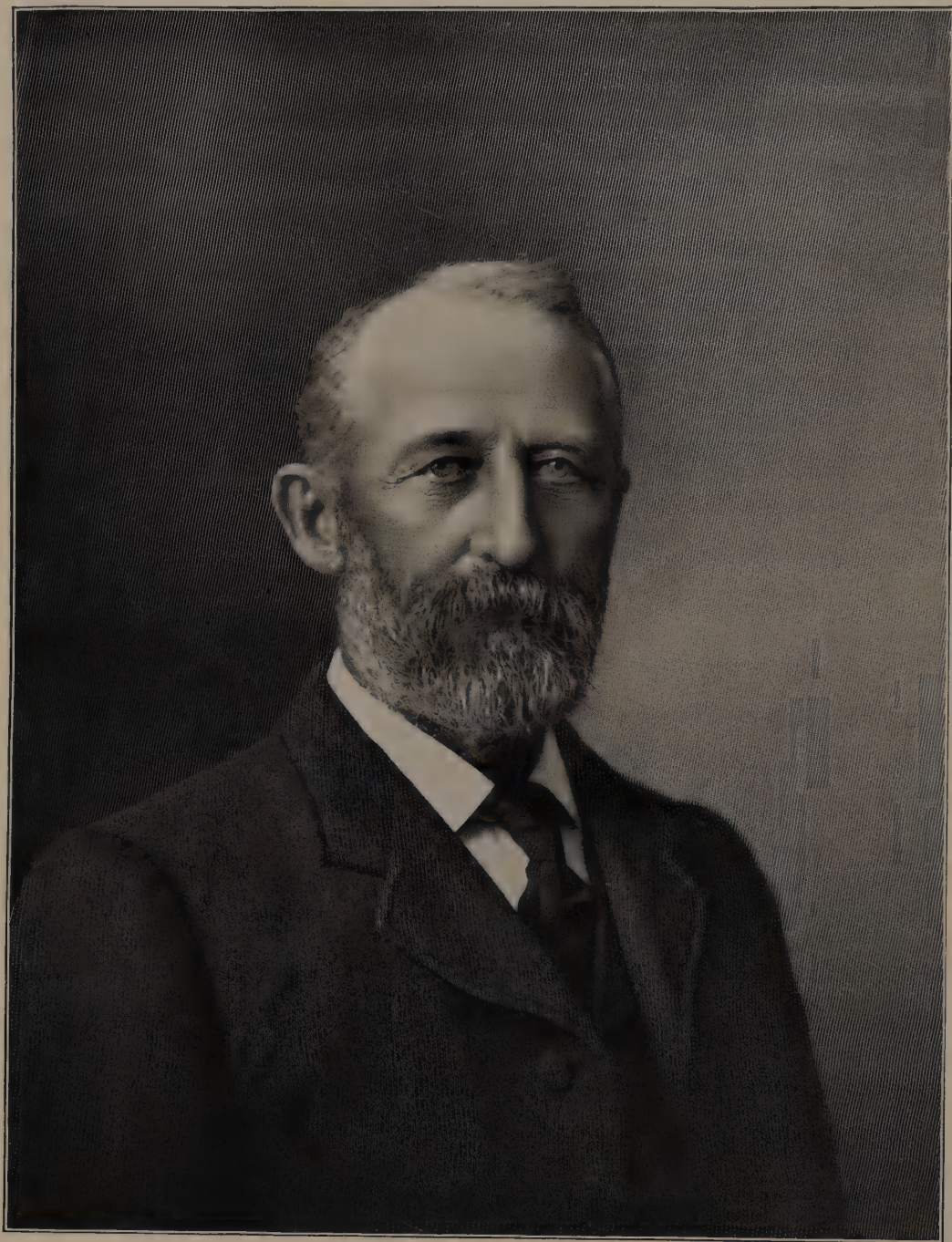
The immediate cause of Mr. Spader's removal to California was the failure of his wife's health, which he hoped might be benefited by the ideal climate of the Pacific coast. In 1889 he came to the Ojai valley, purchased land, developed water, and began active ranching pursuits. One

of his early acquired interests was as stockholder and director in the Ojai Valley Water Company, of which he served as secretary and vice-president at different times. The name of the corporation has since been changed to the San Antonio Water Company. The venture has proved to be successful. Under the company's ditch over two hundred acres of orchards are watered. For some years all went well with Mr. Spader. The seventy-five acres which he had planted principally in navel oranges produced a steady revenue, and the remainder of the four hundred acre ranch also gave increasing profits each year. However, through the dishonesty of his partner, he lost the entire investment; but, though personally he was a loser, through his judicious efforts the valley received a permanent impetus as an orange-growing section. He was one of the first to plant a large orange grove, and the oranges that he raised compared favorably with the choicest products of the Riverside and Redlands groves.

At this writing Mr. Spader owns a ranch of ninety-six acres one mile northeast of Nordhoff. Fifteen acres of the land are under oranges. On this property he has a pumping plant of six-horse power, which furnishes a steady flow of water and provides the requisite means of irrigation. The ranch is superintended by his father, Mr. Spader himself having made his home since December, 1900, in Santa Barbara, where he is a member of the firm of Wilson & Spader, real estate, insurance and loans, at No. 1035 State street. In politics he has from his youth been a believer in Republican principles and a supporter of its candidates, both for local and national offices. Mr. Spader was married a second time, his wife being Miss Henrietta Wheeler, who was born in Montclair, N. J., but was reared and educated in Montgomery, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Spader are members of the Episcopal Church of Santa Barbara.

W. R. SMITH. The hardware and agricultural implement enterprise of McAdams & Smith is one of the sound commercial undertakings of Lompoc. For a town of the size it could hardly be excelled as far as completeness of stock and extent of trade is concerned, for their store at the corner of Ocean avenue and First street has a large patronage, and is increasing its business every year. The management aim to sell all goods at a reasonable figure, and to maintain that integrity and courtesy without which no business is a success.

A native of England, Mr. Smith was born in Yorkshire in 1872, and received in his native land a common school education. When but fourteen years of age he came to America, and in 1886 to California, where he toured the state for a desirable location, finally locating in Lompoc which has since been his home. He here



James Mc Hadden

learned the trade of tinner with E. R. Tutt, and in 1898 opened a business in partnership with Mr. McAdams. This arrangement has since been amicably continued, both gentlemen thoroughly understanding their business, and being in touch with the general demand of the public for their goods. Mr. Smith is variously interested in the fraternal organizations in which Lompoc abounds, and is associated with the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 57, the Foresters of America, and the Woodmen of the World, of which he is a charter member. In politics he is a Republican.

Mrs. Smith was formerly Cyrene Shoults, daughter of J. W. Shoults, formerly of Lompoc, now of Los Angeles, Cal. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born three children: Marian, Clifford and Leslie Smith.

JAMES McFADDEN. Few of the residents of Santa Ana have been identified with its history for a longer period than has Mr. McFadden. Coming to the present site of the city as early as 1868, he purchased an interest in the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, an old Spanish grant, which he developed and improved and a portion of which still remains in his possession. In 1874 he established his residence permanently in the city, to whose growth and progress he has since been a constant contributor, and with whose history his own has been closely identified. During that same year of 1874, in connection with his brother Robert, he embarked in a general shipping business between San Francisco and Newport, and built a freight vessel, known as the Newport, which conveyed freight between the two places named. From the time of the incorporation of the Newport Wharf and Lumber Company, in which he materially assisted, he has continuously served as president of the same, and much of his time is given to a supervision of its interests.

In Delaware county, N. Y., Mr. McFadden was born September 4, 1833, a son of John and Effie (Lamont) McFadden, natives of the Isle of Butte, Scotland. In public schools and Delhi Academy he gained a fair education, and later he taught in his native county. During 1864 he came from New York City via Panama to California, and after a residence of several years in the northern part of the state, came to Santa Ana, as already stated. His sound judgment led him to identify himself with movements for the benefit of his locality, among these being the Santa Ana and Newport Railway, of which he was the promoter and incorporator. On the establishment of the company, he was chosen the first president, and continued in the office until the railroad was sold, during the latter part of 1898.

Not only in Santa Ana, but throughout all of Southern California, the name of James Mc-

Fadden is always mentioned with esteem. This is the result of a lifetime of earnest endeavor and unrelenting vigilance in every affair of business or private connection. As a public-spirited citizen he has promoted every vital interest of Orange county. Long before its separation from Los Angeles county, he had labored effectively for the best interests of Santa Ana and vicinity, and for years he advocated the creation of Orange county, a plan which, when realized, inaugurated an era of prosperity hitherto unequalled in Southern California.

HENRY LAING STAMBACH, M. D. One of the prominent and successful members of the medical profession in Santa Barbara is Henry Laing Stambach, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 11, 1857. His father, George G. Stambach, was born in Paxinos, Northumberland county, Pa., and eventually settled in Philadelphia, where he was one of the first hatters and furriers (1845) in the city, having his store at No. 710 North Second street, and from 1861 at No. 826 Arch street. After his death, in 1876, the business was conducted by his son, John A., who carried it on until his retirement. As the name indicated, the Stambach family came originally from Germany, the emigrating ancestor being Phillip von Stambach, from Alsace Lorraine, who settled on a large tract of land in Pennsylvania. He was a Lutheran, and in his zeal to promote the interests of his religion established the first Lutheran church in Northumberland county. The mother of Dr. Stambach was formerly Sarah French, who was born in Trenton, N. J., of English descent, and was left an orphan at an early age. She was the mother of ten children, seven of whom attained maturity, and her death occurred in Philadelphia in 1884. Of the children, John A. is living in Philadelphia; Mahlon D. served during the Civil war and is living in Louisville, Ky.; George died in Philadelphia; Dr. Anna M. graduated in medicine in 1857, and died in 1872, in Aiken, S. C.; Dr. Ida is practicing in Santa Barbara; and Carrie is now Mrs. Nixon, of Santa Barbara.

The education of Dr. Stambach was acquired in the public schools of Philadelphia, and in 1876 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Rufus Sargent, subsequently entering Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated March 10, 1879. He then spent a year in the hospital, and in 1880 went abroad for further study, pursuing a course at Göttingen, and also studying at Vienna for eighteen months. He traveled over Europe, familiarizing himself with the art, architecture and history of the old world, and gaining useful professional knowledge in the different centers of medical and surgical activity. In the fall of 1881 he again touched American shores, and at once engaged in practice in Philadelphia.

Coming to Santa Barbara in 1885, he located at No. 15 West Victoria street, and engaged in a general medical practice. He is among the foremost in homeopathic circles in the city, and is at present or has been in the past associated with all of the important organizations in the state and county. He is a member of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society, the Southern California Homeopathic Medical Society, of which he is ex-president and ex-secretary; the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Medical Society, and the International Hahnemann Association. Until his resignation he was a member and director of the Chamber of Commerce. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally is associated with the Woodmen of the World, of which organization he is medical examiner.

In Santa Barbara Dr. Stambach married Helen W. Knight, who was born in Reading, Mass., a daughter of Francis H. Knight, member of the firm of Goldthwait, Snow & Knight, of Boston. Mr. Knight came to Santa Barbara in 1879, and was engaged in the furniture business until his death in 1901. To Mr. and Mrs. Stambach has been born one child, Henry L., Jr.

WALTER OSCAR STEWART. If enterprise and industry count for aught, Mr. Stewart has before him an unusually bright prospect. Undismayed by a misfortune which deprived him of his available possessions, he is again pushing his way to the fore, and, as depot agent and postmaster at Somis, Ventura county, is faithfully discharging his duties to the public. He was born in Ventura county July 16, 1873, a son of Oscar A. and Fredericka (Seipp) Stewart, the former of whom was one of the first settlers of Ventura county, and is now a resident and rancher two miles south of Camarillo.

After finishing his education in the public schools, Mr. Stewart took possession of the agency at Somis in September of 1900, the station having been started just a year before. In connection with his other work he is learning to be a telegraph operator. A year ago Mr. Stewart built a store and stocked it well with general merchandise, his successful management of the same being brought to an abrupt ending by a disastrous conflagration, which burned about ten thousand dollars worth of possessions. He resumed business at Somis in March, 1901, Senator Bard having erected the building in which Mr. Stewart carries on his business. About a year ago Mr. Stewart was appointed postmaster, and his hands are therefore well filled with the discharge of his varied interests.

The marriage of Mr. Stewart and Mary Ann Sebastian, sister of John Sebastian, of Camarillo, occurred at Springville in 1896. Of this union there is one child, Reta Violet, who is now four years of age. The parents of Mr. Stewart were born respectively in Michigan and Ohio, and had

five children, all of whom are in Ventura county, Cal. Mr. Stewart is a Democrat, as are all the members of his father's family, and he is a member of the Native Sons of California.

HUGH WARRING. Well known among the ranchmen of Ventura county is Mr. Warring, who came to Buckhorn from Santa Clara county in 1869. In the latter county, near San José, he was born September 23, 1857, and is a son of Benjamin F. Warring. Coming to Ventura county with his parents when he was twelve years of age, he grew to manhood upon the Buckhorn ranch, and in 1881, starting out for himself, bought a tract of unimproved land near the home ranch. For a time he conducted a general farming business, but later turned his attention to the raising of oranges, lemons and olives, and to-day has one of the finest fruit orchards in the valley. Certainly due credit should be given him for having developed a raw piece of land into a thrifty fruit ranch. It has been said that he may be termed a public benefactor who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before. Measured by this standard, he has been a benefactor to the people of Ventura county and has proved himself a public-spirited citizen.

In 1890 Mr. Warring became interested in developing oil in Hopper cañon. He served as secretary of the Fortuna Oil Company, which drilled sixteen wells. At the present time he owns several hundred acres of land showing oil seepage. His oil interests include the position of president of the Hopper Cañon Oil Company, of which he was an organizer. He is among the largest stockholders in the Tapo Oil Company, which owns eight hundred acres of oil land, a portion of the Tapo ranch. In several other oil companies he is also a stockholder. Gold mining has received some attention from him, and he is a stockholder in the Yellow Bird gold mine in Arizona. The Fillmore Citrus Fruit Association numbers him among its stockholders. Since starting out in the world for himself, at the age of twenty-three, he has been successful in his varied undertakings.

The marriage of Mr. Warring, in 1881, united him with Miss Alice Conaway, daughter of Joshua A. Conaway. Four sons were born of this union, Edwin, Floyd, Alfred and Lester, to whom the death of Mrs. Warring, June 18, 1896, was an irreparable loss.

While Mr. Warring has numerous business activities, they do not prevent his participation in local affairs. Indeed, we find him prominent in measures for the benefit of the Republican party and for the general advancement of his community. For one term he served as justice of the peace at Buckhorn, and has also served for some years as a member of the school board. At times of elections he has been called upon to serve on





L. J. Legrand

the election board, and he has also more than once been connected with the Ventura county central committee.

BENJAMIN F. WARRING. The distinction of being the first white settler at Buckhorn, Ventura county, belongs to Mr. Warring, who arrived here from San José September 30, 1869. He was born in Tioga county, N. Y., March 9, 1829, and his parents, Hudson and Rebecca (Sherman) Warring, were also natives of that state. While he was still quite small his mother died and his father went away. He was then taken into the home of Mr. Slocum, a farmer, with whom he remained until he reached his majority. In 1851 he came, via the isthmus, to California, and at San José joined a sister, Mrs. Grinnell, who had gone there as a missionary in 1849. Near San José he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, where he remained for eighteen years, meantime raising grain and other farm products. Accompanied by his family, in 1869, he came to the Santa Clara valley, then Santa Barbara (now Ventura) county, and homesteaded his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which afterward became known as Buckhorn ranch. This name was given for the following reason: During the first few years of his residence in Ventura county he spent most of his time hunting deer and bear, which were very plentiful in the mountains. The bucks' horns he nailed to a board, which he placed over his gate. For miles around his place became known as the ranch with the bucks' horns, and this was shortened in time to the Buckhorn ranch. It was a resting place for the travelers and prospectors, who always found a hearty welcome there and plenty of provision for man and beast. When the railroad came through in 1887 a side track was built and a flag station established, which was known as Buckhorn. Later a postoffice was established here, so that finally, after having for many years traveled sixty miles for his mail, Mr. Warring is now able to get it at his own door.

During the first few years on his present place Mr. Warring's principal crops were hay, barley and wheat, but gradually he set out a family orchard, which to-day comprises forty acres, principally in apricots. A drying plant is operated in connection with the orchard. The water right, from Hopper cañon, which Mr. Warring developed himself, flows sixty miner's inches under four-inch pressure, furnishing plenty of water for the ranch. Indeed, the improvements are all first-class, and he has just reason to be proud of the place, as representing the result of his energy and perseverance. During the '80s he took up or leased land at Hopper cañon (formerly called Arroyo cañon) and put down about twelve oil wells, producing eight hundred bar-

rels per month. In 1899 he sold his interest to the Fortuna Oil Company, which he had organized. The Tapo Oil Company, of which he is a member, owns eight hundred acres of oil land on the Tapo ranch, where his son, I. Hudson Warring, is developing oil, having organized the Tapo Oil Company.

In San José, in 1854, Mr. Warring married Miss Missouri Easley, and afterward their family included five children: Isaac Hudson, of Santa Paula; Elihu, of Buckhorn; Walter, who resides with his parents; Mrs. Emma Wilson and Miss Lottie Warring, who are deceased. During the Civil war Mr. Warring was a member of a local cavalry company at San José. The Republican party has always received his firm allegiance, and for many years he served as school director. Both as ranchman and oil producer he has been successful, and among the residents of his community none is more highly respected than the owner of Buckhorn ranch.

LOUIS JOSEPH LEGRAND. California, whither turns instinctively the thought of the landscape gardener in America, as expressive of the endless possibilities of a nature loving calling, has reflected in its parks and driveways, its fragrance and riots of glorious color symphonies, the fulfilled ambitions of some of the most appreciative and intelligent master artists in the world. And in thus attributing much of the charm of this richly endowed state to the co-operation of the landscape gardener, it is but a step from generalities to personalities, for in singling out those who have attained to the greatest results in collaborating with nature one is forced to the admission that many are called but few chosen. One whose mind is most finely attuned to the harmonies of nature, and who has developed its latent resources and blended its utilities, is L. J. Legrand, superintendent of Calvary cemetery in Los Angeles, and chief instigator of the intricate and bewildering beauty of the city parks.

In his youth Mr. Legrand received every advantage calculated to inspire his best efforts. He comes from Belgium, a country which numbers among its chief charms prolific horticultural and floricultural resources. A native of the Province of Liege, near the city of that name in western Belgium, he was born June 21, 1853, a son of Francois and Rosalie (Hermann) Legrand, natives of the same province. The father was a farmer by occupation and served with distinction in the Belgium army, but he is now dead, as is also his wife. Their nine children are, with the exception of L. J., living in their native land. After completing his education in the public schools of Liege, Mr. Legrand attended the Horticultural College in Vilvorde, north of Brussels, for two years, and then entered the horticultural department of

the University of Ghent, where he took a full course and was graduated in 1874. For the following eight years he engaged in business in Ghent, and during that time propagated principally species of ferns and palms, but was also interested in house plants and in fibrous root plants. Only those who have visited in their travels the markets of that picturesque city of Ghent, and have seen the wealth of blooms possible of production in the wonderfully rich soil, are capable of appreciating what a Mecca for the florist would be this particular part of Belgium. And thus it happened that Mr. Legrand built up a large business of more than local importance, for he eventually shipped to all parts of the world on a wholesale scale, and in the interest of his increasing trade made annual trips to England, Holland, France, Germany and Switzerland.

Placed thus in touch with the most intelligent and exacting trade in the world, Mr. Legrand decided to test the possibilities of a newer but nevertheless resourceful country, and upon landing in America in 1884, chose California on account of its climate and natural advantages. For the first three months in Los Angeles he engaged in business with Stengel, and afterwards took up landscape gardening, and the following year, 1885, was made superintendent of the Los Angeles parks. Almost immediately he began the work of improving the general aspect of the city, and laid out the Sixth street and Plaza parks, and later the Eastlake Park of fifty-two acres and the Westlake Park of thirty-five acres. A still later undertaking was the arrangement of Elysian and Prospect parks, and his labors in this capacity extended for the time being over a period of six years. After resigning from the city service he was installed as chief landscape gardener of the Whittier Reform School, for which he accomplished most satisfactory results, and at the end of two years returned to Los Angeles, where, owing to the death of Mr. Tomlinson in 1893, he was reappointed superintendent for one term. He accomplished the landscape work of Hollenbeck and Echo parks, and the first year planted forty thousand trees in Elysian Park. The planting of these trees, many of which were on the hills, caused a great deal of criticism to emanate from the columns of the conservative press, which predicted all kinds of disaster, even prophesying that Mr. Legrand would have to carry ground up to the top of the hills to make the trees grow. The grounds, which to-day appear like a forest, and cast a grateful and alluring shade from the swaying branches of trees whose doom was foretold by the press, plainly establish the fact that the planter, and not his critics, understood what he was about. After the expiration of his term Mr. Legrand stepped out of his position to accommodate the candi-

date of the incoming party, which differed from him politically. He then went about laying out some of the most attractive places in the city, and at present he is engaged in the arrangement of the grounds of Lyman Stewart, on the corner of Lucas and Twenty-sixth streets, a fine place covering five acres.* He also laid out the Hollenbeck home grounds, the Childs grounds, on Adams and Arlington streets, and others worthy of note.

In the meantime, about five years ago, Mr. Legrand was made superintendent of Calvary cemetery, which has developed under his skill into one of the ideal cities of the dead, and which contains one hundred and forty-four acres of land. About one-fourth of the property is fenced and improved, and it is continually assuming a more finished aspect. In this, as in his other undertakings, Mr. Legrand has earned the keen appreciation of the thousands who have benefited by his plans for the redemption of the city, and in his steadfast approach towards the best of his calling has disarmed the hostile criticism of the less confident. As in all undertakings of actual worth and oftentimes surprising and unusual advancement, the element of competition and rivalry plays an important part, but, unlike Mr. Legrand, all are not content to abide the decision, awaiting the maturity of their plans. In this he has shown the culture and tact to be expected from a member of one of the finest and oldest Flemish families, and whose advancement has extended into many fields beloved of the student and remote from his immediate occupation.

June 1, 1876, while living in Ghent, Mr. Legrand married Caroline Wallem, a native of Ghent, and daughter of Charles Wallem, an artist painter whose work brought him more than local renown, and who was celebrated all over the continent. Her paternal grandfather was a native of Belgium and a merchant during his active life, while his wife was born in the same province. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Legrand: Henry, a resident of Los Angeles; Fernand, assistant superintendent under his father; Martha, educated at the Convent of the Visitation at Ghent; and Paul, living with his parents. In his work Mr. Legrand has found an able and appreciative assistant in his cultured wife, who has the instincts of the artist, the hospitality of the Belgian born, and the womanliness which wins and retains many friends.

MADISON THORNBURGH, to whom is due the distinction of being the first real-estate man, the first insurance agent, the first justice of the peace, and the first notary public of Santa Maria, has been connected with the town of his adoption to an extent which renders those who came after him his debtors and sincere apprecia-

tors of his work in behalf of progress and enterprise. Of sturdy Quaker stock, he was born at Hagerstown, Wayne county, Ind., in 1835, a son of John Thornburgh, a native of Newmarket, Jefferson county, Tenn., where he was born in 1809. The mother, Elizabeth (Hunt) Thornburgh, was born in Gifford county, N. C., and died in Indiana many years ago. The paternal grandfather, Henry, who was of German descent, was born in North Carolina in 1773, and in 1824 migrated to Indiana, where he bought a large tract of government land and farmed during the remainder of his life. He was a devout Quaker, and invariably sat at the head of the early day meetings at Richmond, Ind. John Thornburgh was known as "John the Saddler," a nickname which resulted from his occupation. He removed with his family to Iowa in 1874, and built the Redfield woolen mills, in Dallas county, Iowa, and in 1870 came to Ventura county, Cal., and lived at Rincon Point for a year. He then took up land where is now the site of Santa Maria, but which was at first called Central City, the present name being substituted by a committee of citizens called together for the purpose by Mr. Thornburgh, in 1883. This early pioneer died in the midst of his successes in December of 1895, having played well his part in the east as well as the west, and having been successful as a farmer and merchant, which latter occupation he engaged in for a few years during the '70s. In his family were eight children, three of whom are still living, Madison being the second child. The others are: Sophia B., who is the wife of S. B. Jones, of Santa Maria; and Jesse, a courageous soldier during the Civil war, and at present a resident of Santa Maria.

While the store of the elder Thornburgh was doing a flourishing business during the '70s, his son, Madison, was a trusted clerk, and rapidly rose to a knowledge of every detail of the business. He later branched out on his own responsibility, and became interested in insurance, real estate, and in holding the various political offices for which he has showed such an especial fitness. Scarce an enterprise which has arisen with the influx of population but has received the benefit of his support and the advantage of his financial and executive ability, one of his most conspicuous undertakings being the organization of the school district, he himself being clerk of the board for eight years. He has ever since taken an active interest in educational matters. He was one of the committee that helped bring the sugar refinery to Santa Maria, the value of which has been repeatedly demonstrated to the satisfaction of the most casual observer.

In his allegiance to the Republican party Mr. Thornburgh follows the example of his forefathers, not one of whom ever voted the Democratic ticket. He has served as justice of the peace and notary public, and has been postmas-

ter of Santa Maria since May of 1898. Out of a little hole in the wall he has evolved a service of dignified proportions, and has a fine office in which the postal affairs are conducted. As evidence of his success Mr. Thornburgh has come into the possession of a large amount of real estate, and in connection therewith is the interesting fact that, when in the real-estate business, he was instrumental in defeating the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad regarding the reservation between Ventura and San Francisco, and restored to the people every alternate section between these points. He has seen every building put up in this town, and feels a natural pride in being to such an extent a participator in its present prosperity. In addition to his town property he owns two thousand acres in the county.

Mr. Thornburgh has been thrice married, the present Mrs. Thornburgh having been, before her marriage, Victoria Woodward of Santa Maria, daughter of Prof. Charles Woodward, who built and for twenty years maintained the Salem College organ. To Mr. and Mrs. Thornburgh has been born one daughter, Ruth, who is now eight years old. By a former marriage to Mary Laubach, of Iowa, there is one son, Frank, who, until a short time ago, was deputy postmaster under his father. Fraternally a Mason, Mr. Thornburgh is the veteran of his order in this state, and is now a charter member of Hesperion Lodge, No. 264, of Santa Maria. While justice of the peace at Santa Maria, the jurisdiction of Mr. Thornburgh extended over an area greater than the state of Rhode Island.

J. J. STREETS, D. V. S. The necessities, disposition and unquestioned nobility of that wonderful friend of man, the horse, is by no one better understood and appreciated than by Dr. Streets, the capable and popular veterinary surgeon of Ventura. So intimate has been his association with these almost human helpmates, and so profound his research in connection therewith, that he is regarded as one of the best authorities in Southern California, and as such is a member of the veterinary board of California, to which he was appointed by Governor Gage in 1899. Quite in keeping with his standing in the community, he has the finest and largest livery stable in the town, in connection with which is maintained a veterinary hospital with modern equipment, where the physical ills of the modern Pegasus are conscientiously and skillfully treated. The livery business is conducted under the firm name of Streets & Foltz, and the large patronage is proof of its reliable business tactics.

To the conduct of his business Mr. Streets brings a most thorough preparation, having in his youth been favored with fortunate educational training. A native of Crete, Will county, Ill., he was born September 9, 1863, a son of

John W. Streets, who was born in Delaware. The father went to Will county, Ill., when a young man, eventually settling at Woodstock, McHenry county, where he engaged in educational work. He finally returned to Will county, where he died. The mother, formerly Martha J. Williamson, was a native of Crete, Ill., and a daughter of John Williamson, a pioneer of Will county when Chicago was a trading post. He was a native of the north of Ireland, and of Scotch descent. His wife, Lucinda Williamson, was born in New England. The parents were farmers during the greater part of their lives, and were pioneers and prominent citizens of Crete, Ill. The mother, who died in Woodstock, had two children, the other son being Frank, who is now a merchant at Woodstock, Ill.

While being reared in Will county, Ill., Dr. Streets studied at the public schools at Naperville, and eventually was graduated with high honors from the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, in 1887, having taken the three years' course. He was valedictorian of his class, and was appointed house surgeon during his third year. Subsequently he entered the American Veterinary College, in New York City, and upon his graduation in 1888, received the degree of D. V. S. He later engaged in practice in Aurora, Kane county, Ill., and in 1891 located in Ventura, Cal., which has since been the scene of his activity, and the beginning of his excellent work as the only graduate veterinary of the town.

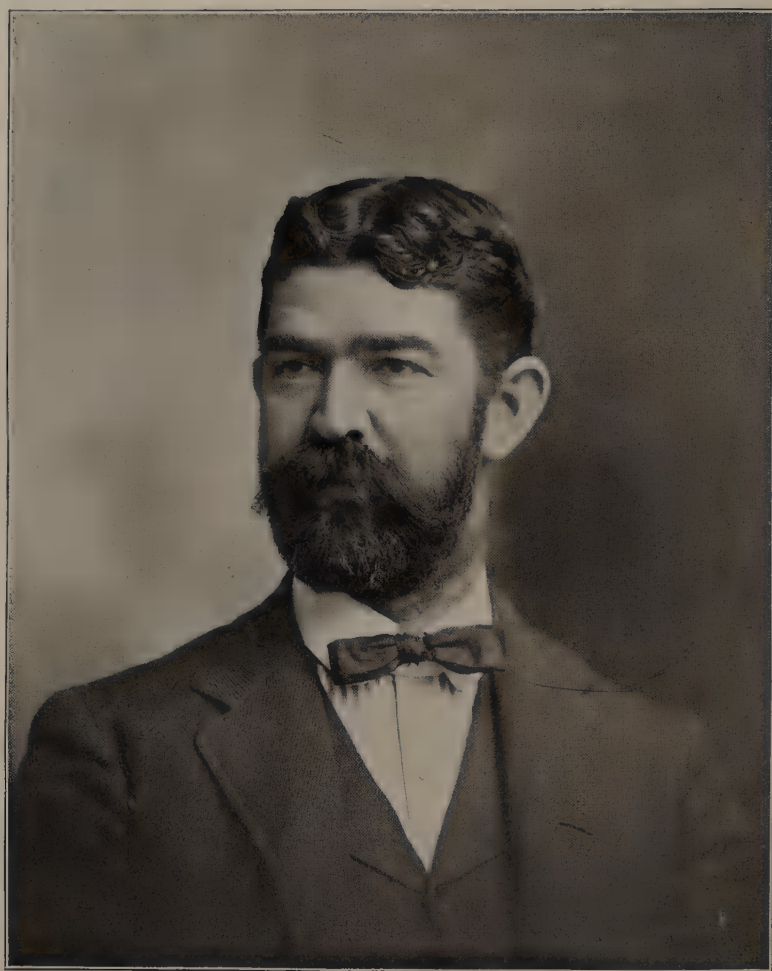
After coming to Southern California Dr. Streets married Alice C. Drucker, a native of San Francisco, and a member of the association called the Native Daughters of the Golden West. Of this union there is one daughter and one son, Margaret and James. Dr. Streets is a member of the Fraternal Aid and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is past officer of the encampment, and past officer and scribe of the canton. He is prominent in the affairs of the town, and his many admirable claims as a public-spirited citizen are fully appreciated by the community of which he is so valuable an acquisition. As a Republican, he has been active in local and county affairs, and is an ex-member of the county central committee. He is a member of the State Veterinary Association and has been stock inspector of Ventura county ever since his location in the county.

EDWARD M. WAGNER, who is a large land owner and harness and saddle manufacturer of Ventura, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., October 19, 1851. His father, William, was born in Trier, Alsace-Lorraine, and immigrated to America in 1846, settling in Milwaukee, Wis., where he engaged in the mercantile business. He eventually removed to Oshkosh, Wis., where he became prominent in the affairs

of the town, and built the first opera house there. This structure became the victim of a disastrous conflagration, as did its successor, but the third building remained a successful monument to the enterprise and good management of its owner. He conducted a general merchandise business, and continued the same until the breaking out of the Civil war. As captain of Company B, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, he served his country throughout the war, in the army of the west, and was honorably discharged after the expiration of his term of service. He continued his interests in Wisconsin for a time, and January 4, 1875, located in Ventura, Cal., and managed the Palace and other hotels until his appointment as a government officer in the mint at San Francisco. At the expiration of six years he resigned this position and retired to Ventura, where he died in 1898, at the age of eighty-two years. He was prominent in fraternal circles, and was a member of the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was also associated with the Grand Army of the Republic. In his young manhood he married Anna Gansen, who was born in Germany, and died in Ventura at the age of sixty-seven years. The Gansen family came from Holland, and were political refugees to Germany, on account of which the name was changed from Jansen to Gansen. There were eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wagner: John B., who has been deputy auditor of Ventura county for about sixteen years; E. M., who is living at Ventura; A. J., who is a resident of Stockton, Cal.; Mrs. Emma Benchley, who is living at Fullerton, Cal.; Julius K., who is in San Francisco; Mrs. Annie Cross, of Salem, Ore.; William, Jr., who is a resident of Ventura; and Ernest, who is a miner in the Klondike.

The education of Edward M. Wagner was acquired in the Oshkosh public schools and Oshkosh Academy, and in 1874 he came to Ventura with his father. For many years he was associated with his brother, A. J., in the management of the Palace Hotel, and his interest was eventually disposed of to his brother, after which he engaged in the ranching business. At present he is the owner of one hundred and ninety acres of land, all tillable, a portion of which is irrigated, and which is rented out in tracts. The management of this property and also that of Mrs. M. C. Solari, of over two thousand acres, is a large responsibility and consumes considerable of Mr. Wagner's time. In 1887 he engaged in the manufacture of harness and saddles, and has a well-equipped store on Main street. In business circles he is regarded as one of the substantial men of the town, and his success has been entirely the result of application and the practice of the highest financial ethics.

Mrs. Wagner was formerly Elvira Solari, who was born in Ventura and educated at Santa



J. R. Hollison

Clara College. She is the oldest daughter of Augustus Solari, and is the mother of one son, Orestes Edward. In political circles Mr. Wagner is well and favorably known, and as a stanch Democrat has served on the county central committee. He is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, is one of the Sons of Veterans, and is a member of the Board of Trade. With his family, he attends the Mission Church.

JAMES R. ATCHISON. The association of Mr. Atchison with the Los Angeles Electric Railway Company dates from December 1, 1898, when he accepted a position as chief engineer of their plant and he still continues in the same capacity, although the title has since been changed to that of superintendent of power plants. For use in the city plant there are now two engines of fifteen hundred horse power; one of one thousand; one of six hundred and one of three hundred; while the capacity of the three engines in the Pasadena plant is respectively six hundred, four hundred and fifty and two hundred and fifty. In addition to this the company owns another plant on Mount Lowe, which is utilized in operating Mount Lowe Railway.

Mr. Atchison was born in Lebanon, St. Clair county, Ill., June 14, 1861, the second of three sons comprising the family of James and Anna (Johnston) Atchison. His father, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was a native of Pennsylvania and early removed to Illinois, where he followed the millwright's trade. A strong abolitionist, he was stanch in his support of the Union and during the war was in the government employ, but died before peace was declared. In 1868 the widowed mother, accompanied by her three sons, came to California, first settling in San Francisco and from there removing to Bangor, Butte county, where she still makes her home. Her oldest son, Thomas, is employed in the police department of San Francisco, while the youngest, John B., is in the United States mail service.

When a boy of seven years, James R. Atchison accompanied his mother across the plains, via the railroad, to California, where he attended school two years. From that time until he was sixteen he lived in Bangor. On his return to San Francisco, he was apprenticed to the machinist's trade, remaining in the Pacific iron works for four years. His first employment, after completing the trade, was at Battle Mountain, Nev., where he was engineer at the mills for nine months. Returning to San Francisco, he was employed in the Phoenix shop as a machinist, and later worked in other shops, including those of the Southern Pacific Railroad. In November, 1885, he came to Southern California, but did not remain at that time, going on

to Arizona, where he was engineer in the Silver King mine. His next position was as superintendent of a twenty-stamp mill in Sonora, Mexico, where he remained seventeen months. On account of an accident which prevented him from using his hand, he resigned the position and went to Tucson, Ariz., but it was some time before he was in a condition to resume work. Returning to Los Angeles about 1888, he was employed in the Southern Pacific shops, later in the Baker iron works, afterward in the Foshir iron works and then was given charge of the engine room of the Los Angeles Electric Company. A later position was that of chief engineer of the Ice and Cold storage Company of Los Angeles, where he remained a year, meantime thoroughly renovating and remodeling the plant. On resigning that place he became superintendent of the power plants of the electric railroad, which responsible position he has since filled with the utmost efficiency.

Since settling in Los Angeles Mr. Atchison has married, his wife being Louise M. Marshall, daughter of Scotch parents who became pioneers of Eldorado, Cal., where she was born. The fraternal associations of Mr. Atchison include membership in Pentalpha Lodge, F. & A. M., in which he was made a Mason; the Independent Order of Foresters; Knights and Ladies of Security, and Los Angeles Lodge No. 135, I. O. O. F., his connection with the Odd Fellows dating from his residence in San Francisco. He is a member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers. Though not an office holder nor a leader in politics, he is a pronounced Republican, and always gives his support to that party's principles. In keeping with his ideals of citizenship, he interests himself in movements for the benefit of Los Angeles, particularly, as may be supposed, in such plans as indicate the attainment of transportation facilities superior to those enjoyed by any city of like size in the United States.

ROBERT A. TODD. Prominent among the young men who wield an increasing and important influence in the public affairs of Los Angeles stands Robert A. Todd, member of the common council from the eighth ward. Mr. Todd is a Californian by birth, and was born in San Bernardino March 5, 1870. His father, Asa, who was born in the vicinity of Lexington, Ky., accompanied his family to Missouri in childhood and settled upon a large farm, where later horses and cattle were raised in large numbers. In 1853 he crossed the plains on mule-back, traveling alone almost the entire distance and following the northern route. Arriving in the west, he began to work in mines, and soon had gained a fortune in placer mining, but lost it in quartz mining. As a wheelwright in the employ of Gen. Phineas Banning, he came to Southern

California, working first in Wilmington and then in Los Angeles. For many years, however, contracting and building have engrossed his attention, and, although now sixty-nine years of age, his activities have not lessened nor his vitality become impaired. Of his marriage to Mary Rhine were born three sons, namely: Robert Asa and Earl B., both of Los Angeles; and Willard, who is now in the Kern river oil district.

Near the famous natural bridge which has given name to one of Virginia's villages in Rockingham county, Mrs. Todd was born and reared. Her father, Isaac N. Rhine, also of Virginian birth and of German descent, became a pioneer farmer of Missouri, and about 1866 came to California overland, with ox and mule team, and accompanied by his family. The trip was made via Salt Lake to Lytle creek and thence to San Bernardino, where Mr. Rhine took up farm pursuits. At the time of his arrival he was offered, for a dollar an acre, five hundred acres in Los Angeles, out from Main and Twelfth streets, but refused, owing to the absence of water; instead, he purchased land at Downey, where an abundance of water could be secured, and there he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, at seventy-two years.

From the age of two years Robert A. Todd was reared in Los Angeles, where he attended the grammar and high schools and was graduated from Woodbury's Business College. While still a boy he became interested in journalistic work, and for a time was employed on the old *Los Angeles Tribune*, later being connected with other local papers, and then for three years was editor of the *Tucson Star*, at Tucson, Ariz., during the governorship of L. C. Hughes. On returning to Los Angeles, he became city hall reporter for the *Evening Express*, continuing as such until his selection by Mayor Snyder as his private secretary, shortly after his election as chief executive in December, 1896. During the entire first administration of Mr. Snyder, the responsible position of private secretary was held by Mr. Todd. In 1898 the Democratic party nominated him for councilman from the eighth ward and he was honored with the largest majority ever received by any candidate in the ward. Two years later he was re-elected by an increased majority. In spite of the fact that the council is strongly Republican, he has received due recognition, and during his first term was one of the members of the committee on public works. During his residence in Arizona he was also active in Democratic matters, and for a time was a member of the Pima county executive committee, besides serving as a delegate to county conventions and secretary of the territorial convention. These various positions, together with his close study of matters political, have given him an insight into public affairs not

always possessed by men many years his senior. Every phase of politics has received attention from him, and all those problems which contribute to the prosperity or retard the progress of a nation have been thoroughly studied by him. Under these circumstances, there is little doubt that the future holds many positions of trust and responsibility for him, and it may be safely predicted that his name will become in time a power in his party throughout the state.

In Los Angeles Mr. Todd married Miss Minnie Reinert, whose parents, Edward and Margaret Reinert, were early settlers of this city. His fraternal connections include membership in Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M., and Ramona Parlor No. 109, Native Sons of the Golden West, of which he is past president.

HARRY C. ALLEN. The fact that he has been a resident of Pasadena since 1887 has brought to Mr. Allen a thorough knowledge of the progress of this city during the most important period of its history, while his constant interest in horticulture has given him a richness of experience in the industry which has made Southern California famous throughout the world. During the years of his identification with the city he has improved the beautiful suburban place, Allendale, consisting of thirty-two acres, where, among the restful live oak trees, can be seen the possibilities of this favored clime. Mr. Allen has proven the success of orange growing and as well every variety of citrus and deciduous fruits.

The Allens were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, where William H. Allen, a resident of New Bedford, was interested in the whaling industry. From that state William H., Jr., after having graduated from Harvard College, removed to Illinois, and settled at Grafton, Jersey county. During later years he became one of Grafton's leading men. His splendid educational equipment, combined with fine native gifts and fostered by travel and self-culture, fitted him to be a leader among men, and in recognition of his many exceptional qualities the voters of his district elected him a member of the Illinois state senate, where his services were of such an order as to give him a distinguished place among the able men of that body. For thirty years he engaged in the banking business at Grafton, also for a time served as judge, maintained important manufacturing interests, and, all in all, was perhaps the leading citizen and business man of the town. The last seven years of his useful life were passed in Pasadena, Cal., where he died in 1898, aged eighty-four years. When a young man he married Maria M. Mason, who was born in Edwardsville, Ill., and who survived him only four years, dying in Pasadena in 1902, at the age of eighty. Her father, James Mason, was at the time of his

death territorial land commissioner of Illinois.

In the family of William H. Allen, Jr., there are six children, three of whom reside in California, one son, W. H. (the third to bear that name), being president of the Title Insurance and Trust Company in Los Angeles. The fourth among the children was H. C. Allen, who was born in Grafton, Ill., July 31, 1850. His education was received in public schools and Christian Brothers College. For a time he was connected with the Grafton Manufacturing Company and also aided his father in the management of his banking affairs, but in 1882 left home and went to the south, looking for a suitable location. After several years spent in the southern states, he drifted gradually toward the far west, and in 1887 settled in Pasadena, where he has since made his home. By his marriage to Miss Harriet McCord, of Chicago, he has three children: Elsie, Clifford and Averic.

BENJAMIN S. VIRDEN. The expectations of Mr. Virden upon first coming to Oxnard and starting the pioneer drug business of the place have been more than realized, and to such an extent has his business advanced that he moved into a fine brick store, 25x65 feet in dimensions. The appointments of this new structure are in every way worthy of the enterprise and progressiveness of the owner, and the manifold wants of those who patronize the store will be readily met in the future as they have been in the past.

A native of Jackson, Miss., Mr. Virden was born March 7, 1866, and when a child was taken to Delaware, where he grew to manhood and received his education in the public schools. Later he returned to his old home, and afterwards spent many years in the south. He came to California in 1889, and engaged in the drug business at Santa Paula, and has since then lived in Ventura county. For six years he was in the drug business at Saticoy, and from there removed to Oxnard in 1899. He has among his other possessions one of the prettiest homes in the town, which was erected by himself with an eye for the artistic, comfortable and hospitable.

In all matters pertaining to the general welfare Mr. Virden is foremost, and his assistance may be relied on to further any wise and promotive cause. He was married at Ventura in 1892, to Josephine Kelly, who has proved a helpmate indeed and of valuable assistance in formulating and carrying out his plans to a successful issue. Three children have blessed this union: Hazel Courtney, Ruth Maria and Benjamin, Jr. In national politics Mr. Virden is a Democrat, and in religious matters is affiliated with the Episcopal Church. Identified with the Masonic order, he was made a Mason in Hueneme Lodge, also belongs to Ventura Chapter No. 50, and Ventura Commandery No. 18.

CAPT. WILLIAM G. WATERS, the president, manager and largest stockholder in the San Miguel Island Company, comes from a prominent family of English descent, who have been represented in America since the beginning of the eighteenth century. The paternal great-grandfather, Jonathan, came from Sutton, and the grandfather, Cornelius Waters, was born in 1749, and married Sybil Gardner, daughter of Isaac Gardner, of Brooklyn, Mass. He was a clergyman in the Congregational Church. The next in succession; George Washington Waters, father of Capt. W. G., was born in Ashby, Mass., July 4, 1798, and engaged in a manufacturing business in Gorham, Me., until his retirement from active business life. During the years of his activity, in Massachusetts, he raised a company of militia of which he was captain, and afterwards he was elected colonel. His latter days were spent in well-earned leisure on the Pacific coast, and his death occurred in San Francisco December 14, 1885. He married Sarah Forbes, who was born in Greenfield, Mass., May 30, 1798, and died in Newton, Mass. She was the mother of twelve children, six of whom attained maturity, and three are now living, Capt. W. G. Waters being the only one in the west. One son, John, was in the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts during the Civil war, and is now a resident of Braintree, Mass.

The youth of Captain Waters was spent in Gorham, Me., where he was born August 14, 1838. At a very early age he evinced forceful and independent traits of character, and when but fourteen started out alone to earn his own living in the busy marts of the world. As a preliminary he engaged as a clerk in Boston, Mass., devoting to studious application whatever scant leisure came his way of evenings, and for many years he continually added to the nucleus of an education thus acquired. His clerkship ended, he entered the Lawrence locomotive works as an apprenticed machinist, but after learning the trade, his health being impaired, he engaged in the provision business at Clinton, Mass. In 1861, at the first tap of the drum, he enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Massachusetts, under Col. Charles Devens, and participated in the battles of Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861; Second Bull Run, Fair Oaks, Antietam, Harper's Ferry, the two battles of Fredericksburg, and numerous other important engagements. In 1862 he was commissioned first lieutenant, and was honorably discharged in the fall of 1863, on account of physical disability, brought on by exposure and the vicissitudes of war. The ravages wrought by the strife were deep seated, and it was not until 1876 that he regained his normal splendid health. After the return of peace he was elected captain of his regiment, and commissioned by Governor Andrews of Massachusetts.

In spite of his uncertain health Captain Waters entered the employ of the Whipple File Manufacturing Company, at Ballardvale, Essex county, Mass., as master mechanic, and was afterwards with the Montauk iron and steel works, at Mott Haven, N. Y. He then became identified with the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, of which his brother Edwin was half owner, and for several years was in charge of the press department. In 1877 he was solicited by Mr. Simonton to become superintendent of the *Morning Call*, of San Francisco, and in this capacity put in the first Rapid Perfection press on the coast, and was paid the highest salary of any machinist and newspaper man in California. The erection of the press was begun in the fall of 1877, and it was in working order March 7, 1878, after which Captain Waters continued the superintendency until his wife's failing health necessitated his removal to Santa Barbara, in the fall of 1887. He here bought an interest in the San Miguel Island and engaged in the stock business, organizing and incorporating the San Miguel Island Company, of which he has since been manager, president and chief stockholder. The company has made many improvements on this island, having built a road, a residence five hundred feet above the sea level, also barns, sheds, and a wool house. There are thirteen thousand acres in the island, and fine merino sheep and full blooded Jersey cattle are raised.

Captain Waters married Minnie Richardson Scott, a native of Waban, Mass., and who came to San Francisco in 1861, her death occurring in Santa Barbara January 17, 1890. Captain Waters is a Republican in political affiliation, and is prominent in Masonic circles, having joined that organization in 1864 in Massachusetts, where he was a member of the Meridian Lodge. He is now associated with the Santa Barbara Lodge No. 192, and has been raised to the Royal Arch Masons of San Francisco, and Golden Gate Commandery No. 16. He is a member of the Jonathan Club of San Francisco. Personally he is a typical Massachusetts man who is also a representative Californian, embodying the fine and imposing physique, inspiring health, and strong mentality of the most favored sons of the state of the Pilgrim Fathers.

WARREN LACY WATERS. In the estimation of Mr. Waters the possibilities of the Montecito district offer a strong inducement to all who appreciate the wonderful beauty of nature here unfolded, and who desire a soil which, for undeveloped fertility, has no superior in the state. His own home is a delightful spot in which to live and work out one's expectations, overlooking the sea with its changeful moods, and in view of the Channel Islands. There is plenty of water for irrigation, a fine house offers a comfortable home, and all modern improve-

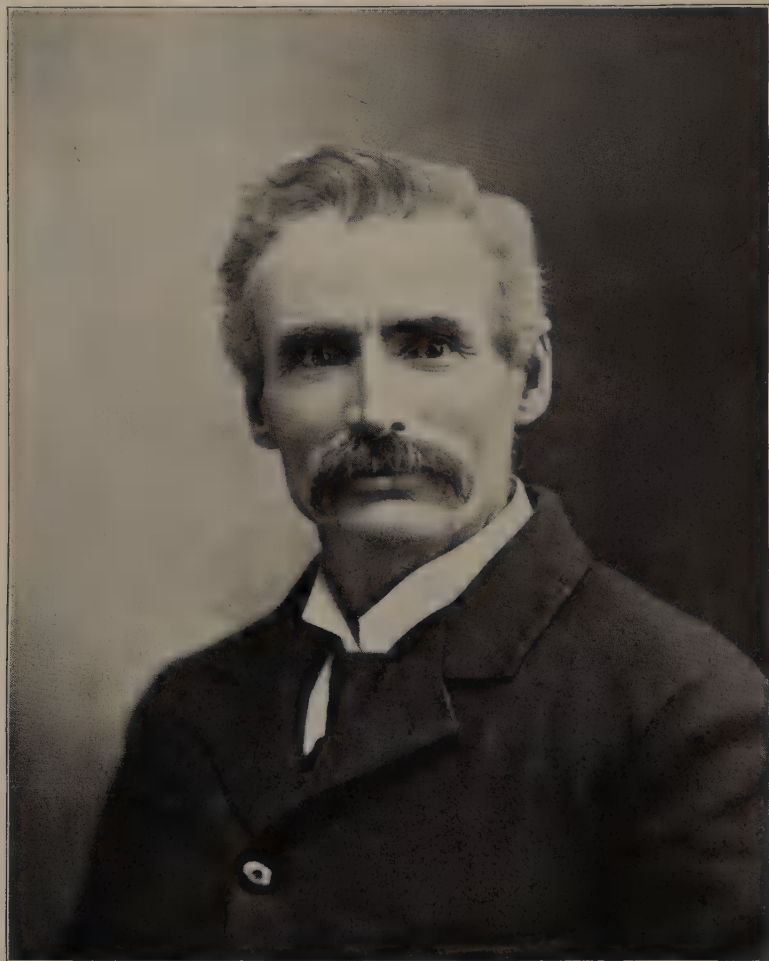
ments have been instituted for the carrying on of general farming, and in particular lemon growing. The owner of this ranch came here in 1891, and has since bent his efforts to perfect and improve his land, and he hopes in the future to profit by the workings of nature.

An easterner by birth and training, Mr. Waters was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1853, a son of E. W. and A. C. Waters. On the paternal side the family have long been identified with Connecticut, and many of the happenings of historical moment in the early days of the state bear the impress of their achievements. In the dark days of the Revolutionary war there was one Benjamin Waters, who came from Connecticut, and distinguished himself while defending the cause of the oppressed colonists. W. Lacy Waters was educated at Hartford, Conn., and at the National Deaf Mute College, Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1873. He then went to New York City and engaged in various occupations until 1891, when he came to Southern California and bought where he now lives in sight of the ocean.

Through his marriage to Annie Trumbull Isham, May 19, 1891, Mr. Waters became associated with the old Trumbull family of Connecticut, the greatest glory and pride of which was Jonathan Trumbull, at one time governor of Connecticut, and secretary to George Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Waters have no children, but their home is a pleasant one, and they are among the respected and enterprising people of their neighborhood.

THOMAS WEALES. This old settler of Santa Barbara was born in London, England, July 3, 1848, and is a son of Thomas and Alice (Toby) Weales, also natives of London, and members of old families there. In 1850 the family came to America and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where the father followed the painter's trade during his remaining active years. At the time of his death he was seventy-five, while his wife was forty-eight when she died. Their only child, Thomas, was reared in Brooklyn and learned the trade of a baker and confectioner, which he followed there for a time. Not meeting with the hoped-for success, in 1870 he came to California, where he believed, under better conditions, he would gain the prosperity he desired. After a year in San Francisco, he came to Santa Barbara in 1871. At once he opened a bakery and confectionery store on State street, and for twenty-five years he was proprietor of the California bakery, at No. 636 State street, being much of that time a partner in the firm of Earley & Weales. At the time he sold out, he was the oldest business man, in one line of business, in the entire city.

The enterprise with which Mr. Weales is now connected, as a member of the firm of Mahon &



B. L. Bailey

Weales, is a brick manufacturing business devoted partly to the manufacture of pressed brick and the plant is the largest in Santa Barbara. In return for their energy and wise judgment, the proprietors have gained a prosperity that is truly deserved. While devoting himself to private business affairs, Mr. Weales has not overlooked the needs of his home town, but has always been a friend of local institutions and a believer in a wise and constant system of improvements. Politically he is a staunch Republican. After coming to Santa Barbara he was made a Mason in Lodge No. 192. His marriage took place in San Francisco and united him with Miss Alice Heath, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., of English parentage, and is a member of an old family in England.

B. L. BALSLEY. As a practical architect and builder Mr. Balsley has been associated with the growth and development of Santa Monica since 1896 and meantime has superintended the construction of various public buildings and private residences. Mr. Balsley is a descendant in the third generation of a German who settled in Connellsville, Pa., and his father, H. C., was born in that city, going from there to Zanesville, Ohio, where he followed the trade of a cabinet-maker. In 1849 he settled in Marshall, Ill., where he first followed his trade, but later turned to contracting and building. His wife, Hester Ann Smith, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, of a New England family, and is still living at Marshall at a very advanced age, having long survived her husband. They were the parents of ten sons and one daughter. Four sons served in the Civil war, viz.: John H., a contractor of Danville, Ill., who was a member of the Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry; Francis C., a soldier in an Indiana regiment, who later became a contractor in Illinois and died there; B. L., who was a member of Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Infantry; and J. Henry, who served in the Sixty-second Illinois Infantry and afterward died in Danville, Ill.

In Zanesville, Ohio, B. L. Balsley was born November 22, 1846. He was educated in the public school and academy of Marshall, Ill., and in that town acquired an early knowledge of cabinet-making and carpentering. During May, 1864, he was mustered into the Union service at Indianapolis, Ind., and took part in the battle of Nashville under Thomas. At the expiration of his time he returned to Marshall, where he became foreman for a contractor and builder. Going to Terre Haute, Ind., in 1866, he began the study of architecture under Samuel Reese, with whom he remained for five years, meantime acting as his superintendent of building. On starting out for himself he went to Chrisman, Ill., where he became the principal builder.

Seven subsequent years were spent in Danville, Ill. During 1882 he settled in Fort Scott, Kans., where he built the Inter-State hotel, Perry Van Fossen's building, New Bauer, Klingbiel and Schwin blocks, and scores of residences. Many important contracts were also filled by him in Joplin, Mo., including the drawing of plans for and the building of the Baptist Church, at a cost of \$32,000. When he came to California he at once settled in Santa Monica, where he has his home on the corner of Utah and Eleventh streets. Among the residences erected by him in this city are those of W. S. Vauter and George Hutton, while in the line of public buildings the high character of his work is evidenced in Vauter's Bank building.

The marriage of Mr. Balsley took place in Marshall, Ill., and united him with Miss Sophiana Hodges, who was born in Clark county, that state. They are the parents of five children: Martin Edgar, a plumber in Santa Monica; Dr. John Allen, a graduate of the medical department of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and now a professor in that institution; Benjamin Randall, who is engaged in the plumbing business in Santa Monica; Minnie Ellen, and Florence Alice, a successful music teacher in this city. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. In former years Mr. Balsley was quite active in Grand Army affairs and his interest in the organization continues undiminished to the present. While living in Kansas he was initiated into Masonry in the Fort Scott lodge, and is now connected with the blue lodge of Santa Monica. His chapter degree was received in Fort Scott and since coming to California he has held membership in Signet Chapter of Los Angeles. He is also a member of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, having been made a Knight Templar in Fort Scott, Kans.

REV. SALMON R. WELDON. By the hosts of friends drawn to him by noble characteristics, and by the many business and other associates who profited by his unusual executive and financial ability, Salmon R. Weldon is remembered as one of the representative citizens of Santa Barbara, and one of the truest-hearted gentlemen who ever struggled against the discouraging condition of years of impaired health. Of Puritan-English descent, his ancestors were sea-faring men, and owners of vessels. His father, Jonathan, was born near Barnstable, Mass., and was an educator during the forepart of his life, at one time being principal and owner of an academy at Providence, R. I. Later he became a pioneer of the region around Rockford, Ill., at what is now Winnebago, where he improved a large farm, and where his death occurred at the age of seventy-seven years. His

wife, Mary (Davis) Weldon, was born in New England, and was of Welsh descent.

Born at Keene, N. H., December 3, 1823, Salmon R. Weldon was reared after his twelfth year on his father's farm near Rockford, Ill., and was educated at Jubilee College, in Illinois. His earliest aspirations were toward the ministry of the Episcopal church, and his theological training was acquired at Gambier, Knox county, Ohio, after which he was ordained in Chicago by Bishop Whitehouse. For seven years he was rector of the Zion church, at Freeport, Ill., and then, owing to failing health, became rector of Saint Paul's church, built by Jay Cook, at Put-In-Bay, Ohio. His efforts were there handicapped by physical disability, and at the end of four years he came to California, hoping to benefit by the delightful climate and the change, but was never after able to realize his expectations of doing good in the church. He nevertheless did a great deal of missionary work which was less arduous than the responsibility of a church, and in 1872 located in Santa Barbara, where he continued for a time his ministrations. His death occurred May 31, 1887.

Mr. Weldon's advice was a boon to all who hesitated on the brink of some important undertaking, for his keen insight, comprehensive grasp of all sides of a question, and ability to gauge the ultimate result were truly startling in correctness. Not the least of his power was the sterling integrity which influenced all of his decisions, and which actuated all of his undertakings in life. In Santa Barbara he was one of the prime organizers and vice-president of the Santa Barbara County National Bank, and he was also interested in and vice-president of the First National Bank. With Mr. Calkins he bought a ranch of two thousand acres in Ventura county, about five miles from Ventura, which is one of the finest cattle ranches for miles around. His extreme youth had also its compensations, for while on the farm in Illinois he patented the first seeder ever invented; the patent, however, rests with Mr. Gorham, for, after the improvement of his health and his return to the ministry, he left to that gentleman the management of the patent and its manufacture. It has since been known as the Gorham seeder, and has been extensively used.

At Winnebago, Ill., Mr. Weldon married, January 1, 1853, H. Loraine Gorham, who was born in Rutland, Vt., a daughter of Alonzo Gorham, also of Vermont. The paternal great-grandfather, Seth Gorham, was born in Connecticut, and settled in Vermont after his service in the Revolutionary war. The mother of Mrs. Weldon was formerly Mercy Humphrey, of Vermont, the member of an English family who early settled in New Hampshire and later in Vermont. The parents were pioneers of Winnebago, Ill., and both died in the state of their adoption.

Mrs. Weldon was one of the first pupils of the Rockford Female Seminary (now college). To Mr. and Mrs. Weldon were born two children, now living, W. R. H., who is a business man of Santa Barbara, and Jane A., also a resident of Santa Barbara.

NAOMI WHEELAN. The advance along all lines of endeavor to meet the demand created by the multiplicity of tastes represented in even small communities, has not found the artistic instinct in the west undeveloped, or indifferent as to its place among refining and progressive influences. Practical and at the same time graceful and beautiful effects are evolved from the artistic faculties of many who recognize the need of straying from beaten paths if necessary, to draw the attention, by force of the unique and satisfying, from the hardening and depressing commercialism of the time. Miss Wheelan has been one of those who recognize the power and utility of things interesting and pleasing to the eye, and while the particular groove in which she accomplishes her mission is not original with herself, she is nevertheless the first to manufacture and introduce art work in burnt leather to the residents of Santa Barbara, and her studio opposite the Arlington on State street has samples galore of the best possible procurable effects in this now justly popular and much demanded novelty. It is doubtful if any in the country have attained to higher excellence along this line, or meet with a more gratifying appreciation. Under Miss Wheelan's skillful management a wholesale as well as retail business is carried on, and her productions are in demand from one end of the state to the other. This is a particularly creditable and worthy showing, as it was as late as 1898 before the artistic project was formulated and put into execution.

The family to which Miss Wheelan belongs on both sides were prominently connected with the city and surrounding country of New Orleans, La., to which region her father, Hon. Peter Wheelan, emigrated from Ireland with his parents when nineteen years of age. He was there engaged in the foundry and machine business, but in 1850 came to California, via Panama, and was for several years interested in mining. To a helpful extent he was instrumental in starting some entirely new enterprises in the west, and among his other accomplishments was the putting up of the Alta Press, and the erection of the Wheelan Flour Mills, the first manufacturing flour mill in San Francisco. He is now with the Southern Pacific Milling Company, of San Francisco. As a staunch and uncompromising Democrat, he has held several responsible political positions, among others being those of supervisor and state legislator, the latter office having been held for two terms.

On the maternal side Miss Wheelan is of Ger-

man descent and is by inheritance connected with the aristocracy and nobility of the empire. Her mother, Catherine Frances Baker, was born in New Orleans, a daughter of John Henry Baker, a large planter of Louisiana, and who came to California in 1856. They located on and named Baker's Beach, where John Henry Baker farmed one hundred and eighteen acres of land until the latter part of 1856. Mrs. Wheelan's grandmother was a Von Sitler, wife of Count Von Sitler, a man of many millions, and a most eccentric nobleman. A firm adherent of the Catholic faith, he would brook no departure from his belief on the part of any member of his family, and when his sons disregarded his wishes and followed the leadings of conscience to the Protestant church, he retaliated by loaning all of his money to the German government for ninety-nine years. The time limit of the loan expired in 1856, and, the baron's vengeance accomplished, steps are now being taken to divide the property among the rightful heirs, of whom Miss Wheelan is one. Mrs. Wheelan did not live to profit by the distribution of the baronial gold, but died in Santa Barbara in 1893, leaving two children, of whom Miss Naomi is the younger, the son being F. H. Wheelan.

A native of San Francisco, Miss Wheelan is a graduate of the Mills Seminary, and in 1890 came to Santa Barbara with her mother, and bought a ranch of twelve acres in Montecito, known as the Casa del Mar, or House by the Sea, which still remains in her possession. In 1898 she started in the burnt leather industry, since which has followed her fine and uninterrupted success. Miss Wheelan has hosts of friends in Santa Barbara, and possesses the faculty of making and retaining friendships wherever she might elect to live.

HON. B. T. WILLIAMS. So long ago that no record has been kept of his emigration, an ancestor named Williams departed from the home of his forefathers in Wales and, it is supposed, settled in Virginia. When the yoke of English tyranny became intolerable to the colonists, some of his descendants bravely shouldered the musket and followed the martial fortunes of Washington through Valley Forge and the Revolutionary war. The great-grandfather, Thomas, went from Virginia to Kentucky with Daniel Boone, and in the Blue Grass state the paternal grandfather, another Thomas, was born, and eventually married Nancy Boone, a niece of the great Indian fighter. The grandfather, Thomas, was one of the foremost early educators of Kentucky, and for more than thirty years held the chair of mathematics in the University of Kentucky. He was a graduate of the College of Virginia, and thirteen of his sons graduated from the Kentucky institution which so profited by his years of tireless service.

Dr. J. S. Williams, the father of Judge Williams, was born in Pemberton county, Ky., and received his general and medical education in the University of Kentucky. He subsequently located in Chillicothe, Mo., and in Scotland county, that state, married Amanda M. Downing, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Henry Downing of Virginia, one of the early settlers of Scotland county. He continued his medical practice in Missouri until 1853, when, with his wife and six children, of whom Judge Williams was the youngest, he came overland to California with ox teams, via the Platte and Humboldt route, to Placerville, and located in Santa Rosa, Sonoma county. He worked up a good practice in the west, and was equally successful in Santa Rosa and in San Diego to which he removed in 1869, and where his death occurred in 1880, at the age of seventy years. His wife, who was the mother of seven children, four of whom are living, died in Santa Barbara in 1898. Of the two sons born to her, William Thomas attained to distinction as a member of the California bar, was ex-district attorney of Santa Barbara, and was said to be the most lucid and forceful prosecutor that Los Angeles county has known. His professional services in California covered a period of thirty-four years, and his death occurred in July of 1900, while still maintaining his office of assistant district attorney of Los Angeles county. Of the daughters of the Williams family three are living in California and one resides in Texas.

Judge Williams was born in Mount Vernon, Mo., December 25, 1850, and was educated in the public schools and graduated from the academy of Santa Rosa. His preliminary knowledge of law was acquired in the office of Judge William Ross, of Santa Rosa, and he was admitted to the bar in Sacramento in 1871. As the first practicing lawyer in Ventura, he sprang into rapid prominence, and in 1873 was elected district attorney, and re-elected in 1875, after which he resumed a general practice. In 1884 he was elected judge of the superior court of Ventura county, his re-election following in 1890 and in 1896, the opposing Democratic party failing to make any nomination against him. Possessed of a clear-cut logical mind, stored with the most exhaustive legal lore, he has impressed his practical erudition upon the law history of this county, and has gained a reputation for equitable rulings, just decisions, and a thorough adaptation to the requirements and amenities of a great profession. Not less impressive than his mental acquirements is a physical development the harmonious proportions of which carry out the Greek idea of reflection between the material and the intellectual, a blending of forces, neither of which is overshadowed by the other. Six feet six inches in height, and weighing nearly three hundred pounds, he is an expres-

sion of health, correct living, and high thinking, and withal one of the most genial and approachable of gentlemen.

The delightful home of Judge Williams is graciously presided over by Mrs. Williams, whom he married in Santa Barbara, and who was formerly Irene Parsons, a native of San José, and daughter of Jacob Parsons, who came from Illinois to California during the days of 1849. Mrs. Williams is a graduate of the San José Normal, and has engaged in extended educational work. Of the children born to Judge and Mrs. Williams five are now living: John T., who is a graduate of the Hastings Law School and is now practicing in San Francisco; Irene, who is a graduate of the Los Angeles Normal, class of 1901, and now engaged in teaching; Paul, Kate, and Benneta. Judge Williams became a Mason in Los Angeles, and is now a member and past master of Ventura Lodge No. 214, and Chapter No. 50, R. A. M. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

P. J. WILSON. Were any additional proof necessary to convince the citizens of Los Angeles of the large hearted and disinterested enterprise which animates the career of Mr. Wilson, it would be readily found in his splendid service to the city as supervisor of the fourth district. Since he assumed control of his office in January of 1901, subsequent to his election on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1900, after a hard fight with five other candidates, and an overwhelming majority of twelve hundred, he has steadily advanced the best interests of his district, and is constantly improving upon previous methods of management. Foremost among the noticeable advancements is his idea of oil sprinkling of the roads, the patent sprinkler for the same owing its origin to the inventive talent of himself and J. W. Earle. The machine is operated something like the regulation water sprinkler, water being substituted by the more lasting and satisfactory oil, and the roads the following day are gone over with the harrow. This process is continued during April, May and June, and the results have more than justified the expectations of the promoters of the innovation. As chairman of the county farm committee, he has devoted his administration to saving the county money, and to placing it where the best possible results may be achieved. In other ways also Mr. Wilson has served the Republican party, and he has been a delegate to various conventions ever since he came to California, and is an ex-member of the county committee. As a politician of the broad and liberal sort, he has never used as a means of personal advancement at the expense of public interest, the various offices to which his ability has called

him, and he enjoys to an exceptional degree the confidence of the community at large.

A native of Caledonia, Columbia county, Wis., Mr. Wilson was born January 26, 1859, and is a son of James Wilson, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to America with his father, another James, who located in Decorah, Columbia county, Wis. The grandfather Wilson is remembered as one of the most helpful and earnest of the Wisconsin pioneers, who unflinchingly faced the dangers and vicissitudes of the forests, in the midst of which he hewed himself a farm and reared a family to years of usefulness and success. On Tolan creek, on the old state plank road, he built and managed the Wilson hotel, long one of the hospitable inns in the then wild country. The latter years of his life, however, were spent in comparative retirement at Poynette, Wis., where his death occurred. James Wilson, the father of P. J., was a very prominent man in Wisconsin, the greater part of his life being spent in the vicinity of Lodi, where he had a large farm and raised short-horn cattle, and engaged in general farming. The last four years of his life were spent in California, although his death occurred in Wisconsin June 7, 1900, while on a visit to the former scene of his activity. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and a man of extended moral influence in the business walks of life. As a Republican he took an active interest in the party undertakings of his neighborhood and for sixteen consecutive years was commissioner of Columbia county, and chairman all of that time. He married Isabella McKenzie, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, a daughter of Peter McKenzie, one of the early settlers of Decorah, Wis., where he died at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, who died in 1888, was the mother of four sons and three daughters, four of whom are now living: James P., who is an attorney at Leadville, S. D.; P. J.; S. W., who is with the United Wholesale Grocery Company of Los Angeles; and W. J., who has charge of P. J.'s mercantile business.

Mr. Wilson was educated at the public schools of Lodi, Wis., and after graduating from the high school, assisted his father in the management of the home farm. At the time he was the oldest child at home, and he remained there until his removal to California in 1884, being the first of the family to come west. In Los Angeles he secured a position as foreman of the Park Station warehouse, and was subsequently superintendent of the same for six years, a position which he resigned to engage in the mercantile business at what was then Park, but which is now University Station, at the junction of Vermont and McClintock streets. Here he built the first store in the neighborhood and started the general merchandise business in which he has since been engaged. He also built a residence at the point, and at the time there was

but one car line running there, an old horse car making a leisurely trip about once an hour. The locality is now visited by three of the best lines in the city, and general business activity has correspondingly increased. He also became interested in starting the Union public schools, and was one of the first board of trustees who secured the erection of the eight-room house, which marked the beginning of what is now the banner district of the city.

In Los Angeles Mr. Wilson married Carrie M. Barrows, who was born in Connecticut, and is a daughter of J. A. Barrows, one of the pioneer hardware merchants of Los Angeles, and at present retired. Mrs. Barrows, who was educated in Los Angeles, is the mother of two children, Hazel J. and Juanita.

J. SALTER. It was the privilege of Mr. Salter to spend his boyhood years upon the Isle of Wight, where he was born. Thus he had the advantage of a climate and scenery scarcely surpassed by California itself. Indeed, within the very narrow limits of the island he found all kinds of scenery in miniature, with an environment so attractive that it remained, until her death, the favorite home of Queen Victoria. Born in 1852, he was twelve years of age when apprenticed to the builder's trade, and under the supervision of expert masters acquired a thorough knowledge of stonemason work and carpentering. Seven years were spent as an apprentice, at the expiration of which time he was qualified to engage at the trade for himself, and accordingly proceeded to London, where he remained about three years. Returning to his native island, he took up contracting and building. However, the island was too small to afford constant employment of the nature he desired, and he therefore determined to seek work in the United States. During 1888 he crossed the ocean to New York and the continent to California, settling in Pasadena.

As is generally known, the boom had faded at that time and the reaction that set in threw hundreds out of work, crippling business of all kinds. Around Pasadena alone five hundred men were idle, anxious for work of any kind. It seems, therefore, under these circumstances, remarkably fortunate that Mr. Salter was able to secure employment within two weeks after his arrival, and it is surely noteworthy that from that time to the present he has been kept steadily busy at contracting in general mason work. Among the contracts he has filled may be mentioned those for the Gill and Iver houses, and the residences of Walter Watkins and Mrs. James Smith. Giving his attention closely to his chosen occupation, he finds no time for participation in politics, and is not connected with any fraternal organizations except the Woodmen of the World. In religious views he

is a Presbyterian. The residence which he built on Waverly Drive is presided over by Mrs. Salter, who was Miss Hannah Jane Harvey, a native of the Isle of Wight. They have two daughters: Mrs. Ellen Jane Tyler, of Pasadena; and Kate Anne, who is at home.

GEORGE M. WILLIAMS. The six hundred acres of land owned by that enterprising agriculturist, George M. Williams, has been utilized by him in about all of the ways possible in this wonderful part of the state. His undoubted success and land holdings are quite remarkable when it is known that he started with practically nothing but a supply of inexhaustible grit and determination, and patiently awaited the reward of his labors. His property is distributed in different parts of the county, at Goleta and elsewhere, one hundred acres comprising the home place near Santa Barbara. The orchard contains one hundred and fifty acres, and here are raised apricots, peaches, walnuts, besides a vineyard which covers twelve acres. He has a fine house, and a barn 58x70 feet in dimensions, and all modern improvements aid in the carrying on of his enterprises. On one of his farms north of Goleta irrigation is accomplished from an exhaustless spring, that in winter and summer continues to pour forth its crystal clear water. The situation of the farm three miles from town is convenient, as Mr. Williams markets all of his fruit and garden truck at Santa Barbara. He makes a specialty of beans, of which he has a uniformly excellent crop.

In 1872, in Santa Barbara, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Eliza Towne, a native of California, and of this union the following children were born: Georgie, Mary, Fannie, Birdie, Edith, James G., and Charles. Mr. Williams votes with the Democratic party, but he believes in voting for the best men and measures regardless of party. He is fraternally associated with the Masons at Santa Barbara, with the Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

ROYAL WISWELL. So long ago that no authentic record has been kept of their emigration, the Wiswell family settled in Vermont, where was born the paternal great-grandfather, Samuel, who courageously espoused the cause of the colonists and bravely fought for their release from British tyranny. The son of the Revolutionary hero, the paternal grandfather, was also born in Vermont, as was John Wiswell, the father, who married Ada Willard.

The earliest youth of Royal Wiswell was spent in southern Vermont, where he was born September 2, 1815. He was reared on his father's farm on the Connecticut river, and attended the early subscription schools. In 1839 he removed with his mother and the rest of

the family to Illinois, locating in Knox county, where the mother died in Galesburg at the advanced age of ninety-nine years and fourteen days. After his mother's death, Mr. Wiswell became a farmer in Warren county, and extensively raised stock and general produce. In the fall of 1879 he left the farm in charge of his son and removed to Galesburg, where he lived in practical retirement. In the spring of 1886 he decided to benefit by the splendid climate of California, and after a few years of residence in Carpinteria located on a small ranch of thirteen acres near by, which has since been his home. Though not engaged in business affairs, he attends to the management of his ranch, which is well improved and put out in walnuts and general fruits. He has erected a beautiful home, and enjoys to the fullest extent his horticultural pursuits, and the peaceful success which is his after years of anxious toil.

In 1844 Mr. Wiswell married Julia Burgess, who died in 1864, leaving five children, three of whom are living: Ada, who is the wife of Ray Boydston; Newell, who is a farmer in Kansas; and Rose, who is the wife of Zac Lescher. The second wife of Mr. Wiswell was formerly Mrs. Sarah (Wood) Moore, who died after coming to California. In 1890 Mr. Wiswell married Mrs. Malinda (Burton) Kelly, who, through her marriage with Mr. Kelly, had nine children, of whom Mrs. Elizabeth Sutton resides in Summerland and William Kelly in Carpinteria. In politics Mr. Wiswell is a Republican, but has never desired official recognition.

HARRY WOOD. For fully nine hundred years the Wood forefathers have been born and reared, and have lived their busy lives and passed to their reward in the town of Knutsford, Cheshire, England. Without exception, the male members of the family have followed the occupation of iron manufacturing, the paternal grandfather, Thomas, having been particularly active and successful. Knutsford was also the birthplace of John Wood, the father of Harry, who had a large machine shop and foundry, and manufactured iron and agricultural and other implements. He died in England in September of 1899. The mother, Sarah (Hope) Wood, was born in Knutsford, a daughter of Major Hope, who followed the occupation of general merchant. Mrs. Wood, who died in England in 1868, was the mother of seven children, four now living.

The oldest in his father's family, Harry Wood was born in Knutsford June 1, 1856, and was educated in the public schools. From a small boy he learned the trade of machinist, determined to sustain the family reputation for excellent work. Nevertheless, seafaring ambitions were strongly commingled with those of mechanics, and in 1873 he put out to sea as one

of the engineering crew of the Allen Line Steamship Company, and in this capacity crossed the Atlantic, and went to Portland, Me., Montreal and Quebec. For four years he continued with the steamship line as second assistant under Chief Engineer Rankin, one of the finest engineers that ever manipulated an engine. This training was of immense benefit to him in innumerable ways, and admirably fitted him for taking charge of his father's business in Knutsford, which he did for two years, or until his immigration to America in 1877. In the United States he located in Detroit, Mich., where he was employed as machinist for different works, thence going to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he worked in the machinery department of the Bass Manufacturing Company's works. He then went south to Tennessee, and later to Dallas, Tex., as chief engineer for the American Cotton Oil Company, and during the four years of his superintendency he managed to build up their works and increase their business. Upon tendering his resignation in 1889 he received the highest recommendations from the firm. Before leaving Dallas he spent nine months building up the electric and steam apparatus of Sanger Brothers' store, which concern covers a whole block. This firm also gave him excellent testimonials which, while thoroughly merited, were particularly pleasing because of the satisfaction which their appreciation gave him.

Mr. Wood went to Seattle, Wash., from Dallas, Tex., and there put in the machinery for the Union Trunk Line, and for the Home Electric Company, with which latter concern he was chief engineer for a year, after which he was with the Domestic Heat, Light and Power Company as chief engineer for over a year, or until his removal to Santa Barbara in 1896. Here he was employed by the Pacific Surety Company to overhaul and rebuild the plant at the Arlington Hotel, a process which required five months, and then he was with the Consolidated Electric Company, of Santa Barbara, as chief engineer and electrician, to build their plant and put in the machinery and electrical apparatus. He also superintended the construction of the line, put in the engines and boilers and started the plant, continuing later in his capacity as chief engineer until February of 1899, when he resigned to engage in business for himself. He has thoroughly up-to-date machine works, with all modern appliances, located at No. 19 East Cota street, and it is needless to say that after all of his responsible experience he is one of the best manipulators of mechanical and electrical devices in the state.

Mrs. Wood was formerly Miss M. A. Thompson, of New York, and a native of Ireland. She is the mother of six children, now living: Helen M., Ada May, Harry Elmo, William Hope,



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W. H. Springer

Charles David and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Wood is a Republican in political affiliation, and is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, of which he is a charter member in Santa Barbara, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, Santa Barbara Lodge No. 5. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian.

WILLIAM H. SPURGEON. The family represented by Mr. Spurgeon, of Santa Ana, has been identified with American history for several generations, and is of English extraction. During the residence of Granville and Lovina Spurgeon in Henry county, Ky., their son, William H., was born October 10, 1829. When a mere infant he was taken to Indiana and thence, in 1840, accompanied the family to Missouri, where he was reared. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a mercantile store at Alexandria, Mo., where he was employed for several years. Shortly after the discovery of gold in California, he came to the far west. During much of the four years that he spent in California, he was employed in the gold mines of the Sisqua mountains in the northwestern part of the state, in which enterprise he was successful. In 1856 he made the homeward voyage via Panama, on shipboard to New York City, and thence to Missouri. The year after his return home he became connected with a mercantile business at Athens, Mo., where he remained several years.

The second journey made by Mr. Spurgeon to California was in 1865, when he accompanied his father and other members of the family across the plains to Napa county, Cal. In 1867 he went to Los Angeles and during his brief residence there his wife, Martha (Moreland) Spurgeon, a native of Kentucky, died. Shortly afterward he returned to Clark county, Mo., and from there, in 1869, came to Santa Ana, Cal. On arriving for the third time in California, he purchased seventy-six acres of the old Santiago de Santa Ana grant, a Spanish grant which originally contained sixty-two thousand acres. Immediately after buying the tract, Mr. Spurgeon proceeded to lay out the town of Santa Ana, employing for this purpose Mr. Wright, a well-known surveyor and civil engineer. The name which the town bears was given it by Mr. Spurgeon in honor of the old grant. Later in the same year, 1869, he built a small house of redwood and in this he opened a general store. In addition to his other interests, for a series of years he acted as agent at Santa Ana for the Wells-Fargo Express Company. For some years he also filled the office of postmaster. After the incorporation of Santa Ana as a city, he was chosen a member of the first board of trustees and served as president of the board.

The Democratic party has always had a staunch adherent in Mr. Spurgeon, and he has been chosen by his party to occupy various posts of honor and trust. Notable in his life-history was his service as a member of the twenty-seventh session of the California state assembly, where he represented his section of Los Angeles county (Orange county at that time having not been organized). For one term he served as a supervisor before the partition of Orange county, and after the organization of this county he was again elected supervisor, during this term serving as chairman of the board.

Mr. Spurgeon married Miss Jennie English, a native of Missouri. Five children were born of their union, namely: Grace; Lottie, who is deceased; Mary; William H., Jr.; and Robert G. The two surviving daughters and both sons make their home in Santa Ana.

THOMAS D. WOOD. While making his home in Santa Barbara, Mr. Wood has become prominent as a manipulator of oil at Summerland and as president, treasurer and manager of the Duquesne Oil Company. He comes of a family for many years identified with the largest iron manufacturing concerns in Pennsylvania. In McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa., he was born July 13, 1857, being a son of W. Dewees and Rosalind (Gilpin) Wood, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Delaware. The mother was a daughter of Richard B. and Ann (Porter) Gilpin, Quakers in religious belief, and among her relatives was ex-Governor Gilpin of Colorado, a cousin. Pronouncedly Quaker have been the members of the Wood family in America, the emigrating ancestor having been James Wood, who came from England about 1735, at the time of William Penn, and was a worthy follower of this famous colonist. The great-grandfather, James Wood, a large manufacturer of sheet iron, was the first to manufacture imitation Russian sheet iron, his process having been later perfected by his grandson, W. Dewees Wood. This early manufactory was at Conshohocken, near which town the paternal grandfather, Alan Wood, was born. In time the latter followed in his father's footsteps as to occupation.

W. Dewees Wood did not depart from the example set by his father and grandfather, but rather sought to excel them in the manufacture of iron. However, the scene of his activity was shifted from Conshohocken to McKeesport, Pa., where he founded the W. Dewees Wood Company and carried on a large business. The firm with which he was connected has since been merged into the United States Steel Corporation. At the time of his death in 1899, he was seventy-two years of age. His wife (mother of T. D. Wood) died in Pittsburg in 1883. They are survived by four sons and

three daughters, Thomas D. being the fourth. Two of the sons, Richard and Alan W., live in Pittsburg, while George W. is in Denver, Colo.

The education of Thomas D. Wood was acquired in McKeesport and at the Western University of Pennsylvania in Pittsburg, from which he was graduated in 1876, with the degree of Ph. B. He then entered Cornell University for a special course in chemistry, preparatory to engaging in the iron business in which he achieved marked success. As a member of his father's firm, that of W. Dewees Wood Company, he became also a director and the superintendent, holding the latter responsible position for nineteen years. Finally, on account of his wife's health, he resigned his position in 1896 and came to California, which state he had visited two years before. While living in Pittsburg he married Mary Craige, who was born in Pennsylvania, and is the mother of five children.

The Duquesne Oil Company, of which Mr. Wood is president, treasurer and manager, and R. H. Herron, of Los Angeles, vice-president, is one of the largest oil concerns at Summerland, has twenty-seven wells, and is ranked among the most prominent companies now developing oil in that section. In his home city Mr. Wood is identified with various social organizations and is a member of the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, fraternally is connected with the Royal Arcanum and the Masonic order, and in politics gives his support to the Republican party.

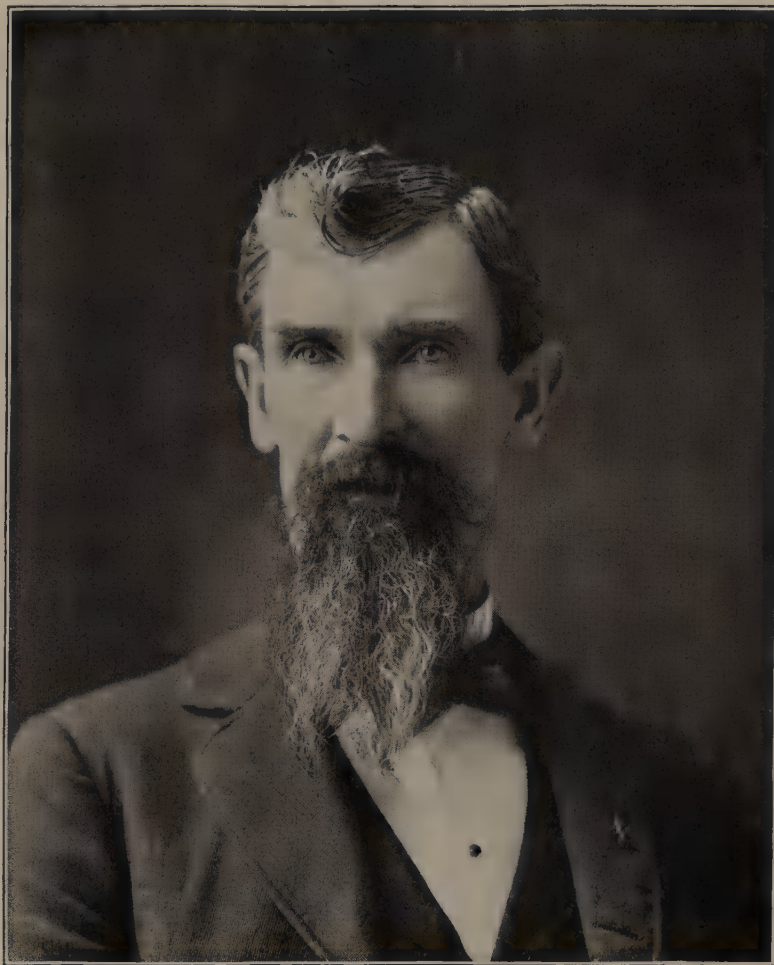
HON. H. A. BROUGHTON, LL. B. From an early period in the history of New England the Broughton family has been identified with its growth and history. Dr. Amos W. Broughton was a native of Vermont, but early in life removed to New York and afterward made his home in Tonawanda. He was a graduate of homeopathy and adhered to that school of medicine through all the years of his professional activity. His son, William Wallace Broughton, was born and reared in Tonawanda, and inherited the high mental endowments of the race, his talents evincing themselves particularly in the line of journalism. In 1875 he founded the *Lompoc Record*, of which he has since been the editor. In addition, he organized the Lompoc Temperance Colony and was instrumental in drawing many permanent residents to that valley. Elsewhere in this volume appears a sketch of his life, and further mention of the family may be found in the biography of George A. Broughton, M. D., of Oxford, who is one of his sons.

The wife of William Wallace Broughton was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., and in 1856, when eight years of age, crossed the plains with her

father, George Anthony, who was a native of Saratoga, N. Y., and a blacksmith and machinist. He was an own cousin of Susan B. Anthony and also of Colonel Anthony, one of the pioneers of Leavenworth, Kans. After establishing his home in California, he engaged in the manufacture of lumber and also became a pioneer machinist of Santa Cruz, where he was afterward an influential citizen. His father, Asa Anthony, was a native of New England and became a farmer in New York. The family is of Quaker descent.

The eldest of eight living children, Howard A. Broughton was born in Santa Cruz, Cal., October 6, 1863. When twelve years of age he accompanied the family to Lompoc. At the age of eighteen he began to teach in the school where he had been a pupil, and for three and one-half years continued there, saving his earnings to pay his tuition in college. He then took the regular law course in Hastings College of Law, University of California, from which he was graduated in 1888, with the degree of LL. B. One of his preceptors while at that institution was Hon. A. A. Sargent, ex-United States senator and ex-minister to Germany, and during that time he had the privilege of acting as Mr. Sargent's private secretary. After graduating he assisted his father and also engaged in practice in Santa Barbara county until 1891, when he removed to Pomona and has since carried on practice in this city. Besides his private practice, he acts as attorney for the First National Bank, the Kingsley Tract Water Company and the Chino Rancho Company. After coming to this city he married Miss Jennie L. Means, who was born at Grand Island, Neb., and received her education at Brownell Hall, Omaha.

The Republican party has no member more staunch in his allegiance to its principles than is Mr. Broughton, and his high standing is indicated by his service as a member of the state central committee. It was also proved, in 1900, by his election as representative of the seventy-first district in the legislature, at which time he received the largest majority ever given in the district. During the legislative session of 1901 he was chairman of the committee on corporations and a member of various other committees. Among the measures which he supported especial mention belongs to the franchise bill providing for the sale of municipal franchises. At the time there was much discussion and dispute as to the merits of this bill and it was bitterly opposed by some, but its wisdom has since become apparent to all. The feature of the bill which merits especial praise is the sale of the franchise to the highest bidder, together with the return to the city, after five years, of two per cent of the gross proceeds. Another legislative enactment in which he was interested was



A. J. Bell

the passage of the architects' bill, which established a state board of architects and provided for an examination of all seeking to enter this occupation.

In the Unitarian Church of Pomona Mr. Broughton is a member of the board of trustees. Two prominent organizations of Los Angeles (the Union League and University Clubs) number him among their members. He was made a Mason in Lompoc Lodge, F. & A. M. After coming to Pomona he assisted in organizing Pomona Parlor No. 174, Native Sons of the Golden West, of which he has since officiated as president. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World, the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, and is the first exalted ruler of the newly organized Lodge of Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Pomona.

HON. A. J. BELL. The family represented by Mr. Bell of Ventura was founded in the United States by his father, Andrew, a native of County Donegal, north of Ireland, who settled in Philadelphia at fourteen years of age and served an apprenticeship to the glass-blower's trade. That occupation he subsequently followed in the same city. During the Seminole war he served in Florida under Gen. Zachary Taylor. When the discovery of gold in California led thousands of ambitious men to the far west, he crossed the plains with an ox-train from Independence, Mo., and engaged in mining on the American river for four years, thence returning to Kansas across the plains. He did not again see California until 1884, when the "iron horse" brought him over the broad stretches of country to a land that bore little resemblance to the scenes of the thrilling experiences of early days. While living in Philadelphia, he married Eleanor Baxter, also a native of County Donegal, and of Scotch descent. She came to America with her father, Robert Baxter, a tanner and currier, who settled in Wilmington, Del. In 1860 she was killed in Norristown, Pa., by being accidentally run over by the cars. Of her four children that attained mature years, three are living, A. J., being the only son and the only member of the family in California.

The early years of A. J. Bell's life were passed in Pennsylvania. He was born in Philadelphia March 15, 1848, and grew to manhood in Norristown. The death of his mother threw him upon his own resources and he secured employment on a dairy farm, later worked on the Schuylkill canal between New York and Philadelphia. At the first call for volunteers, he was ready to respond, and notwithstanding his extreme youth, he was accepted. September 16, 1861, he became a member of Company C, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, which was mustered in at Harrisburg, Colonel Hartranft command-

ing. Among the battles in which he participated were the following: Roanoke Island, N. C., in February, 1862; Newberne, N. C., Camden, N. C., second battle of Bull Run; Chantilly, Va.; South Mountain, Md.; Antietam, Md.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Chancellorsville, Va.; thence transferred to the western army, and taking part in the battles of Vicksburg and Jackson; afterward ordered back to the army of the Potomac, and dispatched from Cincinnati to Lexington, Ky., and thence to Cumberland Gap. Afterward, at Knoxville, Tenn., his command was besieged for two months by Longstreet, and he was in engagements at that place and Campbell Station and Leonore Station. January 1, 1864, he veteranized, and after a furlough of thirty days returned to the army of the Potomac, after which he was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and North Anna. In the engagement at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, he was captured, and after two weeks at Libby prison was taken to Andersonville, where he remained until November 29, and was then paroled with ten thousand sick and wounded. His capture was only after a desperate struggle, indicative of the brave spirit of the man. He had been ordered to hold a certain position at all hazards. With a little band, he remained there all night and until 1:30 in the afternoon of the next day. Finally, only six men were left in the company, and they fell into the hands of the enemy, he being the last of the six to succumb. Three of the number escaped from Andersonville.

Under a general order in March, 1865, Mr. Bell was honorably discharged from the volunteer service. On the 17th of the same month he volunteered in Hancock's Veteran Reserve Corps, Fifth United States Volunteers, Company A, and was sent to the plains, being stationed successively at Forts Leavenworth, Kern, Julesburg, Collins, Hallock, Kearney, guarding overland trains and keeping back the Indians. Meantime he took part in various fights with the red men. October 11, 1866, he was mustered out at Fort Kearney, after a service of five years and two months. Returning on a construction train to Omaha, he there took a steamboat, and from St. Joe traveled by rail to St. Louis, and thence to Philadelphia.

After some years in farm pursuits in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1872, Mr. Bell went to St. Louis. The next year he was married at Pleasant Hill, after which he farmed in Cass county, Mo. In 1875 he came to California and bought land in the Santa Ana valley which is tributary to the Ojai valley, which he improved. From there, in 1886, he moved to Los Posas, and continued farm pursuits until his election as tax collector, when he moved to Ventura in the spring of 1893 and built a residence on Harrison avenue. His first election as tax collector

was in the fall of 1892, when he received one hundred and fifty-three majority. In 1894 he was re-elected, for a term of four years, receiving a majority of six hundred and fifty. His majority, in 1898, was one thousand over the fusion ticket and was the largest majority ever received by any candidate for a county office. His present term will expire in 1903. For years he has been a Republican leader, a member of the county committee and a frequent delegate to state conventions. In 1900 he was elected a delegate from the Sixth Congressional district to the National Republican convention in Philadelphia, and at that memorable meeting was appointed a member of the committee that went to Washington and presented President McKinley with a gold badge.

After coming to California Mr. Bell was made a Mason in Lodge No. 214 at Ventura. He is past officer in the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, holds membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Santa Barbara, and is a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. In the organization of the Southern California Veteran's Association he was an active factor and has since served as its commander. A member of Cushing Post No. 44, G. A. R., of Ventura, he is its past commander, and has acted as aide to different department commanders, being now on the staff of General Mott, and past mustering officer, department of California. When the Spanish-American war broke out, his old zeal and enthusiasm was at once aroused. He wrote to the secretary of war, tendering his services in any capacity whatever, no matter how humble. In reply he received a very cordial, pleasant letter, calling attention to his past services for the government, but stating that the quota for the war was already more than filled, and hence his services could not be utilized.

By the marriage of Mr. Bell to Miss Rachel Fox, a native of Knox county, Mo., there were born six children, namely: Lewis Albert, of Ventura; Eliza Eleanor, an assistant in Mr. Bell's office; Zeletta Edith, now in Colorado; Lorenzo D., Grover and Ruby.

F. DE WITT CRANK, M. D. Of the physicians now engaged in practice at Pomona none has been connected with the professional life of the city for a longer period than has Dr. Crank, whose residence here dates from December of 1883. During the long period that has since elapsed he has gained a reputation for broad professional knowledge, an ability to trace disease to its remote and often hidden cause and a wise discrimination in the selection of remedial agencies for the treatment of varying troubles to which the flesh is heir. After coming here until 1885 he was associated in practice with Dr. Howe, but the latter finally

retired from practice, and he has since been alone, having his office in his residence in Gary street.

Dr. Crank is a grandson of a merchant who served in the war of 1812, and who traced his genealogy to Germany, where the name was originally Cronk. James D., a son of this soldier-merchant, was born at Hudson, N. Y., and became a merchant in Geneseo, that state, but later removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1876 became a pioneer of Pasadena, where he improved a ranch and engaged in horticulture. His death occurred in Pomona many years after his wife, Eliza, had passed away in Cincinnati. She was a daughter of Dr. Jabez Dake, a physician of Amsterdam, N. Y., and a member of a family whose principal representatives have been physicians for many generations. Indeed, at this writing there are thirty-eight connections of the Dake family who are physicians. Among her own children two sons became physicians, these being F. DeWitt of Pomona and C. D., of Cincinnati. Another son, J. F., who was a soldier in the Civil war, has since been engaged in business in Los Angeles.

F. DeWitt Crank was born in Geneseo, N. Y., October 19, 1859. He attended the grammar and high schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and after graduating came to California, in April, 1876. Two years later he returned east and matriculated in the Cincinnati Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1880 with the degree of M. D. Desiring to gain added knowledge in order that he might more successfully follow his profession, he entered Hahnemann Medical College and remained until his graduation in 1882. Next he took a course of lectures in the Post-Graduate College of Cincinnati, and for eighteen months, while engaged in graduate work, he also acted as interne in the Cincinnati hospital. The practical experience he there gained proved of inestimable value to him when starting out for himself. All through his active life he has been a reader of medical journals and a close student of every development made in the science; hence he keeps fully abreast with the times. After coming to Pomona he was chosen the first health officer of the town and held the office until he resigned. Among the professional organizations to which he gives allegiance are the Southern California Homeopathic Medical Society, of which he is a charter member; the American Institute of Homeopathy and the California Homeopathic Medical Society.

In Pasadena occurred the marriage of Dr. Crank to Miss Jessie Banbury, who was born in Marshalltown, Iowa, and is a graduate of the Pasadena high school. Her father, Col. Jabez Banbury, was born in Cornwall, England, March 4, 1830, and at eleven years of age accompanied his family to America, settling at Gambier, Ohio.

In the fall of 1851 he went to Iowa City, three years later removed to Marshalltown, and there engaged in the building business and in merchandising. July 15, 1861, he enlisted as first lieutenant of Company D, Fifth Iowa Infantry, under Gen. John Pope. December 26, 1861, he was promoted to be captain, and later was commissioned major, commanding the regiment during the battle of Corinth. April 23, 1863, he was commissioned colonel of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and had charge of the brigade at Lookout Mountain. September 28, 1864, he was honorably discharged near Atlanta. For some years afterward he continued to reside in Marshalltown, but December 20, 1873, he and his wife arrived in Los Angeles, Cal. After visiting various points in Southern California, he decided to locate where Pasadena now stands, and purchased an interest in the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association, of which he was a director for eight years. He built the first residence on the colony grounds and moved his family into it March 10, 1874. For four years he was city treasurer of Pasadena, also county treasurer of Los Angeles county, and for two years was a member of the legislature. By his marriage to Sarah Elmira Dunton, who was born in Worthington, Ohio, in 1834, he had three children, of whom two (twins) are living, viz: Mrs. Jessie B. Crank, of Pomona, and Mrs. Jennie B. Ford, of Pasadena. Dr. and Mrs. Crank have two children, Yvonne and Elma. The family are connected with the Unitarian Church.

GUSTAVUS BAGNARD. While for two years after coming to Pasadena, in 1888, Mr. Bagnard was employed as foreman on the Terminal Railroad and for one season engaged as foreman for the Pasadena Packing Company, his principal work has been as foreman for the Pasadena Improvement Company and as superintendent of the Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association. The former organization was incorporated in 1893 and has been the means of securing valuable improvements that have greatly increased the price of real estate in the vicinity. As superintendent he has charge of eight hundred acres of land in Altadena, two hundred of which are in grapes, eighty in oranges and lemons, five in apricots, and the balance in barley. In addition, he is personally interested in horticulture, and has improved about fifteen acres in oranges, lemons, grapes, apricots and peaches, making a specialty of fine table grapes. When he came to this vicinity the water company had only two small tunnels, and now they have fourteen, the largest of which is four hundred and twenty-five feet in length. Wells have been dug near the mountains, from the last of which they have twenty-three miners' inches flow of

water. The reservoirs were useless at the time of his arrival, but the two large ones now in use provide an adequate supply of water, and are connected with miles of piping to the mountains. Besides being superintendent of the company, he is secretary and a director in the same.

The parents of Mr. Bagnard, Lambert and Cilinie (Odinot) Bagnard, were born near Sedan, France, and the latter died in Muscatine, Iowa. The former settled in New York City in 1852, and there engaged in the manufacture of willow baby carriages. About 1860 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he followed the same occupation. After the war he settled in Washington, Iowa, later going to Lone Tree and from there to Muscatine, in each of which localities he followed farm pursuits. In 1888 he came to California, since which time he has made his home in Altadena. Of his three sons and one daughter, the youngest, Gustavus, is the only one in California. He was born in New York City June 5, 1853, and attended public schools in the various places where his father lived, but after the age of fourteen years he gave his attention wholly to work, and had no education other than that which is offered by the school of experience. During 1882, when starting a farm for himself, he began to be interested in small fruits, and on his place, two miles northwest of Muscatine, had many fine apple and cherry trees. From there he came to California in 1888 and has since lived in Pasadena and Altadena, where he has been superintendent of the water company since December 15, 1890. In politics he votes with the Republican party and in religion is a believer in the doctrines of the Christian Church. In coming to California he was accompanied by his wife, whom he had married in Muscatine, and who was Miss Emma Beltzer, a native of Columbus, Ohio, of German descent. They are the parents of four children, namely: Lionel L., who is engineer for the Rubio Cañon Land and Water Company; Flossie B., Bertie P. and Roy.

S. F. DAVIS, M. D., of Pomona, is a grandson of George Davis, an Englishman, of remote Welsh descent, and for many years a farmer of Connecticut, where he died. Charles L., son of George Davis, was born in Connecticut, and during early manhood carried on farm pursuits there, but later settled in Batavia, N. Y., and finally, about 1856, took up land in Tama county, Iowa, after a brief period of residence in Kalamazoo, Mich. Agriculture formed his life occupation and when seventy-three years old he died on his Tama county farm, where also occurred the death of his wife, Polly Ann (Thorp) Davis, aged eighty-three years. The latter was descended from Welsh ancestry and

belonged to an old-established family of New York. Born in Batavia, she received her education in the Ladies' Seminary there, of which she was a graduate, and afterward she taught school for six years, and until her marriage. Eleven children were born to her union, all but one of whom attained mature years and nine are now living, S. F. being the sixth. One of the sons, Charles, enlisted in Company C, First Iowa Infantry, and died while serving in the Civil war.

Dr. Davis was born in Kalamazoo county, Mich., December 15, 1854, and received his early education largely in the district schools of Tama county and the Toledo (Iowa) Academy. At the age of eighteen he began to teach, his object being to earn the funds necessary for a collegiate education, and to his credit be it said that his medical education was paid for by his own carefully hoarded savings. In 1876 he entered the medical department of the University of Iowa, from which he was graduated March 4, 1879, with the degree of M. D. He began the practice of medicine at Gladbrook, where he continued three years. His next location was St. Paul, Neb., where he built up a good practice among the people of the vicinity, remaining there until 1885, when he removed to Pomona, Cal., his present home. His office is located in the Brady block. He is connected with several local orders, besides the Southern California Homeopathic Medical Society. In addition to his practice he finds time to superintend the orange ranch of ten acres which he has improved.

In Gladbrook, Iowa, Dr. Davis married Ida M. Rice, who was born in Tama county of New York parentage. After completing common school studies she was sent to an Iowa academy, from which she was graduated, and for a time prior to her marriage she engaged in teaching school. Dr. and Mrs. Davis have four children, namely: Roy C., who is a graduate of the Pomona high school, class of 1902; Pearl A., Helen and Irma.

THOMAS J. DE HUFF. The family represented by Mr. DeHuff, of Pasadena, is of French-Huguenot lineage on the paternal side, while his maternal ancestors were of German origin. His parents, Henry and Mary (Fager) DeHuff, were natives respectively of Lancaster and Berks county, Pa., and the former, who for many years followed the occupation of a locomotive engineer on the Pennsylvania Lines, died in Patterson, Pa., while the latter died in Harrisburg, Pa. Of their eight children Thomas J. and three sisters are living; another son, Hiram, who was a soldier in the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, was accidentally killed while engaged as a locomotive engineer. Thomas J. DeHuff was born in Philadelphia,

Pa., April 7, 1853, and at three years of age was taken by his parents to Patterson, Pa., where later he attended the public schools. When eighteen he began an apprenticeship to the plasterer's trade, which he completed in Altoona, Pa. From 1877 to 1879 he followed his trade at Canon City, Colo., where he also engaged in prospecting. For one season he was employed at Buena Vista, after which he worked at his trade in Colorado Springs and from there came to California in 1882. The first twenty months in this state were spent at his trade in Los Angeles, from which city he came to Pasadena, where he bought and built on Green street, later sold there and bought other property, and now makes his home at No. 304 Kensington place. Since coming to Pasadena he has followed contracting and building, and has made a specialty of cement, brick and plastering, having had contracts for this work on Elks' Hall, Bentz block, Union Savings Bank, residences of Mrs. Burdette, B. F. Ball, James Clarke, etc., all of which have been executed with painstaking care and recognized skill.

In Spokane, Wash., Mr. DeHuff married Miss Emma Edith Rosch, who was born in Sterling, Ill., and by whom he has two sons, Paul A. and Kenneth E. In Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., Mr. DeHuff was made a Mason, and he is still active in the work of the same, besides which he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the American Mechanics. The First Christian Church of Pasadena has in him one of its most earnest supporters, and through his services on the board of trustees and the board of deacons he has been instrumental in advancing the cause of the church as an agency for the spiritual upbuilding of its community. Politically he supports the Republican party.

W. STANTON NEWTON. The Newton family was established on Long Island in a very early day and many generations continued to reside in Suffolk county. Sanford Newton, father of W. Stanton, was born in Smithtown, and made his home there until 1881, when he settled in Lena, Stephenson county, Ill. The following year he became a pioneer horticulturist of Pomona, Cal., and the sixty acres here that he brought to a high state of cultivation were ultimately sold at a fair profit, and thereafter he lived retired. He was called to his final reward March 2, 1902, aged seventy-eight years, and was buried in Smithtown, his old home. He married Anna, daughter of Richard Gould, a farmer of Long Island. She was born at Smithtown and died there in 1875, leaving two sons, Harry and W. Stanton, the former of whom remains at Smithtown.

The first fifteen years in the life of W. Stanton Newton were passed at Smithtown, where



S. M. Davidson

he was born November 9, 1866. His education was such as the local schools afforded. Having early acquired an excellent knowledge of the mercantile business, when he went to New York in 1881 he readily secured employment as salesman in a wholesale store. In 1883 he joined his father in Pomona, Cal., and assisted in bringing the ranch under cultivation. Three years after coming here he bought a livery business on Second street and from a very small beginning built up an established trade. After seven years in the same location his success justified him in the purchase of a new building, the City stables, on Main and First streets. The entire structure is of brick, with a fine front on Main street, and the interior arrangements are conducive to a satisfactory and systematic management of the business. All kinds of vehicles are kept in the livery, and it is the proprietor's constant aim to conduct the business in such a manner as to win and retain the patronage of the people of Pomona. He is a member of the Board of Trade, in politics is a believer in Republican principles, and as a citizen favors all worthy public-spirited projects. The Fraternal Brotherhood of Los Angeles numbers him among its members.

The marriage of Mr. Newton took place in Pomona and united him with Nellie Fowler, who was born in Woodland, Yolo county, Cal., her parents having crossed the plains from Missouri in 1851 and settled in the county where she was born. In religion she is of the Unitarian faith. The two children of this union are named Sanford and Theresa.

STEPHEN M. DAVIDSON. Unusual interest is attached to the lives of the California pioneers of the '50s, and to this class belonged the late Stephen M. Davidson of Los Angeles. He was mostly of Scotch and English origin, and more directly of southern ancestry. He was born in Johnson county, Tenn., June 8, 1830, the youngest among the nine children of Thomas and Nancy (Ingraham) Davidson, natives of Tennessee. In an early day his father removed, with the family, in a "prairie schooner," to Johnson county and later cleared and improved a large farm on the Missouri river, where he engaged in raising grain and hemp. The mother was kidnapped when only three years of age and though her parents spent their fortune in trying to find her they did not succeed until after she was married and had three children. As a girl her lot in life had been an unhappy one and her experiences unpleasant. Her maturer years were filled with the cares of a large family, whom she endeavored to train for positions of usefulness in the world.

Reared in Missouri and receiving only such advantages as the pay schools, infrequently held, afforded him, Stephen M. Davidson owed his

subsequent success to no peculiar opportunities which his early days offered. After the death of his father he continued on the farm with his mother, but in 1852 started out in the world for himself. During that year he, Mr. Mitchell and family started across the plains, with ox-teams and cattle. After he had gone one hundred and fifty miles west of Kansas City he met a party crossing the plains to the coast, and among them were Rev. Joab Powell and his daughter, Mary. Meeting under these unusual circumstances and attracted to each other by qualities of honor, nobility and uprightness, Mr. Davidson and Miss Powell soon became engaged, and on the 5th of December, of the same year, they were united in marriage near Scio, Ore.

Taking up and improving a tract of land, Mr. Davidson engaged in the cattle business and farming. As prosperity came to him he increased his holdings, until his ranch was a very large one. In addition to its management, for four years he owned and operated a sawmill and manufactured lumber. Ill health, resulting from overwork and exposure, obliged him to seek a change of climate, and in 1868 he settled in San Luis Obispo county, Cal., and bought four hundred and forty acres five miles from Cambria, where he raised stock and general farm produce. Out of this land he evolved one of the finest farms along the coast, and for many years he found pleasure and profit in the supervision of the property. On selling out in 1882, he came to Los Angeles county and became a large purchaser of land, including a farm of eighty acres near the city limits of Los Angeles, another farm of eighty acres three-quarters of a mile from the limits, and one-half interest in a third farm of one hundred acres in the same vicinity.

Especial credit belongs to Mr. Davidson for his connection with the dairy business. In 1876 he brought from Missouri the finest herd of Jersey cattle that had as yet been introduced into San Luis Obispo county, and thus he founded a dairy unexcelled in all that county. His cattle he brought with him to Los Angeles county, and in this way proved a benefactor to the dairy industry here. Besides dairying, he raised fruits and farm produce. In 1891 he bought a residence on Eleventh and Figueroa streets, and there his death occurred, April 14, 1897. When only nine years of age he was converted and after about sixteen he was an active member of the Baptist Church. He was a charter member of Central Baptist Church of Los Angeles and prominent in its upbuilding, serving for years as a deacon. At the time of his demise he was church treasurer, and his last day of life was partly devoted to the raising of funds for the church work. Denominational educational institutions received his stanch support, particularly the Baptist College near West

Lake, which he assisted in founding and building up.

Near Independence, Mo., Mrs. Davidson was born, a daughter of Rev. Joab and Annie (Beeler) Powell, natives of Tennessee. Her grandfather, Joe Powell, was a descendant of English ancestors who settled in Virginia, and was himself a planter of Tennessee and a pioneer of Jackson county, Mo. Farming was the occupation which Joab Powell followed for a livelihood, but much of his time was devoted to preaching the Gospel and the good that he accomplished can never be estimated. Cheerfully he gave his services to the cause of the Baptist Church, asking for no money, but content if he saw souls brought closer to the Lord through his patient efforts. Many owed to him their first start in a Christian life. In 1852 he started with his family across the plains and after a journey of six months, to a day, arrived at his destination, immediately beginning to carry on a stock and grain farm and also to do missionary work for the Baptist Church. Many congregations were organized in Oregon through his efforts, and many churches, now in excellent condition, owe much to his pioneer ministrations. When seventy-two years of age he entered into his reward. His wife, who was a daughter of Adam Beeler, of German descent, died in Oregon at seventy-two years of age. They were the parents of fourteen children, all but two of whom attained maturity and six are now living. One of these was Mrs. Davidson, who was a young girl when she made the eventful and fatiguing trip across the plains. Born of her marriage were the following-named children: Jennie N., Mrs. Clark, who resides near Fullerton, Cal.; Theodosia, Mrs. Lillard, living at Norwalk; Ellen, Sarah, Julia and Lydia, who are at home with their mother; Peter, who died July 20, 1893, and Stephen, who died August 16, 1892, both of whom were promising young men; and Rosa, Mrs. Shumate, who died in Los Angeles December 30, 1893. Since the death of Mr. Davidson, his wife has maintained a supervision of the property interests and has maintained a warm interest in the Baptist Church, to the promotion of whose success he gave so freely of time, influence and means. The family are connected with this same congregation and take an active part in many of its benevolences and societies.

SAMUEL HAZARD HALSTED. The president of the Pasadena Ice Company, shortly after his arrival in Pasadena, organized the company of which he is now the head, the same being incorporated in January, 1901. Under his supervision was erected a building 100x200, with a daily capacity of forty tons of ice and a cold storage capacity of fifteen car loads. The plant is located on South Broadway, from which

point a switch furnishes means of transportation to the Santa Fe Railroad, thus ensuring ease of shipment.

In an early day the Halsted family came from England and settled at Hempstead, N. Y. Among their relatives were the Spencers and Ogdens, who, like their own family, took the part of the colonies in the Revolutionary struggle. George W. Halsted, who was born at Elizabeth, N. J., became a merchant at Huntsville, Ala., whence, returning to the north, he removed to Philadelphia, Pa. His son, Walter Kerr Halsted, was born in Alabama and reared in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the dry-goods business, later following the same occupation in Cincinnati, Ohio. His home is still in Cincinnati, and he is junior warden of the Episcopal Church in the suburb of Glendale. Politically he affiliates with the Republicans.

The wife of Walter Kerr Halsted was Elizabeth Hazard, who was born in Philadelphia and died in Covington, Ky. Her father, Samuel Hazard, was a man of literary ability, and, by appointment from the governor, assisted in compiling the archives of Pennsylvania. He also compiled the "Annals of Pennsylvania." During the Civil war his son and namesake was a captain of a Pennsylvania company. The father of Samuel, Sr., was Ebenezer Hazard, president of the Insurance Company of North America, and postmaster-general of the United States under the continental congress and also under President Washington. He in turn was a son of Samuel Hazard, one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church on Wall street, New York, and a leading business man of the city.

Of a family of three children Samuel Hazard Halsted alone survives. He was born in Covington, Ky., October 16, 1857, and until thirteen was reared principally in Philadelphia and Germantown, Pa., removing from there to Cincinnati and attending the Avondale school. At the age of sixteen years he entered the employ of a dry-goods commission house of Cincinnati, for whom he later traveled. With his father he built up the knitting mills of S. H. Halsted & Co., of Cincinnati, manufacturers of knit goods. A later venture was as a manufacturers' agent, first in Cincinnati, and from 1896 to 1900 in New York. Meantime he had married Miss Louise Taylor, daughter of S. Leslie Taylor, an old and prominent merchant of Cincinnati. The failure of his wife's health caused him to come to California in 1900, since which time Pasadena has been his home. He is a member of the board of trustees of Throop Polytechnic Institute and also auditor of the same. In the work of All Saint's Episcopal Church he is interested, and aids the same through his services as church treasurer. The Pasadena Board of Trade numbers him among its members. In politics he is a staunch supporter of Republican principles. Since coming

to Pasadena he has entered the ranks of the Masonic order, being a member of Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., and he holds membership in the New York Chapter, Sons of the Revolution.

C. D. MANNING. Since the spring of 1899 Mr. Manning has filled the position of road foreman of the Sierra Madre road district, extending from the city limits of Pasadena to the vicinity of Monrovia and covering almost one hundred and fifty miles of road. So constant and judicious have been his efforts to improve the condition of the roads in his charge that it is frequently remarked that his roads, in the suburbs of Pasadena, are in even better condition than those of the city, excepting of course the paved streets. About twenty-five miles are in oil, the use of which he was among the very first to adopt.

Near Toronto, Canada, Mr. Manning was born October 24, 1847, a son of C. L. R. and Jane (Baker) Manning, natives respectively of Ontario and New York. His paternal grandfather was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch descent, and settled in Ontario. The father, who was a saddler and harnessmaker, took his family to Rockton, Ill., in the early part of 1848, and there followed his trade until he died. His wife, who also died in Illinois, was a daughter of Rufus Baker, who was born in Vermont, of English descent; and served in the war of 1812. In young manhood he removed to New York state, and from there went to Ontario, Canada, finally locating on a farm near Rockton, Ill., where he died. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons.

In the family of three sons and one daughter, C. D. Manning was the only one to come to California. When an infant he was taken to Rockton, Ill., where he attended the public schools. Before his schooling had been completed he enlisted, in January, 1863, in Company I, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and was mustered in at Belvidere, Ill., afterward joining the regiment in Memphis, Tenn. Among the numerous engagements in which he took part were those of Pontatock, Tupelo, Hurricane Creek, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. In July, 1865, he was mustered out at Cairo, Ill., after a service of two years and six months. Afterward he attended the Soldier's College at Fulton for a year, and then for two years assisted his father in the harness business. On leaving home he went to Clinton, Mo., and for almost two years carried on a farm, but returned to Rockton to assist his father once more. In 1882 he and a brother, under the firm name of Manning Brothers, opened a harness shop in Rock Rapids, Lyon county, Iowa, and they continued together until he was elected county treasurer, on the Republican ticket, in 1889, at which time he dis-

posed of his interest in the business. Taking the oath of office in January, 1890, he served two terms, retiring in January, 1894.

On settling up his official and business matters in Iowa Mr. Manning came to Pasadena, Cal. In 1892 he had purchased ten acres in deciduous fruits at Lamanda Park, and as soon as he settled on the place he began to make improvements. The property is situated at the end of East Villa street, on the corner of Santa Anita avenue. Since coming here he has bought an additional tract of nine acres, and now has nineteen acres in orchards of various fruits. In addition he owns three hundred and twenty acres, with water right, at Imperial, which is superintended by his son, Charles C. While living in Clinton, Mo., he married Miss Mary E. Kinne, who was born at Bloomingdale, Ill. They have three children living, namely: Mrs. Olive J. Aldrich, of La Habra valley, Cal.; Charles C., of Imperial; and Leroy, at home.

The Pasadena Farmers' Club has Mr. Manning among its members. He has always been a staunch Republican, voting and working for the party's success. In religious connections he is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Pasadena. The days of his army service are kept in memory through his identification with Godfrey Post, G. A. R., and he was also active in the post at Rock Rapids, of which at one time he was commander. In matters fraternal he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is especially prominent in Masonry, into which he was initiated at Rock Rapids, Iowa. While living there he was a past master of the blue lodge, but is now connected with Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., though still retaining his membership in the chapter and commandery at Rock Rapids (in which latter he was eminent commander) and in El Raid Temple, N. M. S., Sioux Falls, S. D. Among the people of Lamanda Park he has many friends who respect him for his business ability, excellent official service and integrity as a man.

MITCHELL H. SALISBURY. The superintendent of the North Pasadena Land and Water Company is a descendant of a New England family and a son of Hiel and Charlotte (Mitchell) Salisbury, natives of New York, and pioneers of Whiteside county, Ill. Upon the home farm in that county he was born May 11, 1859, being the youngest of four children, one of whom, H. H., is engaged in the plumbing business at Boyle Heights, Los Angeles. After the death of her husband the mother came to the Pacific coast and has since made Los Angeles her home. The boyhood years of Mitchell H. Salisbury were passed principally in Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, where he received

a public-school education. One of his first positions was that of stationary engineer in Grundy county, Iowa, after which, as a member of the firm of Salisbury Brothers, he was for seven years engaged in business as a machinist and pipe fitter at Atlantic, same state. Also, for eighteen months he served in the capacity of city marshal. On leaving Atlantic he became a traveling salesman for the Bostedo Package and Cash Carrier Company of Chicago, whose system he installed in different states. It was in their behalf that he first came to the coast, spending a few weeks in Los Angeles in 1891. While business duties obliged him soon to return east, he did so with the conviction that one day he would return here as a resident. In 1892 he was burned out in Omaha, and instead of rebuilding he removed to California, settling in Pasadena.

Three months after his arrival Mr. Salisbury was appointed superintendent of the North Pasadena Water Company, and has since filled the position. During this time the capacity of the works have been trebled by the addition of two large pumping plants. Several miles of mains have been built and the system greatly extended. As he thoroughly understands machinery and engineering, he has proved a valuable man to the company, and to him is largely due the credit for its successful continuance in business. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. While living in Atlantic, Iowa, he married Miss Eudora Pressnall, who was born in Indiana. Four children were born of their union, namely: Ralph, who is a stationary engineer; Clarence; Alice, who died at eight years of age; and Gladys.

HON. WILLIAM H. COFFIN. A résumé of the life of William H. Coffin recalls to our minds the days of "bleeding" Kansas, when free-state and pro-slavery adherents bitterly contested for the supremacy of power and when every man carried his life in his hands. In all the work necessary for the securing of Kansas as a non-slavery state, Mr. Coffin was foremost, and perhaps none of his acts was more important than those in connection with the underground railroad, over which he helped many a fleeing slave to freedom. Since 1887 he has made his home in Pasadena, where he erected and occupies a comfortable residence on the corner of North Raymond avenue and Roberts street.

As early as 1640 Tristram Coffin came from England and bought Nantucket Island from the Indians. Later in life he joined the Society of Friends. His descendants remained on the island and engaged in the whaling business. However, after some time the island became over-populated, and at this juncture Bethuel

Coffin headed a colony of Friends that settled in Guilford county, N. C. There he improved a farm, on which years later the battle of Guilford Courthouse was fought and the Friends' meeting house used as a hospital to succor the wounded soldiers. In 1825 he removed to Milton, Ind., where he died. His son, Elijah, was born in Guilford county, N. C., and removed about 1824 to Milton, Ind. which city he helped to lay out, and later engaged in business there as a merchant, also was the first postmaster of the town, holding the office under General Jackson. A man of great liberality and public spirit, his influence was constantly given to promote enterprises for the benefit of his home town. In 1833 he settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in a wholesale business for two years. Leaving that city he accepted a position as the first cashier of the State Bank of Indiana, having charge of its branch at Richmond. The bank's charter expired in twenty-five years, and after a long service covering that period he wound up the company's affairs and retired to an honorable leisure. For thirty-two years he was clerk and presiding officer of the Indiana yearly meeting of Friends. In politics he was a Whig and on the disintegration of that party became a Republican. Regarding the slavery question he was a staunch abolitionist. He had a cousin, Levi Coffin, who was president of the underground railroad.

The wife of Elijah Coffin was Naomi Hiatt, who was born in North Carolina, of Holland-Dutch ancestry who removed from Virginia to North Carolina. Her father, Benajah Hiatt, a native of that state, was a pioneer of Milton, Ind., and engaged in farming there, also served as a minister in the Society of Friends. Mrs. Coffin was a woman of deep spiritual convictions and accomplished much good through her self-sacrificing labors as a minister in the Friends' Church. Her death occurred in Richmond, Ind., when she was sixty-eight, and her husband died in the same town when sixty-four. They were the parents of two sons and five daughters, all living, of whom William H. was third in order of birth and is the only son in California. He was born at Milton, Ind., September 25, 1825, and was eight years of age when the family settled in Cincinnati, and ten when they returned to Indiana to settle in Richmond. Though he had only the most meager educational advantages, he has always been interested in the securing of good schools and was a generous contributor to Earlham College at Richmond, Ind. When fifteen years of age he entered the bank to assist his father, but the work was uncongenial and he chose farming instead. As early as 1840 he began to be interested in the slavery question, and nothing pleased him more than to aid some slave on the road to freedom. In one night he helped to get



Helsaordale

twenty-seven negroes through the lines, and it gave him pleasure afterward to learn that all of these safely reached Canada. In 1845 he married Miss Sarah W. Wilson, who was born at Milton, Ind., her father, John Wilson, having gone there from South Carolina. Their golden wedding in 1895 was an occasion of great rejoicing and was appropriately celebrated at their Pasadena home. After a happy married life of almost fifty-seven years, Mrs. Coffin passed away November 21, 1901, aged seventy-seven years. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom attained maturity, namely: John W., a builder living in Pasadena; William Henry, a farmer near Richmond, Ind.; Albert, a farmer and stockman at Salem, Ill.; Robert, of Pasadena; and Frank, a hardware merchant of Richmond, Ind.

For some years after his marriage Mr. Coffin engaged in farming near Richmond, Ind., but the fall of 1854 found him among the pioneers of Kansas, his primary object in going there being to aid the free-state movement. Settling in Leavenworth county, he engaged in farming there for eleven years. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention, which met and drafted a state constitution, opposing the principles of the Le-compton convention and perfectly legal in all technicalities. It has been one of the pleasures of Mr. Coffin's later years to put in written form his recollections of Kansas during those stirring days that preceded the war, and the memoirs possess intrinsic value by reason of his connection with many important events. These memoirs have been published by the Kansas State Historical Society under the authority of the State legislature.

When the war came to an end Mr. Coffin returned to Indiana and settled on a large farm near Richmond, on Greene's Fork, where he engaged in stock-raising and general farming. Meantime he acted as a commissioner of the state reform school located at Plainfield. In 1881 he returned to Kansas and settled in Lawrence, where he built a beautiful residence at Haskell's institute overlooking the city. In the founding of this institute he was a leading factor, and took great interest in superintending the farms and instructing the Indians in the principles of agriculture. At the resignation of Dr. Marvin he also resigned his position, which he had filled with such credit. His first visit to California, made in 1886, left such delightful impressions of the Pacific coast that in 1887 he returned to make his home here. For a time he devoted considerable attention to the improvement of ten acres, planted in oranges and deciduous fruits, but this property he sold, and is now retired from business cares. Politically he has always been a pronounced Republican. He is interested in the Anti-Saloon League of South-

ern California and in other movements for the development of the highest citizenship. Like his ancestors, he is devoted to the work of the Society of Friends. For more than forty years he acted as superintendent of a Sunday-school or as an assistant in other departments of the work, and he is still actively aiding to the extent of his ability. During his residence in Kansas he was a member of the committee having charge of the Friends' mission on the Shawnee Indian reserve. While living in Indiana he was a member of the missionary board of the Indiana yearly meeting. After the war the government barracks in Arkansas and other states were turned over to the Friends for the purpose of using as schools for colored children, and Mr. Coffin went to Arkansas to assist in the starting of the work and to aid in every way possible as a member of the managing committee. Indeed, in all of the movements for good devised and carried out by the Friends he has been in deep and earnest sympathy, and the society has had no member more efficient and resourceful than is he; and while necessarily his activities have been lessened by the advance of years, he still keeps in touch with all enterprises for the welfare of his fellowmen.

O. E. GOODALE. On the establishment of the Pacific Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Mr. Goodale was selected for the important position of chief engineer and his service has been so efficient and satisfactory that he has been retained to the present time. The post is no sinecure, for it includes a careful oversight of all mechanical work connected with the plant as well as the management of such buildings as have been or may be erected on the grounds. His responsibilities have grown with each year, as he has witnessed the growth of membership from less than a hundred to more than two thousand.

Descended from an old family of New England, Mr. Goodale was born in Lewis county, N. Y., December 21, 1849, the oldest of four children and the only son in the family. His father, Nicholas, who was a son of David Goodale, a farmer of Lewis county, himself took up agricultural pursuits, following the same both in New York and in Iowa. During the Civil war he served with Company I, Third Battalion, Fifth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, and remained at the front until he was honorably discharged for physical disability. About 1871 he settled in Parkersburg, Iowa, and there died in 1892. He married Delia M. Hough, who was born in Lewis county, N. Y., and died in Iowa. Her father, John Hough, was a native of Connecticut and died in New York. During the war of 1812 he served in the American army.

From boyhood Mr. Goodale has been familiar with carpentering, and he also studied architecture in New York, after which he engaged in the building business at Booneville, Oneida county. In 1885 he crossed the continent to Los Angeles, where he became an architect. When the Soldiers' Home was started he was appointed superintendent of construction and a year later was made general superintendent, continuing as such until he was transferred to the position of chief engineer. Men who are familiar with engineering claim that it would be difficult to find an engineer who is Mr. Goodale's equal in thorough knowledge of the work and painstaking oversight of every detail. While living in New York he married Miss Mary A. Hoyt, who was born in Lewis county, that state, and by whom he has a daughter, Florence Adelle. The family are identified with the Christian Church in Los Angeles, where they placed their membership shortly after coming to California. Though not a partisan nor active in politics, Mr. Goodale is known as a staunch Republican, whose ballot is always given to the men and movements of the Republican party.

HON. THEO. PARKER LUKENS. Since he came to Pasadena in 1880 the record of the life of Mr. Lukens has been intimately associated with the history and development of the city. A descendant of remote German ancestry and a Pennsylvania family, devoted adherents to the Society of Friends, he is a son of W. E. and a grandson of Moses Lukens, the latter a farmer of the Keystone state. From his native county of Chester, Pa., W. E. Lukens moved to Ohio and settled at New Concord, Muskingum county, but later moved to Putnam and thence to Zanesville. At these various points he was principally engaged in the manufacture of lumber. In 1856 he went to Sterling, Whiteside county, Ill., and started a flouring mill on the Rock river, where he continued for many years. Meantime he also became interested in horticulture and the nursery business both at Sterling and Rock Falls, and acquired valuable possessions, representing his judicious and extensive investments. His death occurred at seventy-four years of age. In early manhood he married Margaret Cooper, daughter of Nicholas, both born near Hagerstown, Md., and descendants of Quaker English ancestors.

Four sons and two daughters comprised the family of W. E. Lukens, namely: Sereno, a machinist in South Bend, Ind.; Emeline and Melissa, of Whiteside county, Ill.; W. C., a veteran of the Civil war, and now engaged in horticultural pursuits at Redlands, Cal.; Theo. Parker, of Pasadena; and W. L., a molder living in Chicago. At New Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio, T. P. Lukens was born October 6, 1848.

From eight years of age he was reared in Illinois. His education was completed in Sterling high school. While still a mere child he acquired a thorough knowledge of the nursery business, and it is probable that he has grafted as much nursery stock as any nurseryman in the world. At one time his father had fifty acres in nursery stock, his specialty being apples and ornamental trees, and Lukens' Nurseries were known all over the country, shipments being made to every part of the United States. On the retirement of his father, T. P. Lukens became manager of the business, which he conducted for some years, but sold out in 1880 on locating in Pasadena.

When nineteen years of age, Mr. Lukens enlisted in a United States regiment and was sent to Carlisle, Pa., where he was stationed nine months and then honorably discharged. His father was a strong abolitionist and had at his Ohio home one of the leading stations of the underground railroad. Reared under these influences, he naturally espoused the Republican cause, nor has a careful study of national problems during later life given him reason to change his views. While living at Rock Falls, Ill., he served as tax collector for three years and was mayor one term. In that town he was united in marriage with Charlotte Dyer, whose grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, while her great-grandfather was a Revolutionary hero. Her father, David, engaged in farming at Manchester, Vt., where she was born, but later he moved to Illinois, where his last years were spent. By her marriage to Mr. Lukens there is a daughter, Mrs. Helen Jones, of Pasadena, whose children, Charlotte and Ralph, are the pride of their grandparents.

On coming to Pasadena in 1880, Mr. Lukens started a small nursery of oranges and peaches. Soon, however, he drifted into other business, and after 1882 engaged in laying pipes for the mains between Pasadena and San Bernardino, as well as in all the settlements along the mountains. Next he drifted into the real-estate business in 1884, and his was the first shingle ever displayed on the streets of Pasadena. At first he had his office in a store on the corner of Colorado and Fair Oaks avenue, and while carrying on the business laid out Raymond's addition, Kensington Place and the addition to Olive-wood. His health failing, he took his brother-in-law, H. Dyer, into partnership, organizing the Lukens Land Company, but he still found the burden of business cares too heavy, so in 1887 relinquished his work entirely and traveled for two years. On his return he was earnestly urged to take charge of the Pasadena National Bank, which had been in unfortunate financial condition, its stock being worth only thirty-five cents. Somewhat reluctantly he accepted the management. So successful was he in the work

that he placed the bank on a paying basis and brought its stock up to par. However, the accomplishment of this herculean task had been too much for his health, which again gave way, and he resigned the management of the bank.

In the organization of the Board of Trade Mr. Lukens bore an active part and at one time served as its vice-president. In addition to his charming home at No. 195 North Marengo avenue, he has built some forty houses in Pasadena, but most of these have been sold. Largely through his efforts, the Colorado Street Railway Company was organized and he put in the first \$10,000 of its \$25,000 of stock. The first cement sidewalk in Pasadena was built in front of his residence. In 1891 he was elected to the council, and during the same year became president of the board of trustees. Under his administration as mayor, from 1891 to 1895, the sewer system was completed, the first paving done, the first piping and cement reservoirs built. It was the desire of the people to have a business administration, and in this respect Mr. Lukens more than met their anticipations, his four years of service as mayor proving most helpful to the business interests of the city. Fraternally he is a charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Pasadena, in which he has passed all the chairs. In Pasadena Lodge, F. & A. M., he was made a Mason; and while in Illinois was actively connected with the Odd Fellows.

Becoming interested in the idea of reforesting the mountains, in 1897 Mr. Lukens took up active work along that line, and in 1900 he was appointed agent for this work by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. Under his supervision men are now engaged in planting pine seeds on the mountains, and much of his time is spent there. For six years he was president of the Mutual Building and Loan Association of Pasadena, and is still a stockholder in the same. Near Baldwin's ranch he has improved an orange orchard of forty acres, in which he also has a number of walnuts. Some of the vineyards and orange groves that he set out in Pasadena years ago are now among the most thrifty in the entire city. One of the measures in which he was most interested and the success of which reflects credit upon his persistence was the library movement, to which he was an early contributor and an earnest friend. For years he was a member of the library board of trustees. For eight years he was connected with the board of trustees of the California State Normal, which was established at San Diego, but removed to Los Angeles on account of the advantages offered by the latter city. His first appointment came from Governor Markham and his second from Governor Budd; twice he resigned, but it was accepted neither time, the general feeling being that his services were of too valuable a character

to be dispensed with prior to the expiration of his term.

JOHN M. HUNTER. The prolific soil of the Montecito valley proved a boon to many of the settlers who sought here a home in the early days, and among those who came, about 1872, and introduced modern methods of tilling the ground and developing the latent richness thereof, none is entitled to more credit than John M. Hunter, one of the successful ranchers of the valley.

For many years the Hunter family has been identified with Kentucky, where settled the first of their number who immigrated to America. John M. Hunter was born near Georgetown in 1824, and reared on the farm of his parents, William and Frances (Hurnden) Hunter. He received his education in the district schools, and when sixteen years of age was no longer dependent upon the family resources, but started out to earn the wherewithal for his own existence. His first stopping place was New Orleans, La., where he lived until 1850. While there he enlisted as a soldier for the Mexican war in 1846, in Colonel Marks' Third Louisiana Regiment. He participated in the battles of Buena Vista and Monterey, but afterward, being on the sick list, was discharged and sent back to New Orleans.

In 1850 Mr. Hunter came to California via the Isthmus, and up the coast to San Francisco, from where he went to the mines in Sonora and for eleven years engaged, with fluctuating success, in mining. Later he remained for ten years on Truckee river, four miles above Reno, Nev., where the services which he rendered in the neighborhood and the esteem in which he was held resulted in the naming of a station after him on the Central Pacific railroad. In 1872 Mr. Hunter removed to the locality of which he is now a resident, and bought the ranch which has developed under his industry into a fine and paying property. At first covered with oak trees and shrubs, he has cleared fifty acres of the home place, and is engaged in raising hay and apples, and besides has one of the finest lemon orchards in the valley in which are set out three hundred trees; he now has nineteen acres in orchard. He is one of the charter members of the Santa Barbara Lemon Growers' Exchange, and is otherwise interested in the enterprises which have aided in promoting the growth of the valley. In addition to the management of his ranch he has dealt somewhat in real estate, and has exerted his influence in the building up of the school system and the erection of schoolhouses. As a staunch Republican he has taken an active part in local politics, and served for four years as supervisor of the county. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order at Santa Barbara.

In 1886 Mr. Hunter married Miss Ella F. Stockton, from Philadelphia, but a native of California. Of this union there is one son, John Stockton Hunter.

JAMES M. HORTON. The association of Mr. Horton with California began during the early pioneer days, and he has been identified with Buckhorn, Ventura county, for a long period, having come here from Nevada in July, 1866. A native of Delaware county, N. Y., born on the last day of the year 1833, he accompanied his parents to Michigan in 1840 and settled near Lansing, where the years of youth were passed. Like many other young men during the '50s, he sought his fortune across the plains in the far west. With an immigrant train, in 1852, he started on the long overland journey for the Pacific coast, enduring all the hardships of such a journey, whose difficulties and dangers we of the present day of railroads can form no conception.

Arriving in Eldorado county, Mr. Horton located several placer mines, and remained there for four years working his claims. At the outbreak of the Civil war, in 1861, he went to Nevada and for several years worked in the mines at Esmeralda. Next he removed to Santa Barbara (now Ventura) county and settled on the Camulos ranch, noted in the field of romance as the home of the heroine of Helen Hunt Jackson's famous work, "Ramona." In 1868 he bought his present farm at Buckhorn, which is the northwest quarter of section 30, a part of the old Dominguez ranch. At this writing he owns one hundred acres, twenty-five acres of which are in apricots, two acres in olives, and thirty acres in almonds, the latter being his principal crop. Besides these fruits he has a general orchard. The development of his ranch is the result of constant industry through many years and speaks volumes for his determined perseverance.

May 7, 1881, Mr. Horton married Miss Minnie Stowell, who was born in England and died in California September 13, 1893. Later he was united with Miss Ella Obear. On the ranch where he settled in 1868 his six children were born, all being of his first union, and named as follows: Olive, Alfred, Etta, Harry, Mabel and George.

As a stockholder Mr. Horton is associated with the Ventura County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The nominees of the Republican party not only receive his vote, but his hearty support in every way. The local conventions of his party have the benefit of his presence and wise suggestions, while each election day finds him doing active work at the polls. Not only is he active in politics, but also in all plans for bettering the community and uplifting humanity.

FRANK R. HENNION. Preceded by an extended business experience in different parts of the state and country, Mr. Hennion came to Ventura in 1897, as agent for the Union Oil Company of California. This responsible position he has since creditably maintained, his duties extending to a general supervision of the company's interests at this end of the line, a by no means unimportant task, as all of the oil of the concern is shipped from Ventura. Aside from his business obligations, he is variously interested in the affairs of the town, his influence as a moral and progressive force being unquestioned and unceasingly exerted on the side of law and order and general improvement. In the suppression of the saloon he has been particularly active, and, as a member of the executive committee and also secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, he has, from the time of its organization, endeavored to enforce municipal purity, and do away with political intrigue and its attendant retrogression.

From practically his fourteenth year Mr. Hennion has been the architect of his own fortunes, and his toil has supplied the wherewithal for sustenance, education and general improvement. The only child in his father's family, he was born October 22, 1866, at Macomb, McDonough county, Ill., son of Martin and Mattie (Reese) Hennion. The father was born in Newark, N. J., and eventually went to Colorado where he followed with varying success and failure the fortunes of a miner. With the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Second Colorado Cavalry, and was raised from the rank of lieutenant to that of captain, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. With the return of peace he settled in Macomb, McDonough county, Ill., and became a commercial traveler, but later located in Kansas City, Mo., where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1886 he removed to San Diego, Cal., which has continued to be his residence up to the present time. His wife was born in Hanover, Ind., and was a granddaughter of Rev. Benjamin Reese, a prominent clergyman in the Presbyterian Church.

Upon starting out to earn his own living Mr. Hennion entered the employ of Meyer Brothers, drug merchants, with whom he remained for three years. Afterward he learned the wood working and furniture manufacturing business, in which he engaged until 1886, or until his removal to San Diego, Cal. He was here employed by the Russ Lumber Company as yard salesman until 1892, when he went to Los Angeles, Cal., and was with several different lumber companies in a similar capacity, up to the time of settling in Ventura in 1897.

In Los Angeles Mr. Hennion married Nellie Junod, daughter of Alfred and Eugenie Junod, and a native of Highland, Ill. Of this union



Thorvald Ingvaldson

there are two children, Harry Martin and Ruth Genevieve. Mr. Hennion is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is a ruling elder. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and is fraternally associated with the United Moderns and the Modern Woodmen.

THORVALD INGVALDSEN. The position which Mr. Ingvaldsen fills, that of superintendent of the Highland Place ranch at Pasadena, he has held since 1891, at which time he was employed by John W. Hugus to assume management of the ranch. There was little to attract one in the appearance of the property, which had been permitted to run down, and was therefore proving an unprofitable investment for its owner. The utmost liberty of judgment was given Mr. Ingvaldsen in the planting of fruit, selection of varieties to be cultivated and making of improvements. The two hundred and seventy-four acres have been placed under cultivation to fruit, one hundred and eighty being in grapes, while the balance is in citrus and deciduous fruits. It is said by those competent to judge that some of the finest table grapes grown in the entire country came from his vineyards, among these being the Lady Finger and Red Emperor varieties. The thrifty appearance of the property indicates beyond a doubt the intelligent supervision of the manager.

As his name indicates, Mr. Ingvaldsen is of Scandinavian lineage. His parents, Tønnes and Karen Töresen Ingvaldsen, were natives of Norway and both not only spent their childhood days upon farms, but after marriage continued a rural existence. On selling their homestead, they moved to Stavanger, Norway, where Mr. Ingvaldsen became manager of the largest steam bakery in the town. When its owner, William Hansen, failed, he invested his savings in the purchase of the business, and continued as proprietor for some years. In addition he owned fishing boats and engaged in business in that line. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, to which he remained faithful until death. Since his death Mrs. Ingvaldsen has continued to make her home in Stavanger. Of their three sons and two daughters all are living but one son, the two surviving boys being in California. The older of these, Thorvald, was born in Stavanger, May 15, 1868, and attended the schools of that town until he was fourteen, when he went to sea. During his life upon the ocean he visited many lands, cast anchor at Port Natal and St. Helena, stopped at the Barbadoes, and in 1885 arrived at Galveston, Tex. Deciding to remain in America, he came to California during the same year and settled at Los Angeles. During the course of his voyages his ship had taken on a cargo of ostriches at Port Natal,

billed to Dr. Sketsley of California, and he had been given charge of the birds. In this way he became interested in the business, and so was impelled to ask the doctor for employment on his ostrich farm. Securing the desired position, he cared for the birds on Los Phillis ranch and also assisted in starting the zoological gardens in San Fernando near Glendale. After two years a change was made in the ownership of the business, and Mr. Ingvaldsen remained on the ranch with G. J. Griffith, who later sent him to the Briswalter tract in Los Angeles. For several years he superintended a tract of three hundred acres, under cultivation to grapes and oranges. After several years he resigned this position, and for two years was an employe of Llewellyn Brothers in their foundry. On leaving that place he came to Pasadena for John W. Hugus, whose ranch he has since managed with characteristic fidelity.

Politically Mr. Ingvaldsen is a Republican, while fraternally he is connected with the Foresters and Maccabees. His marriage took place in Los Angeles, March 3, 1890, and united him with Miss Katie Müller, daughter of Andreas and Anna M. (Hansen) Müller, natives respectively of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and Erö, Denmark. In a family of four children (all living) she was second in order of birth, and was born at Alsen, Schleswig-Holstein, whence she came to America in 1887 and settled at Santa Ana, Cal. Her father was a soldier in the revolution of 1848 and for forty years was employed as maltster in a brewery at Alsten, where her mother is still making her home. In the schools of her country she received an excellent education, and was in her home early trained to a knowledge of housewifely arts. She is connected with the Ladies Order of Maccabees, in the work of which she maintains an interest.

WILLIAM A. HEISS. The founder of the Heiss family in the United States was William Heiss, who brought his family from Strasburg, Germany, and settled in Lancaster, Pa., where he became a land owner and farmer. Accompanying him on this trip was a son, William, who latter married Susan Kaforth, daughter of a colonel in the Revolutionary war and member of one of Pennsylvania's prominent colonial families. Some years after his marriage this ancestor, accompanied by wife and children, removed to the vicinity of Erie, Pa., and bought a large tract of land, the improvement of which brought him wealth. Born of his marriage, among other children, was a son, Isaac Heiss, a native of Lancaster, Pa., and for years a carpenter in Dayton, Ohio, but later a manufacturer of confectionery in Shelbyville, Ind. On retiring from business pursuits, about 1881 he came to California, and afterward lived, retired,

in Pasadena, where he died in 1900, at eighty years of age. Politically he was a Republican, fraternally a member of the Masonic Order and in religion a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His marriage united him with Jane Hartman, who was born in Strasburg, Germany, and died in Shelbyville, Ind. When only two years of age she had been brought to America by her parents. Her father, Rev. John Wesley Hartman, was a minister in the German Lutheran Church, and after crossing the ocean secured a pastorate in Philadelphia, later officiating as pastor of a Dayton church, and finally preaching the Gospel in Chicago. His life was prolonged to the great age of ninety-seven years.

In the family of Isaac Heiss were seven children, all but one of whom are living, Fannie having died in infancy. The survivors are: Mrs. Louise Weingarh, who lives in Los Angeles; William A., of Pasadena; Mrs. Ellen Emerick, of San Bernardino; Alvin G., who is in partnership with his older brother at Pasadena; Frank, also a member of the same firm; and Emma, of Pasadena. William A. Heiss was born in Shelbyville, Ind., May 13, 1855, and received a fair education in the grammar and high schools. Going to St. Paul in 1873, he entered the office of William Lee & Co., a wholesale dry-goods firm, with whom he remained for fifteen years, meantime filling every position from office boy to manager. Finally, when the business was closed out owing to the advanced age of the heads of the firm, in the capacity of manager he had charge of the settling up of affairs.

On visiting Pasadena for the first time in 1885, Mr. Heiss had been favorably impressed with the city. The following year he returned to the coast and opened a real-estate office in Pasadena, also laid out fifteen acres owned by his sister, Mrs. Weingarh, the tract being known as Weingarh's subdivision to Pasadena, and later named Winona avenue. Meantime, in 1887, the clothing firm of Heiss Bros. had been established, and this enterprise has since been successfully conducted, the present location being on the corner of Colorado and Fair Oaks avenue. Among his other enterprises was the purchase of a ranch at La Canada, where he has improved an orchard of thirty acres. Other places have also been improved under his skillful management and wise oversight. At one time he officiated as vice-president of the Pasadena Deciduous Fruit Association. In the organization of the Pasadena Merchants Protective Association he took an active part. He belongs to the Board of Trade and is a charter member of the Twilight Club. After coming to Pasadena he married Miss Belle Van Camp, daughter of Joseph Van Camp, a merchant of Indiana. She was born in Metamora, Ind., but has been a resident of Pasadena since girlhood, and is actively identified with the

Methodist Episcopal Church and various philanthropic and social organizations of this city. The children born of their union are named William Van Camp and Olive Blanche.

Ever since attaining his majority Mr. Heiss has been staunch in his adherence to the Republican party. On this ticket, in 1901, he was elected to represent the fourth ward in the Pasadena city council for a term of four years. In this body he has served as chairman of the sewer committee and member of various others, and has at all times advocated measures calculated to promote the city's progress and welfare. Among the fraternal societies of which he is a member may be mentioned the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and Masonic Order, he having been made a Mason in Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., and he is also connected with the Eastern Star as past patron. He is fond of recreation and enjoys his connection with the Green Wing Gun Club, although the management of his various business interests and the duties of his office as councilman leave him little leisure for participation in social affairs.

GEORGE WEST HUGHES. By his numerous friends and associates in the business and social world, George West Hughes is remembered as a man in whom were united shrewd financial acumen and a high sense of moral responsibility. In common with many whose ambitious tendencies outweigh their physical strength, he came to California in 1885, traveling extensively through the state, and finally, locating in Los Angeles, came and went in the busy places of the city, a potent factor in its intellectual and material growth. His death, March 25, 1899, signaled the passing of a man of exceptionally fine character and attainments, the memory of whose personality will continue to abide, when his commercial successes have been forgotten.

Of Welsh descent on the maternal and paternal side, Mr. Hughes was born on the Ouachita river in what is now Camden, Ark., and was a son of Judge Green B. Hughes, a native of Kentucky, and an early settler in Arkansas, where he was a large planter on the Saline river, Saline county. Judge Hughes was prominently identified with the early history of Saline county, and at the time of his death had filled many important positions in the government of his district, his greatest sphere of usefulness being found as county judge, a position which he sustained with equity and good judgment for many years. He married Louisa West, a native of Missouri, and who died in Arkansas, leaving two sons and one daughter, George West Hughes being the oldest child. The education of Mr. Hughes was acquired at a boarding school in Washington, Ark., after the



W. M. McFadden

completion of which he took a course in civil engineering, to which he devoted many years of his life. Among his most ambitious accomplishments in this line was his location of the entire Iron Mountain Railroad through Arkansas, and a similar office which he performed for the Fort Smith Railroad. Recognizing his particular fitness, the governor of Arkansas appointed him superintendent of the construction of the levees on the Arkansas river, during which time he resided principally at Little Rock, Ark. His health failing in 1885 he sought release from physical disability in the rejuvenating air of California, a change which probably gained for him many years of life.

In 1887 Mr. Hughes built a residence on Adams street, and in time became interested in the California Bank, of which he was vice-president, and a member of the board of directors up to the time of his death. He was a Republican in politics, and voted with understanding, and due regard for the personal worth and qualifications of candidates for office. He was above all else the friend of education, and to his children gave every advantage which money and intelligent direction could bring about. February 28, 1855, he married in Dallas county, Ark., Martha Butler, a native of Henderson, N. C., and daughter of Alexander Butler, who was born in Boydtown, Va. Alexander Butler was a merchant and manufacturer in Henderson, N. C., and about 1847 removed to Saline county, Ark., and two years later to Dallas county, Ark., where his death occurred. He married Mary Reavis, a native of North Carolina, and whose father, Louis Reavis, was a planter in North Carolina, and came of an old Virginia family. The mother, formerly Miss Sally Wyche, of Virginia, was of Welsh descent, and died in North Carolina. To Mr. and Mrs. Butler were born twelve children, all of whom attained maturity, and seven are living, Mrs. Hughes being the oldest. To Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were born three children. The oldest son, Walter J., graduated at the University of Virginia and the Harvard Law School, and became a member of the bar of Los Angeles, in which city he died, leaving to the care of his mother three children, Marguerite, Reavis, and Mary. Dr. West Hughes is a graduate of the University of Virginia and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and is engaged in medical practice in Los Angeles. George Reavis, who died in Los Angeles eleven years ago at the age of thirty-two years, was also a graduate of the University of Virginia and of Harvard College, in which latter institution he took the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. He had just entered upon a professional practice in Little Rock Ark., when his health irretrievably failed. Mrs. Hughes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

WILLIAM M. McFADDEN. While Mr. McFadden is known as one of the successful horticulturists of the Placentia district, and the first settler of what has since developed into one of the garden spots of this well-favored state, his chief claim to distinction is the result of his unflagging zeal in promoting the cause of education. Favored with exceptional educational advantages in his youth, he has for many years upheld the highest standards of applied intellectuality in the localities in which he has resided, and as a teacher and superintendent of teachers, has evolved methods of imparting knowledge as feasible as they were readily understood.

Extending well into the last century the family to which Mr. McFadden belongs have been identified with Pittsburg, Pa., in which city he was born February 19, 1840. He was graduated from the West Pittsburg high school, and the Curry Normal Institute, also at Pittsburg, and at Beaver Academy, Beaver, Pa. Later he finished a course in the commercial department of Welbourn College, Louisville, Ky., having, in the mean time, paid his own tuition with money acquired from teaching school. In 1864 he came to California, and, arriving in Alameda county, for four and a half years taught in the district schools. In 1868 he came to Southern California and continued his former occupation in what is now Orange county, and was for eleven years located at what was then called Upper Santa Ana. During a portion of his work as a teacher he served as superintendent of schools of the then Los Angeles county. In later years he was president of the high school board at Fullerton, and superintended the construction of the high school building. In Los Angeles county he was a member of the board of education for two years, and during the second year was president of the board.

The horticultural experience of Mr. McFadden began in January, of 1869, when he settled on ninety-two acres purchased from the Stearns Rancho Company, fifty acres of which are still in his possession. From the products of his soil Mr. McFadden ships annually to the eastern market about twenty-three car loads of oranges, and two car loads of walnuts, his shipping being conducted through the Fullerton Walnut Growers' Association, of which he was one of the organizers and has been president for several years. He was the second man to raise an orange in the Placentia district, and in connection with his interest in horticulture has been prominently connected with many of the important organizations which are of such invaluable aid to fruit growers. He was one of the five shippers who organized the Southern California Orange Exchange, and was one of the promoters of the former Fruit Growers' Bank, now merged into the First National Bank of Fullerton.

Like the majority who have been confronted with the difficult problem of artificial irrigation, Mr. McFadden has realized the necessity of providing reliable water systems, and he was one of the original promoters of the now extinct Cajon Irrigating Company, of which he was secretary and a director for several years. He assisted in the organization of the Anaheim Union Water Company, of which he was at one time president, and has been a director for years.

SIMON HARTMAN. The general merchandise store of Simon Hartman in Santa Ynez is among the sound commercial enterprises of the town. Unexpected misfortunes have not interfered with its general standing or retarded its progress, and it stanchly holds its own in catering to a large trade extending far into the surrounding country. The enterprising owner and proprietor is one of those energetic and practical business men who owe much to their German birth and training, and who, upon coming to American shores, readily adapt themselves to existing conditions, and as readily grasp the opportunities awaiting them in their adopted land. He was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1851, and there lived and attended the public schools until about sixteen years of age. He then removed to London, England, and while there continued his education, and also learned the trade of tailoring. Upon immigrating to America in 1872 he lived for fifteen months in the Lehigh valley in Pennsylvania. Coming to California, via Panama, he arrived in San Francisco in February of 1876. At Marysville he engaged in the tailoring business for a couple of years, after which he was in the sewing machine business in San Francisco for three years. In June of 1885 he came to Santa Ynez, but was so unfavorably impressed with the outlook here that he left for Prescott, Ariz., where he remained for six months. He then decided to again visit Santa Ynez, and upon his return bought out his present place of business, or rather the building in which he first conducted his affairs, and which came to a dire end through fire in 1891. The loss was about \$12,000, and constituted all that he had in the world, and the insurance was but \$2,000. Nothing daunted, he erected the present store and laid in an even larger supply of general merchandise, since which he has had no cause to regret the happy chance which directed his steps to this appreciative little community. Behind the store are five well-furnished and comfortable rooms in which the family live.

The marriage of Mr. Hartman and Ricko Jacoboritz occurred in San Francisco in 1883. To Mr. and Mrs. Hartman have been born two children, Hannah, who is twenty-one years of age, and Josephine, who is seventeen years old and attending the high-school at Santa Ynez. Hannah is an unusually bright and capable girl,

and is bookkeeper for Levi Straus of San Francisco. She has been with the firm for over five years, and her services are highly thought of by her employers. Miss Hartman is a graduate of Heald's Business College of San Francisco, and commands a good salary in her position. Mr. Hartman is the agent at Santa Ynez for the Wells-Fargo Express Company. He is vitally interested in promoting the cause of education in his town, and has always been prominent on the school board. The first presidential vote of Mr. Hartman was cast for Garfield, but since then he has voted with the Democratic party. He is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 212, of Santa Ynez, is past chancellor of the same and now master of finance, and he is also a member of the I. O. B. B., of San Francisco.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, proprietor of the Ventura machine shops, was born near Throntown, Boone county, Ind., February 19, 1859. To an extent, he inherits his mechanical ability from his grandfather, William Hamilton, who was born in Ohio in 1792, and who was a flour and saw miller during his years of activity; also from his father, John Hamilton, a native of Ohio, who was engaged in the same occupation. The grandfather was of English descent, and at a very early day left Ohio and settled near Colfax, Ind., where he conducted his mills for many years, and where he died about 1876. The father conducted his mills at Throntown, Ind., and in 1871 removed to Marion county, Kans., where he purchased land and still lives. His wife, formerly Holland Veach, was born in Ohio, a daughter of John Veach, and of French descent. Mrs. Hamilton, who died in Kansas, was the mother of seven sons and two daughters, of whom one daughter is deceased, her son William being the fourth child. Another son, Horatio, is at present conducting a ranch near Los Angeles.

From boyhood William Hamilton was reared to a knowledge of the milling business, and he also learned the trade of machinist. His education was acquired in the public schools, and this, combined with a practical home training, ably fitted him for the responsibilities of the future. In 1871 he removed to Kansas and lived on a farm, and also engaged in running stationary engines and in manufacturing lumber. In 1888 he came to Ventura and for a time worked at the blacksmith's trade, continuing the same after his removal to San Luis Obispo. Upon returning to Ventura he entered the shops of the Ventura Machine Company, and worked for Mr. Johnson, continuing the same for seven years, after which he purchased the machine shop, remodeled it, put in new machinery, and started upon an era of uninterrupted success and prosperity. While with Mr. Johnson, the firm patented the only successful bean and grain



John Erwin

thresher on the market, and the only combination thresher which will thresh lima as well as other beans. Mr. Hamilton is personally widely known as the inventor of several important devices of a mechanical nature, chief of which is a belt guide, and the Hamilton cylinder wrench for removing nuts on the cylinders, which was patented November 1, 1901. He has also manufactured and invented bean planters and general machinery, and is acknowledged to possess a more than ordinary talent for the work to which he is devoting his life.

At Marion, Kans., Mr. Hamilton married Eva Harrison, who was born in Ohio, and of this union there are six children: Bert, Mary, Debbie, Ray, Floyd and Nellie. The children are all at home, and Bert, the oldest son, is a machinist with his father. Mr. Hamilton is a Republican in politics, and Mrs. Hamilton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN IRWIN. Continually advancing to the front, and even threatening to overshadow the vast aggregation of interests in which Southern California abounds, is the oil industry, holding out such giant possibilities as to revolutionize the motive power of railroads and other aids to progress, as well as to offer inducements for speculation, with its inevitable loss and gain. Among the early promoters of the oil business in Santa Paula is John Irwin, one of the pioneers who prosecuted the business successfully in Ventura county. At present retired from active participation in business affairs, his rest is a well merited one, and is the sequel to a life untiringly devoted to the tasks allotted it.

The interest of Mr. Irwin in the production of oil may be said to date as far back as the memories of his youth, for his birthplace was within four miles of the Drake, the first producing oil well in the state of Pennsylvania, which was opened in 1859. He was born in Cherry Tree, Venango county, Pa., May 4, 1841, a son of William Irwin, a native of the same place, and Eliza (Stewart) Irwin, a daughter of Elijah Stewart, and a native of Pennsylvania. The paternal great-grandfather, Richard, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1740, and immigrated to the United States and Pennsylvania in 1761, at the age of twenty-one years. The paternal grandfather was one of the early settlers of Venango county, and lived to be eighty-seven years of age. In 1809 one of his brothers, John Irwin, built the first gristmill at Cherry Tree, and the first sawmill in the township was built by another brother, Ninian, in 1823. John and Ninian were appointed justices of the peace, and held the office for many years.

When John Irwin was yet a small lad his father kept a dairy, and he became interested in stock at a time when the average boy knows

little outside of his rudimentary studies. At the age of eleven he bought and sold cows, and was as familiar with their good and bad points as are many men of mature years. By practical experience he also became familiar with the arduous work around a farm, and thus no royal road led to the success of later years. The death of his father when the son was but nineteen years materially added to his responsibilities, for his mother, six children, and the management of the farm, practically devolved upon his none too strong shoulders. In connection with his other interests had ever been that of oil production, of which he was incessantly reminded by its close proximity to his home, and during the few intervals of leisure allowed between his farm duties he worked for wages at the oil wells. In time he picked up quite a knowledge of the oil business, and eventually had an outfit and took contracts to sink wells, the owner of the well furnishing the boiler engine and wood rig, the other material being furnished by the driller. Gradually working his way up he in time became the owner of wells, and among the wells with which he became connected by right of purchase or development was the Old Sherman, which was drilled to a depth of six hundred feet by himself and an older brother. This famous old spouter had an industrious career of over twenty years, and when its days of usefulness were at an end it was estimated that it had flowed one million and nine hundred barrels, or about one thousand and two hundred barrels a day.

In 1880 Mr. Irwin spent six months on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and among other undertakings drilled a water well at Tower City. In April, 1883, he came to Southern California on a prospecting tour, in company with Lyman Stewart, and immediately recognized the hidden possibilities of Ventura county. He ventured upon what is known in the west as "wild-catting," but which settled into a fine substantial business after roads were made, machinery brought from the east, and the general preparations perfecting for oil development in this part of the state. For assistance Mr. Stewart telegraphed for W. L. Hardison, whose interest became vital as his own, and in July, 1883, was formed the Hardison-Stewart Oil Company, of which Mr. Irwin became field superintendent, and continued in this capacity until 1887. He then went to Tar Creek, in the Sespe district and there was formed the Sespe Oil Company, Hon. Thomas R. Bard being a member of the same. In the producing of wells with a pipe line to the field, Mr. Irwin acted as superintendent of the field work, having complete supervision of the business of sinking the wells, of their production, and of the roads leading to them. Thomas R. Bard was president and W. L. Hardison general manager. After

the consolidation of several of the oil companies into the Union Oil Company of California, Mr. Irwin became identified with the concern as general superintendent, and was thus employed up to January of 1900, when he retired from active business life. His years of experience contributed to render him one of the most widely known oil men in the country, and his advice was often sought where the soil produced evidences of its existence. Nor must it be supposed that his field of activity was limited to oil production, for he was variously interested in the general development of his county, and was one of the organizers of the Santa Paula Hardware Company, and of the Santa Paula Refinery. He is a practical all-around business man, and has never chased visionary phantoms which lead to disappointment and loss. He is the owner of considerable property in Santa Paula, and his family are housed in a comfortable cottage near the center of the town. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has since voted the straight Republican ticket.

In 1868 Mr. Irwin married Caroline B. Canfield, a native of Niagara county, N. Y., and of this union there is one son, Ralph, who was born at Cherry Tree, Venango county, Pa., September 9, 1874.

REUBEN HART. Among those sturdy and farsighted pioneers to whom the towns of Guadalupe and Santa Maria owe a lasting debt of gratitude is Reuben Hart, than whom no citizen living in this part of Santa Barbara county is more respected. In his make up he combines those sterling characteristics which have wrought so exceedingly well when transplanted to the greater opportunities of this country, and which have their origin in England. He was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1843, and was educated in the public schools. As a means to future independence he learned the trade of carriage builder with the Stubbs Manufacturing Company at Derby City, remaining there for five years. For a time also he worked in a manufactory in Swansea, Wales, and after immigrating to the United States was employed in the Erie and New York car shops for four years, where he was recognized as an efficient workman.

In 1868, four years after his arrival in New York, Mr. Hart, with his brother, also a machinist, came to California, settling in Alameda county. At San José he entered the employ of D. S. Mills, as manager of his large wagon and agricultural implement manufactory. After one year he and his brother went to Castorville, where they established a general machine, blacksmith and wagon shop under the firm name of Hart Brothers. This association was amicably continued until 1878, when Reuben

Hart disposed of his interest to his brother, Thomas. The next combined effort of the brothers transpired in 1872, when they practically started the town of Guadalupe by erecting a machine shop and a large block of buildings, and acting as sub-agents for the Guadalupe ranch. They were very prosperous, and succeeded in interesting many home-seekers in the advantages to be found in the embryo town.

In 1875 Reuben Hart severed his connection with his brother in Guadalupe and came to Santa Maria, where he built a blacksmith, wagon, and machine shop on the corner of Main and Broadway, and the first brick building in the town, which is now occupied by Hastleman & Company, general merchants. He also built a feed mill, with steam power, and this necessarily placed him in intimate touch with the farming contingent, whose extensive patronage he for a long time enjoyed. In 1879 he still further branched out into mercantile enterprise by starting a lumber yard which was successfully conducted for some time, and in 1888 he built the Hart Hotel, a brick and stone building costing \$35,000, and 100x120 feet in dimensions. There are forty-three sleeping rooms, parlors, smoking and reception rooms, gas, hot water, and all modern conveniences. This hotel was admirably conducted by Mr. Hart for six years; he proved a model host, and had a fine reputation among the traveling public.

One of the most advanced improvements in Santa Maria which owes its origin to Mr. Hart was the construction of the water works in 1880. The water was pumped all over the town by steam from a well eighty-five feet deep to an elevated tank, and the supply was equal to all demands. In 1897 Mr. Hart bought out the minor water works in the town, so at present he is in control of the entire Santa Maria water supply, being able to produce seventy-five thousand gallons daily. Nor do these interests represent all of his responsibilities, for he owns considerable other town property, as well as the slaughter-house and race-track. He is foremost in promoting worthy enterprises, and holds many prominent town positions, among these being a director in the race-track and park associations. He is in no sense a politician, believing that party should have no place in the election to positions of trust in the community, principle alone dictating the people's choice. He has rendered valuable service in promoting education, hospital service and other public institutions.

In 1880 Mr. Hart married Harriet Sharp, a native of England, and of this union there is one daughter, Harriet, who is a graduate of the high school. Mrs. Harriet Hart departed this life in June, 1897, mourned by a large circle of sincere friends for her many noble traits of head and heart.

JOHN W. HAMMONS. One of the pioneer and most successful insurance men of Southern California is John W. Hammons, who has been a resident of Ventura since 1889. He was born in Henry county, Mo., February 3, 1860, to which county his father, William H. Hammons, removed in a very early day, for many years afterward carrying on a farm as well as extensive carpentering and building interests. An industrious and competent man, had his life been spared past its prime, he would undoubtedly have gained noteworthy success, but he passed away when his son was a small child. His wife was Susan Williams, a native of Missouri and the daughter of a Kentuckian who joined the ranks of Missouri's pioneers.

When twenty-one years of age John W. Hammons settled in the village of Salem, Richardson county, Neb., where in 1883 he married Miss Dora L. Valentine, daughter of George W. and Mary Jeannette (Gore) Valentine, and a native of Rushford, Minn., where she was reared and educated. Born of their union are two children, Harry V. and Ramona D.

For a few years Mr. Hammons was employed as clerk in a general merchandise store. Before leaving Missouri he had served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade and in Salem rapidly advanced in journalism, culminating with the editorship of the *Salem Index*, through the columns of which he exerted a progressive influence for six or seven years. After removing to Ventura, Cal., in 1889 he continued in the same occupation and for a year published the *Democrat*, in partnership with John McGonigle, to whom he later disposed of his interest in the paper. Next he turned his attention to the insurance business, in which he has since been engaged exclusively, handling life, fire, accident and marine insurance, representing in all thirty-seven fire insurance companies. His business is the largest of its kind in the county. He represents the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which, through his efforts, is doing a large business in Ventura county. One policy alone, in November, 1901, amounted to \$25,000, besides which every month brings many policies for smaller amounts, indicating the extent of his business and the patronage which he has established.

As a promoter of enterprises calculated to advance the general welfare of his community, Mr. Hammons has been prominently before the public. He was one of the originators of the Ventura Board of Trade and is always active in any of its enterprises. A *Democrat* in politics, he has a keen understanding of the issues and undertakings of his party and has served the interests of the same in various ways, including a service of seven years (1890-1897) as secretary of the Democratic county central committee. Fraternally he is associated with Lodge No. 613 B. P. O. E. at Santa Barbara, being one of its

charter members. In 1889 he became a member of the National Guard of California, was appointed corporal, later became second lieutenant and afterward was promoted to be first lieutenant. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he was first lieutenant of Company H, Capt. A. W. Browne commanding, and with his company and regiment volunteered for service, expecting to be sent to the Philippines. Company H, Seventh California Volunteer Infantry, started for San Francisco, May 6, 1898, and remained there until December 2, of the same year, when they were mustered out at Los Angeles. When in San Francisco Mr. Hammons was appointed ordnance officer on the staff of Col. John R. Berry and served as such until he was honorably discharged. His first enlistment had been in Company D, Seventh Regiment, which later was consolidated with the Ninth Regiment, and Company D became Company H.

CHARLES LEE KING, M. D. With all of the advantages which a splendid theoretical equipment can bestow, added to years of practical experience in professional work, Dr. King embarked in the practice of medicine at Pasadena during 1893 and has since devoted himself closely and successfully to his profession. He is a member of one of the colonial families of Massachusetts and possesses many of the traits which enabled those pioneers to overcome the obstacles presented by a bleak and undeveloped region. His father, Henry J., a native of Suffield, Conn., received his education principally in Yale College, and later became a merchant of Medina, Ohio, also acted as assistant treasurer of Oberlin College. Removing to Hillsdale, Mich., in an early day, on the establishment of Hillsdale College by the Free Baptists in 1853 he was chosen secretary and treasurer of the institution, and filled the position until 1860. From that time until 1874 he was cashier of the First National Bank of Hillsdale, where he added to the reputation he had previously established as an expert accountant. On account of impaired health he gave up this position and spent some time in recuperating, after which he was for two terms agent of the Indians at Leach Lake, Minn. From there he went back to Hillsdale and later returned to Oberlin, Ohio, where he died at sixty-seven years. In religion he was an earnest and sincere member of the Congregational Church. A man of classical attainments, all through his life he was a student, and the acquirement of knowledge, historical, scientific and commercial, formed one of the greatest pleasures of his life. Perhaps one of the chief works of his life was in connection with Hillsdale College, of which he was an officer for some years, and long served as a trustee. To his labors, together with a few other public-spirited men, was due

the growth of the institution until it had gathered beneath its shadow many hundreds of young men, whom it prepared for the activities of existence.

Three years after the death of Henry J. King his wife passed away in Oberlin. She was Sarah, daughter of Josiah Sumner Lee, who was born in Windham, Conn., and engaged in the drug business in that state. Later he removed to Ithaca, N. Y., where his daughter Sarah was born. His next place of residence was New York City. At an early day he became a merchant of Medina, Ohio, and from there moved to Hillsdale, Mich., where he died in 1880, aged eighty-two years. Fraternally he was a Mason and in religious connections a Congregationalist. His genealogy could be traced back in this country to the early part of the seventeenth century, when his English ancestors settled in Massachusetts. The family was represented in the Revolutionary war. Its members are now scattered all over the United States and are prominent in various professions and occupations. In the family of Henry J. and Sarah King there were six sons and two daughters, of whom all but three sons attained mature years, and at this writing two sons and both daughters are still living, David H. having died at twenty-one years of age. The younger living son, Henry Churchill King, A. M., D. D., Ph. D., a graduate of Oberlin College and later a student in the post-graduate course in Harvard College, now occupies the chair of systematic theology and philosophy in his alma mater, and, by reason of his exceptional mental qualities and wide researches, has gained a national reputation.

In Oberlin, Ohio, Charles Lee King was born March 24, 1853. He was educated in Hillsdale College, where he completed the sophomore years, but was then obliged to leave on account of reverses with which his father had met. For a time he was employed as clerk and for five years was assistant postmaster of Hillsdale. Meantime he had cherished a desire to study medicine, and, carefully saving his earnings, he was able to apply them toward the desired object. About 1876 he began his studies under Dr. H. Harris of Hillsdale, and in 1877 matriculated in the Chicago Medical College (now the medical department of Northwestern University), from which he was graduated in 1880 at the conclusion of a course of three years. Returning to Hillsdale he took up the practice of his profession and also for two terms acted as health officer, continuing in the town until 1889. Meantime, for seven months in 1883-84, he was engaged in post-graduate work in the Harvard College medical department. From 1889 until 1893 he was medical superintendent of Alma sanitarium, and meanwhile spent the winters of 1890, 1891 and 1893 in the New York Post-Graduate College. Com-

ing to California in 1893, he opened a private sanitarium at Sierra Madre Villa, and from there in 1896 came to Pasadena, where he resides at No. 70 South Euclid avenue. He was married in Monroeville, Ohio, his wife being Miss Selina Bath, who was born in Bristol, England.

Various professional organizations receive attention from Dr. King, particularly the Pasadena Medical Association, of which he has officiated as president. In addition he is connected with the Los Angeles County and California State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. Though not active as a partisan, his politics are of no uncertain stamp, but are staunchly Republican. An active worker in the Presbyterian Church, he served in it as a ruling elder. Before leaving Michigan he was made a Mason in Hillsdale and is now a member of the lodge and chapter at Pasadena, also is connected with the Elks lodge in this city.

CAPT. ISAAC B. HARDY. During the colonial period Benjamin Hardy left England for America and settled at Andover, Mass., where his son, James, was born and reared. The latter removed to East Strong, Franklin county, Me., where his son, Albert, first saw the light. In turn the latter sought a new home to reward his manhood's activities. In 1855 he settled at Freedom, LaSalle county, Ill., where he improved a valuable farm from a tract of raw prairie land. On retiring from agricultural pursuits, he came to Santa Barbara, and here his death occurred when he was eighty-four years of age. He had married Nancy R. Baldwin, who was born in New Sharon, Me., and died in Oakland, Cal., and two sons were born of their union, Isaac Baldwin and George F., the latter now a real-estate dealer in Oakland. Mrs. Hardy was a daughter of Naham Baldwin, who in early life was a seafaring man in the trans-Atlantic trade, and sailed around the world with his ship. Like the Hardys, the Baldwin family were early settlers of Massachusetts and removed from there to Maine.

At East Strong, Me., Isaac Baldwin Hardy was born June 10, 1843. In 1855 he accompanied the family to Illinois, where, August 16, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, better known as Yates' Sharpshooters. Mustered into service at Springfield, he was sent at once to the front and took part in the second battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, after which the regiment went into winter quarters at Glendale, Miss. The next year was spent in scouting. Among the battles in which Captain Hardy took part were the following: Dallas, Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Adairville, Peach Tree Creek, Snake Creek, Kennesaw mountain, siege of Atlanta, Altoona, Marietta, and then started on the march to the sea, taking part in



Thos McKee

various engagements en route. Thence they marched north through the Carolinas, and were at Averysboro, Rivers' Bridges, the capture of Columbia, S. C., and at Goldsboro and Bentonville. After the surrender of the Confederates they were ordered to Washington, where they participated in the grand review and were mustered out of service, later were honorably discharged at Springfield, Captain Hardy holding the rank of sergeant. While he took part in over thirty engagements and was hit at Corinth, Bentonville and Resaca, no wound was in the least serious; however, he had been affected by the hardships of war and for a long time after returning home was in poor health, although he endeavored to manage his farm near Odell, Ill. In 1872 he removed to Clinton, Iowa, and for five years was engaged in a sash and blind business. Returning to Livingston county, Ill., in 1877, he resumed farming. From there, in 1880, he moved to Kansas and took up a homestead near Norton, at the same time carried on contracting and building. On his arrival in Santa Barbara, in August, 1883, he turned his attention to carpentering, but since 1887 has been a contractor and builder, and among other contracts has built the Hopkins block and the residences of Mr. Whitney and E. R. Spaulding.

March 20, 1870, in Livingston county, Ill., Captain Hardy married Miss Zoraida G. Bolt, who was born in Colon, St. Joseph county, Mich., and was one of five children, three now living. The Bolt family is of Holland-Dutch descent and is related to the Putnams and the Van Rensselaers. Her grandfather, Thaddeus Bolt, married a descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam. Her father, Cornelius Bolt, a native of Schenectady, N. Y., moved to Colon, Mich., in 1845, and later settled in Livingston county, Ill. His wife was Elsie Ann, daughter of Charles Doughty, both natives of New York and descendants of a Scotch family that settled in Connecticut at an early day. Charles Doughty died in Michigan and his daughter, Mrs. Bolt, is now living at Mendon, that state, and is eighty-two years of age. After completing her education in Colon Seminary Mrs. Hardy taught school, first in Michigan, later in Illinois. Since coming to Santa Barbara she has been an active member of the Women's Relief Corps. To her marriage have been born four children, namely: Clara Frances, Mrs. Griffith, of Santa Barbara; Ethel C., a student in Berkeley College; Albert C., a graduate of Santa Barbara Business College; and Blanche B.

During his residence in Illinois Captain Hardy was made a Mason in the blue lodge of Freedom, Ill. At this writing he is past commander of Starr King Post No. 52, and formerly he served as an aide on the department staff. Politically he is a Republican and in religion holds membership in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, to whose official board he belongs. He is a member

of the Chamber of Commerce and interested in other movements for the development of Santa Barbara's trade facilities. Ever since his participation in the Civil war he has maintained an interest in military affairs and has kept well posted in military tactics. At a mass meeting held when the Spanish-American war was declared, he was appointed to organize and drill four companies of home guards, and this he proceeded to do, the result being a fine brigade of well-trained militia. He also organized and commanded the Santa Barbara Boys and Girls Brigades, the former of which had a reputation as the banner company of its kind in the United States.

THEODORE A. KELSEY. There are few of the residents of the Santa Clara valley whose identification with its interests antedates the arrival of Mr. Kelsey, a pioneer of 1869. For ten years before that he had been a resident of California, but his success and prosperity may be said to date from his arrival in the county of Ventura, with whose history he has been associated since his early manhood. Born in Rockaway, Morris county, N. J., he accompanied his parents to California in 1859 and settled in Oakland. Acquiring a knowledge of the harness-maker's trade, he followed that occupation in San Francisco for seven years. From there he came to the Santa Clara valley, where he operated rented land at first, saving his earnings in order that he might invest in property for himself.

For several years after 1876 Mr. Kelsey owned and operated the Jack Hill ranch near Montalvo, where he was associated with his brother, J. B. Kelsey, in the raising of hogs. In 1887 he rented Captain Blackburn's ranch and for eight years engaged in raising beans there. His next purchase comprised sixty-two acres, formerly known as the Cline farm, and situated near West Saticoy. On this place he has since made his home. All of the land is under cultivation, and is devoted to the raising of walnuts, apricots and lima beans. The latter he raises more especially for the seed, which he sells to eastern seed houses. During 1900 he shipped seventy-five tons of hand-picked seed beans, which shows the large scale upon which the business is conducted. At the World's Fair in 1893 he was awarded a premium on the Lazy Wife bean, a variety that is particularly fine.

The subject of irrigation receives considerable attention from Mr. Kelsey, who realizes its importance in the development of California. To furnish water for one hundred acres, he has wells that are sixty feet and three hundred feet deep, respectively. He is a member of the Walnut Growers' Association at Saticoy, a stockholder in the People's Lumber Company at Ventura, and a director of the Saticoy Co-operative store. Progressive and enterprising, he is eager to

carry out plans for the upbuilding of the valley, and has done much to benefit his locality. For nine years he was a trustee of the Saticoy school district, during which time he was active in promoting the standard of education and introducing needed improvements. While he is not a partisan, he is nevertheless a worker in the Republican party and a thorough sympathizer with its principles. Being a natural farmer and practical fruit man, he has made a special study of the fruit industry, and his land forms one of the finest fruit ranches near Saticoy. However, his greatest delight is not in his ranch or his town, but in his home and family, and his greatest ambition is to promote the welfare of his children. One of his daughters, Mabel E., is a graduate of the California State University at Berkeley; Adaline is in the school for trained nurses at San Francisco; Rita F. is making a special study of music, for which she possesses talent; Inez is attending the Ventura high school. The eldest son, Earle, who possesses ability in the mechanical arts, is being given the advantage of a course in that line at the State University.

C. E. HOAR. The family represented by Mr. Hoar of Ventura county is one of the most illustrious in New England, with the history of which its members have been identified since the colonial period. During the Revolutionary war Capt. Samuel Hoar was a gallant officer in the patriot army, and after the close of the conflict he was for many years a member of the Massachusetts legislature. His son, Samuel, Jr., was born in Lincoln, Mass., May 18, 1788, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1802, after which he studied law and in 1805 was admitted to the bar. Establishing himself in practice at Concord, he was for forty years one of the most distinguished attorneys of the Bay state. In 1825 and 1833 he was elected to the state senate, and from 1835 to 1837 he served in the United States congress. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College. His death occurred in Concord, November 2, 1856.

By the marriage of Samuel Hoar, Jr., to a daughter of Roger Sherman, two sons were born, both of whom attained national reputations. One of these, Ebenezer R., was the father of C. E. Hoar, while the other, George Frisbie, is known throughout the United States as the senator from Massachusetts and as one of our nation's leading men. Ebenezer R. Hoar was born in Concord February 21, 1816, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1835. Five years later he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon a distinguished career at the bar and on the bench. From 1849 to 1855 he served as judge of the court of common pleas; from 1859 to 1869 he was a judge of the state supreme court. In March, 1869, under the administration of Ulysses

S. Grant, he was chosen attorney-general of the United States, but resigned from the cabinet in July, 1870. In 1871 he was a member of the joint high commission which framed the treaty of Washington with Great Britain. He accepted a seat in the United States congress December 1, 1873, and remained in that body until March 3, 1875, when he resumed his private practice. Politically he was a firm believer in Republican principles, and was himself one of the leaders in the establishment of the party's platform.

The brilliant career of Ebenezer R. Hoar has been duplicated in that of his brother, George F. Hoar, who was born at Concord August 29, 1826, graduated from Harvard in 1846, and began the practice of law at Worcester, Mass. In 1856 he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature and the next year became a state senator. His long and successful connection with national statesmanship began March 4, 1869, when he took his seat in congress. He remained in that body until March 3, 1877, when he retired. Two days later he entered the United States senate. His subsequent history is known to all. Frequently he has been a delegate to national Republican conventions. From 1874 to 1880 he was overseer of Harvard College; in 1880 he was regent of the Smithsonian Institute. Other offices held by him have been those of president of the American Antiquarian Society and trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archeology. Like his father, he is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon him by William and Mary, Amherst, Yale and Harvard Colleges.

In Concord, Mass., with the history of which his forefathers were so closely associated, C. E. Hoar was born and reared. Following the example of his father and grandfather, he became a student in Harvard, from which he was graduated. In 1875 he came to California, and during the first thirteen years of his residence in this state he engaged in the sheep-raising business and rented practically one-half of the entire valley in which his ranch was located, Capt. A. W. Brown renting the other half for a similar period. Eventually Mr. Hoar purchased seven hundred acres near Simi, Ventura county, and this he has turned to the profitable raising of grain and alfalfa, having one hundred acres in the latter. At present his specialty in stock is the raising of hogs. The ranch is fitted out with approved modern appliances and labor-saving devices. Irrigation is facilitated by artesian wells, one of which is ninety feet deep. Success has made of Mr. Hoar an advocate of the manifold advantages to be found in this part of the state, and he is one of the most enterprising of the easterners who have here found a pleasant home and congenial occupation. He cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield and has ever since affiliated with the Republican party.

MRS. H. G. HELMER. To trace the success of Mrs. Helmer in her chosen occupation of floriculture is to go back to the fundamental principles of her life, which are perseverance, many-sided capabilities, and an ardent love of nature in all her moods and an understanding of her many peculiarities. No smallest shoot in the large and complete greenhouses but seems to have a future of verdure, flower or fruit, and because of this prophecy it receives the most careful ministrations, and is gently induced to fulfil expectations. From an insignificant and experimental beginning Mrs. Helmer has developed by far the largest trade in the city, and no one questions her right to be designated one of the most artistic decorators in a state where floral embellishment seems as second nature. From earliest youth this successful florist evinced a love for children, flowers and sunshine, three of the happiest combinations, and the most harmonious of character developers. She was born in the city of Oldenburg, Germany, her maiden name having been Helena G. Miners. Her father, Otto Miners, was one of the principal men of the little German town, which was also his birthplace, and there in his mature years he became a large wholesale manufacturer and merchant. To him belonged the distinction of selling the first sewing machine in the empire, which was the make of Wheeler & Wilson. He came from a very old family of that section of Germany, and his death in his native town ended a career marked by large achievements and many public-spirited undertakings. His helpmate through life was formerly Helena Linderman, who was born and died in Oldenburg.

There was but one child in the family, and Miss Miners received every advantage which her parents' circumstances permitted. She was educated in the schools of Oldenburg and as an aid to future independence learned to be a kindergarten teacher under some of the best masters in the country where this admirable system of early instruction originated. In 1873 she immigrated to the United States, and after a short sojourn in New York City came to San Francisco and entered the German kindergarten of that city, being one of the first teachers in this part of the country. At first assistant principal, she was later promoted to the principalship, which position she held until her resignation in 1875.

June 6, 1875, Miss Miners married George Helmer, a native of Saxe-Weimer, Germany, and a barber by occupation. Mr. Helmer came to New York City from his native land and there followed his trade, removing later to San Francisco, and in 1875 locating in Santa Barbara, where he has one of the finest and most popular shops in the city. He is a master in his line, and possesses those requirements which are inseparably associated with success in this most necessary of callings.

At first Mrs. Helmer had a small private greenhouse, but about twelve years ago she decided to branch out and make a regular business of raising plants and flowers, and now has very large houses for propagating plants. The cut flower gardens are in the adjoining block to the Arlington, and there is a flower stand in the hotel. When President McKinley visited Santa Barbara, Mrs. Helmer decorated the dining room, which was by all pronounced a model of artistic skill, roses galore and of many varieties being used, three thousand five hundred in all. The president's table was decorated with La France roses. Especially worthy of mention are the unique and beautiful decorations thought out by Mrs. Helmer for wedding parties, and equally appropriate her funeral embellishments. Every department of her trade is under her own personal supervision, and she has taken the premiums for artistic work at the Santa Ana floral carnivals, and on many other occasions where there was pronounced competition and an opportunity for more than ordinary decorative knowledge. Mrs. Helmer is a member of the Santa Barbara Horticultural Association.

To Mr. and Mrs. Helmer have been born four children: Alexander, who assists his mother with her work; Otto, who is a foreman in a mining camp in British Columbia; Leta and Adellea, who are at home. Mr. Helmer is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

FORDYCE GRINNELL, M. D. At the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes the French-Huguenot family of Grinnell joined in the Protestant dispersion and became residents of England, whence three brothers crossed the ocean to America, settling in Massachusetts. Sylvester Grinnell, a native of the state of Vermont, and a soldier in the war of 1812, was the first of the name to embrace the doctrines of the Friends' Church, and his son, Rev. Jeremiah A. Grinnell, also of Vermont birth, became a minister in that society. The beautiful doctrines of that sect were exemplified by his life and teachings, and he did much to broaden the influence of the church. From Morrow county, Ohio, in 1850, he moved to Cedar county, Iowa, settling in Springdale and buying a tract of new land. Many other towns afterward received the encouragement of his presence as a minister of the gospel. Both in the north and the south he founded new churches and strengthened established congregations. Even after coming to California in his old age he organized several new congregations. For more than fifty years he continued in ministerial work and when very old passed away in Pasadena. In his labors as a preacher he had the faithful and devoted assistance of his wife, who was a member of an old Quaker family of Vermont, where she was

born. In childhood she went to Morrow county, Ohio, with her father, Thomas Taber. Her death occurred in Tennessee. The family of Jeremiah A. and Martha (Taber) Grinnell consisted of four sons and four daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are living, namely: Edwin, of Des Moines, Iowa; Fordyce, of Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. Rosa G. Hastings, of Maryville, Tenn.; and Mrs. Evelyn Cleaver, of Indiana. After the death of Mrs. Martha Grinnell, Rev. J. A. Grinnell married Jane M. Kille, in Damascus, Ohio. She is still living and makes Pasadena her home.

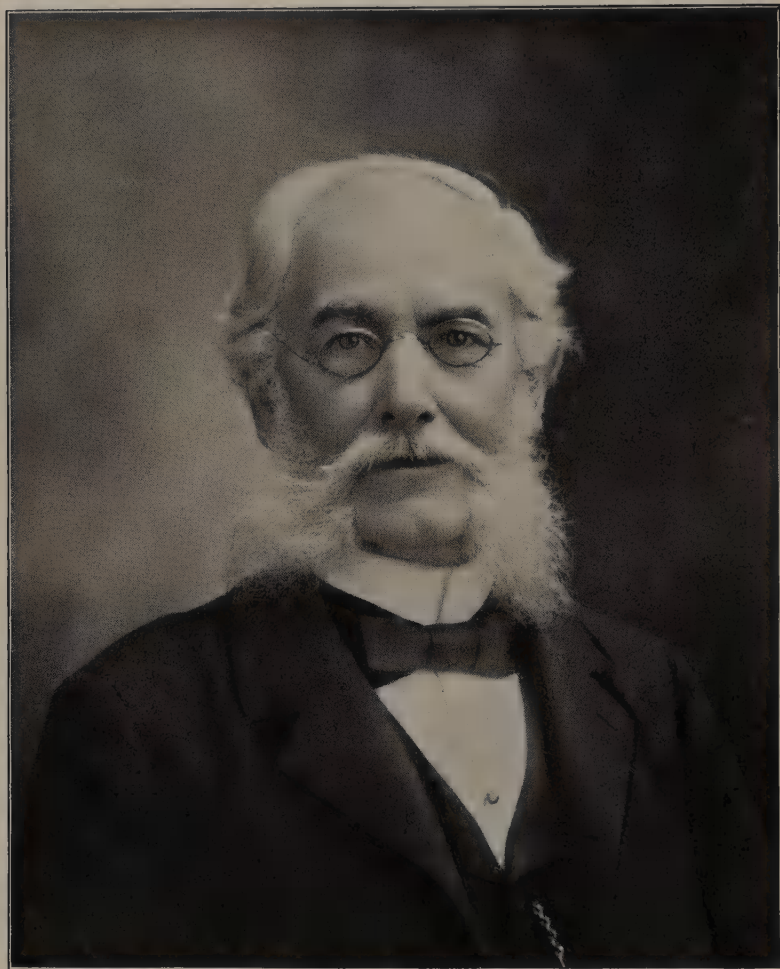
At Mount Gilead, Morrow county, Ohio, Fordyce Grinnell was born April 23, 1844. He studied classics in the Farmers' Institute near Lafayette, Ind., and during the war was for two years associated with the Freedmen's Bureau, teaching the colored people in Missouri. Later he engaged in educational work in Tennessee and while teaching also gained his rudimentary knowledge of medicine. In 1873 he was graduated from Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he acted as physician and surgeon to the Wichita Indian agency in the Indian Territory, practicing for five years near Fort Sill. Meantime, October 21, 1874, in Rochester, N. H., he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Pratt, and while they were living near Fort Sill their first child, Joseph, was born. In 1878 the family removed to Tennessee, where Dr. Grinnell practiced at Maryville for two and one-half years. In 1881 he was appointed government physician and surgeon at Red Cloud Agency (now the Pine Ridge Agency), where he remained two years. Another son, Fordyce, Jr., was born at this agency, while the only daughter, Elizabeth, was born subsequently when the family were for two years stationed at the Rose Bud Agency.

During the years of his service as government physician Dr. Grinnell always treated the Indians with consideration and thoughtful kindness. As a result he won their confidence. At no time did he ever wear arms although often the red men were on the war path, but he knew himself and family to be safe with them. When an Indian war was impending, the other white families at the agency were moved away in government wagons, but his family remained among the Sioux and received from them the most courteous treatment. On leaving the government service, in 1885, he came to California and purchased property at Pasadena. At the solicitation of his old friend, Colonel Pratt, he accepted an appointment as physician in the hospital connected with the Indian training school at Carlisle, Pa., but a year later returned to Pasadena, where he has since conducted a general practice in medicine and surgery. He owns and has improved three and one-half acres on Marengo avenue, also has property in other

parts of the city, and has improved various orange groves. As an organizer and director he was connected with the Pickering Land and Water Company, which laid out and started the town of Whittier. The name of Whittier was suggested by Mrs. Grinnell on the occasion of her first visit to the town site and the suggestion was at once adopted by the company. At one time he was president of the Pasadena Medical Society, in whose organization he assisted. For years he was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was also honored as the president. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and in politics a believer in Republican principles.

Sylvester Grinnell, brother of Fordyce, graduated at Oberlin, Ohio, and preached as a Congregational minister for many years in Wisconsin.

Mrs. Grinnell is of Puritan lineage. Her great-grandfather, Simeon Pratt, settled in Roxbury during Revolutionary days, and the house in which he lived still stands. He was a charter member of the Washington Lodge of Masons, which he served as warden. His son, Nathan, a merchant of Roxbury, was the father of Rev. Joseph H. Pratt, who became a minister in the Society of Friends, and who married Martha E. Hanson, daughter of Robert Hanson. The latter represented the second generation in descent from one of three brothers emigrating from England. A native of North Carolina, Robert Hanson started northward for New England and settled at Thorndike, Me., entering three hundred and twenty acres of land there and becoming a farmer of means and influence. There were twelve children in his family, among them being Martha E., who was born in Maine and now, at eighty-five years of age, makes her home in Indianapolis, Ind. By her marriage to Rev. J. H. Pratt, one son and three daughters were born, namely: Charles Eadward, who died in Boston; Mrs. Jennie Woollard, of Amesbury, Mass.; Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt, of Pasadena, Cal.; and Mrs. Hannah Jessup, of Indianapolis, Ind. The son, Charles Eadward Pratt, is worthy of more extended mention than the limits of this article permit. Known throughout New England as lawyer and litterateur, he was born at Vassalborough, Me., in 1845, and in 1870 was graduated from Haverford (Pa.) College. After having completed his law studies with Messrs. Jones and Otis (former associates of Governor Andrew), he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1871, and to the bar of the United States in July, 1872. For a time general practice engaged his attention, but soon he made a specialty of patent law. In May, 1881, he became counsel for Pope Manufacturing Company, a position which he held until shortly before his death. Elected from the twenty-first ward to the city council of Boston, in 1881 and 1882 he



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was president of that body, and for a time he was a trustee of the Boston Public Library. It is a noteworthy fact that he was the first Quaker to hold any office in Boston; he was also the first of that society to speak on Boston common since the execution of Mary Dyer, his address being delivered before Post No. 113, G. A. R., on Decoration day of 1882. Notwithstanding his active professional career, he kept in touch with public affairs of moment and with the onward march of literature representing the modern phases of thought. At the time that bicycles were first introduced he became a champion of the wheel, was one of the earliest riders, projected the League of American Wheelmen, and was its first president. He also founded "The Bicycling World," and acted as editor of "Outing." On all questions connected with the privileges and interests of bicycling he was regarded as a practical authority. At the time of his death he was engaged in a translation of Les Carboles' "Historie de la Nouvelle France."

The early childhood of Mrs. Grinnell was passed at the family home, on the banks of the Penobscot river, about sixty miles north of Bangor. Living close to nature, she early gained a love for all her moods, whether of summer sun or winter snow, and, like all who have a teacher so profound, she is richly endowed with the highest ideals of moral obligations. During those same days she began to understand the situation of the homeless Indians, whose fast-thinning ranks were drifting slowly toward the west, and the injustice done them awakened within her a deep pity for their pathetic and hopeless condition. Always fond of writing, since coming to California she has devoted considerable attention to literature, and is now, with her older son, on the staff of "Out West" (formerly "Land of Sunshine"). She is the author of the following works: "How John and I Brought Up the Child," published by the Sunday-School Union of Philadelphia; "John and I and the Church," published by Fleming H. Revell, of Chicago; "For the Sake of a Name," by David C. Cook, of Chicago; "Our Feathered Friends" (which she wrote in collaboration with her son Joseph), published by D. C. Heath & Co., of Boston, and now in use in the public schools of the United States as a supplementary reader; and "Birds of Song and Story," by herself and son, Joseph, written in the interests of the Audubon Society, and published by A. W. Mumford, of Chicago. In addition, she edited "Gold Hunting in Alaska," written by her older son and published by David C. Cook. The son, who is an instructor in the Leland Stanford Summer School, makes a specialty of ornithology and biology, and is a fellow in the American Ornithological Union. In the interests of this science he has made two trips to Alaska, thus securing the finest collection yet obtained of

Alaska birds. On one trip he spent four months around the islands of Sitka, but on the second trip he pushed further northward, accompanying twenty men on a gold hunt, and spending the winter beyond the Arctic circle, three hundred miles up the Kowak river. Fordyce Grinnell, Jr., second son of Dr. and Mrs. Grinnell, is now a student in Stanford University. He has chosen entomology as his pursuit and has already won some place among the lovers of this science. Elizabeth, the daughter, is pursuing a college course at Throop, Pasadena.

C. D. BONESTEL. The genial and popular postmaster of Ventura has crowded into his well rounded life much of interest and even adventure, and no one within the borders of the town more fully realizes our idea of the typical sturdy and substantial type of men, whose enterprise and ambition drew them to the Pacific coast, during the days of glittering gold and possibilities. In the intervening years between 1849 and the present, he has tarried in the wake of the fortunes lost and won, the surprises and disappointments, and has made his influence felt in the town which is his by right of adoption and untiring public service. Many of the large enterprises which have so materially aided in the general development of the neighborhood owe their partial origin and ultimate success to his profound financial understanding, and clear, common sense business methods, and his name is another expression for all that is admirable in the world of progress and uprightness.

The Bonestel family came originally from Germany, and has, at the hands of its different members, undergone various changes as to orthography, some spelling their name Bohnstein, which is the original, while other spellings adopted are Bonesteel and Bonestell. The grandfather, David, lived in Columbia county, N. Y., and later removed to Greene county, where he spent his days in conducting a farm. His son John, the father of C. D., was born in Columbia county, and was up to the time of his death a farmer in Greene county. He married Deborah Carvin, who was born in Connecticut, and died in New Hartford, Iowa. They became the parents of six children, two of whom are living, C. D. being the youngest and the only one on the coast.

On his father's farm in Greene county, N. Y., C. D. Bonestel was born May 30, 1825, and there he was reared to agricultural pursuits. As may be imagined his educational opportunities were somewhat limited, owing both to the necessity which required his services on the farm, and to the crude methods of imparting knowledge at that time. He has a vivid recollection of wrestling with the problems as set

down in that old landmark among educational books, Dabald's Arithmetic, and of a log school house the conveniences of which were in sad contrast with those of the present. In 1849 he decided to enlarge his prospects by removal to the west, whence came wonderful tales of hidden riches, and accordingly he boarded the Crescent City in New York harbor, bound for Aspinwall, Panama. Arriving at the peninsular town he was detained for nearly three months owing to there being no vessels at Panama. Meantime people were dying in large numbers of cholera. Finally he succeeded in securing passage on the sailing vessel, Crown Princess, and reached San Francisco in September of 1849, having been on the journey from Panama just eighty-five days. For a time he worked and prospected in the mines in Eldorado county, Cal., and after eighteen months settled in Placerville, the same county, and bought a little log house. This unassuming structure in time became prominent as the Placer Hotel, and was conducted with varying success until 1854. The better to accommodate the transient public, he then built a brick building, which went up in smoke in 1856, but was rebuilt and managed until 1858, when it passed into other hands. Mr. Bonestel then engaged in ranching and the cattle business until 1861.

Determining to revisit the scenes of his youth in 1862, Mr. Bonestel set sail on the steamer Golden Gate for Panama. Arriving near Manzanilla the steamer caught fire and was consumed in flame, two hundred and ten lives being lost and one hundred and fifty saved. With others equally fortunate Mr. Bonestel made his escape from the wreck in a boat which eventually capsized, but he succeeded in reaching shore one hundred miles from Manzanilla. Utterly exhausted from his combat with the waves and elements, he hardly saw a way of reaching his destination, but succeeded in securing horses and a conveyance with which he traveled for ten days before reaching the town. There he boarded another boat to Panama, and finally reached New York, and his former home, where he remained for three months. The journey back to San Francisco by way of Panama was embellished with an even more picturesque incident than its predecessors, for the good ship Areal was singled out by the pirate steamer Alabama, which swept down upon it from over the horizon, and took possession of all on board. It was the piratical intention to land the passengers (over eight hundred) at San Domingo, Hayti, but owing to the captain signing bonds payable on the recognition of the Southern Confederacy to the amount of \$300,000, the party were allowed to proceed unmolested to Panama. Crossing the isthmus they again set sail for San Francisco and arrived at their destination in January of 1863.

For a few months after returning to the west Mr. Bonestel engaged in prospecting and mining at Austin, Nev., and then with a Mr. White engaged in the banking and brokerage business for eighteen months. He then bought out Mr. White, and when the First National Bank was started with a capital of \$200,000, he accepted the position of vice-president and manager, but resigned a year later, on account of his health, and went to San Francisco. He there bought in 1868 an interest in the Henry Payote book and stationery business, now the Payote-Upham company. Mr. Upham bought out Mr. Bonestel in 1871. After a short trip to the east Mr. Bonestel then availed himself of the great boom in mining stocks, and for a few months bought and sold the same in San Francisco, but without success, and then determined to go to the southern part of the state and take an inventory of the prospects there to be found. So well was he satisfied with Ventura, that he returned here and took up his residence in 1875. After a short time he was appointed under sheriff under J. B. Stone, and after four years of service he bought an interest in the general merchandise firm of Chaffee & Gilbert, the affairs of the concern being then conducted under the firm name of Chaffee, Gilbert & Bonestel. This arrangement was amicably carried on until 1893, when the firm added to their interests a lumber business, the management of which was undertaken by Mr. Bonestel. They later bought out Mr. Gilbert, and the firm then ran under the name of Chaffee & Bonestel, although the lumber business was soon disposed of and the general merchandise part alone continued.

In 1893 Mr. Bonestel undertook a trip to the east, taking in the World's Fair and other points of interest. While in Troy, N. Y., he received a message announcing that his partner, Mr. Chaffee, was stricken with paralysis. This news necessitated an immediate return to the west, and in 1894 he settled up the business of Chaffee & Bonestel, so long conducted under successful auspices. In February of 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley postmaster of Ventura, a position which he has since creditably held, to the satisfaction of all concerned. In his capacity of a staunch Republican he has held other offices of importance, including that of school trustee for eight years and city trustee for two years, and he has also been a member of the county central committee, and chairman of the same for three terms.

Upon the organization of the People's Lumber Company in 1893, Mr. Bonestel was elected president of the concern, which position he has since held. The lumber company does an enormous business, and the extensive trade extending over the whole county has justified the starting and maintenance of yards at Oxnard and Santa Paula. The capital stock is

\$80,000, and the affairs of the company are under the superior management of W. A. Bonestel, son of the president, and one of the best informed men on lumber matters in Southern California. C. D. Bonestel has, among his multiplicity of interests, a ranch of sixteen hundred acres, ten miles north of Ventura, on San Antonio creek, which is devoted to general farming and stock-raising, it being mostly grazing land. He also owns considerable city property, and much more has at times been in his possession, and in the certain changes passed into other ownership.

The first marriage of Mr. Bonestel occurred in New York with Elizabeth Falk, the issue being one son, Watson A., general manager of the People's Lumber Company. A second marriage was contracted in San Francisco, with Nannie A. Smith, who claims distinguished connections, her maternal uncle, Byron Weston, having been lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts three terms. Mrs. Bonestel was born in Texas, and her parents were from Massachusetts. Of the union of Mr. Bonestel and Miss Smith there are two sons and two daughters, viz.: Cora, who is now Mrs. F. J. Sifford of Ventura; Alonzo Frank, who has charge of the rural delivery, under his father's management; Edith, Mrs. Arneal, of Camarillo, Ventura county, Cal., and Chester Dean, who resides at home. Mr. Bonestel is a member of various political, mercantile, social, and philanthropic societies, and is one of the most honored members of the California Pioneer Society.

ELISHA K. GREEN. His residence in Los Angeles Mr. Green dates from the spring of 1873. He was born in the township of Gaines, Orleans county, N. Y., August 30, 1839, being a son of Eri Allen and Johanna (Kelley) Green, also natives of New York state. His maternal grandfather, John Kelley, a soldier in the war of 1812, was a man of great mechanical and inventive genius, and as such became well known among the people of Monroe county, N. Y., where he made his home near Rochester. The paternal grandfather was a farmer of New York and descended from a Massachusetts family who in turn traced their lineage to Scotland. From New York E. A. Green moved to Eaton county, Mich., in 1844, and improved a farm from the woods, spending his remaining years in the cultivation of the tract. In religion he was a Baptist. He was one of the active organizers of Kalamazoo College and subsequently maintained an interest in its progress. His death occurred in Charlotte, Eaton county, Mich.; his wife died in 1857. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom E. K. was the seventh. He received a public-school and academic education in Charlotte, Mich., and from eighteen until twenty-six years of age taught school in

Eaton and Ionia counties, Mich. While in Chester township, Eaton county, he was elected school inspector for that township.

After graduating from Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Chicago in 1864, Mr. Green returned to Michigan and remained there over a year. He then removed to Batavia, Ill., and secured employment as bookkeeper in a large manufacturing establishment. Four years later he resigned to enter the grocery and crockery business, and after another four years he sold out his business in order to come west. November, 1872, found him in California, and the prospects impressed him so favorably that in the spring of 1873 he brought his family here and embarked in business as a manufacturer of wind-mills and pumps, his factory being on Aliso street. Some of the wind-mills that he made are still standing in Southern California. At a later period he sold hydraulic pumps and gasoline and steam engines, selling the same in Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego counties, and as far to the north as Santa Barbara and Ventura. By means of a water rod he located many wells, which he understood forty years ago, but did not apply the principle until some years after he came to Los Angeles. To him is due the credit for starting the first artificial water-works in Southern California. On account of having sales in different places, he became familiar with every town in Southern California, and had friends everywhere. The last location of his factory was on Ord and Buena Vista streets, where he remained until retiring from business in 1896.

The real-estate interests of Los Angeles owe much to the wise judgment of Mr. Green. He laid out Green tract, comprising seven acres between Eighth and Ninth, Valencia and Union, and opened up Green avenue through the block, which he has since built up. His purchase on the hill in 1873 was the first made there, and through putting up wind-mills and later building a water system of his own, he was able to irrigate his place and set it out in trees. During the long period of his residence in the west he has seen many changes, and some of them have been remarkable. At that time freight rates were so high that the carload of wind-mills he brought cost him \$750 in freight, and for years afterward he paid rates equally as high. He recalls vividly the selling of his first mill to Prudent Beaudry, the first sale he made in California. At first it was not easy to find customers, but after a time, as the people began to know him personally and feel confidence in his honor and judgment, his trade increased until he had all he could manage. Through his connection with the Society of Los Angeles Pioneers, of which he is a charter member, he keeps in touch with other old settlers and enjoys with them an occasional meeting to call to mind the

days of auld lang syne. Through much of his life he was a Republican, but the importance of prohibition principles led him to ally himself with the party pledged to oppose the liquor traffic. Years ago he was for four years a member of the city council, during which time he devoted two or three days each week to council duties, but received no wages for his work. The development of water was one of the perplexing problems that the councils of those days were called upon to solve and settle, and there were other questions almost as difficult and annoying brought before them for solution. The securing of water for irrigation had reached its limit without further development and a large expenditure of money. The only feasible plan for enlarging the irrigation facilities was to bring the water from a distance of eight miles, and this task was accomplished during his term of office. In religion he has been identified with the Independent Church of Christ.

The marriage of Mr. Green, in Eaton county, Mich., united him with Miss Myra C. Halladay. They have two children: Floyd E., an assayer and chemist; and Ruth L., wife of David Ferguson, of Los Angeles. The Halladays are of Scotch and Welsh extraction and were early settlers of Connecticut, going thence to the vicinity of Brattleboro, Vt. Mrs. Green was a daughter of David and Nancy (Carpenter) Halladay, natives of Vermont. After she accompanied the family to Eaton county, Mich., she engaged in teaching school for a time. Two sisters and a brother now live in Ionia county, Mich., while two brothers, Daniel and Monroe, reside in Santa Ana, Cal. Among the residents of Los Angeles Mr. and Mrs. Green have a host of warm personal friends, who have been attracted to them by their many worthy traits of character and their prominence among the pioneers of the city.

GEORGE W. GOODE. Occupying a position among the ranchers of Ventura county, and especially prominent in the activities of Saticoy and vicinity, is Mr. Goode, who came from Cincinnati, Ohio, to California in 1889, and after one year near Los Angeles and San Diego, in June, 1890, bought his present property near Saticoy. The estate which he bought forms a portion of the Richards property and comprises one hundred acres, all under walnuts. At this writing he has fifty-seven acres of soft-shell walnuts, unexcelled as to quality, and the trees are in a healthy and gratifying condition. The improvements on the ranch are of a permanent nature and give evidence of the owner's progressive spirit.

A native of Georgia, Mr. Goode was born thirty miles southwest of Atlanta August 27, 1841. There and in Alabama he grew to manhood. For several years he engaged in the mer-

cantile business in Columbus, Ga. During the Civil war he was conscripted into the Confederate army and remained for a year, but as soon as possible left the Southern army and went north, in the summer of 1864, not wishing to take part in the struggle against the Union. In the beginning of 1865 he joined the Union army under General Sherman, then in the southern part of South Carolina, which took up its line of march through the Carolinas. He was at Columbia when that city was burned by the Union forces and at or near Goldsboro, N. C., in the last fighting between the armies of General Sherman and General Johnston, soon after which the southern forces surrendered and Sherman's army was marched to Washington City, reviewed and disbanded, the regiment to which he belonged being sent to Camp Denison, near Cincinnati, and mustered out there.

Settling in Cincinnati, Mr. Goode engaged in the manufacture of confectionery about twenty years and met with gratifying success. Since he left Cincinnati he has devoted his attention to the raising of walnuts, and is one of the active members of the Walnut Growers' Association. His family consists of his wife (whose maiden name was Ada Lawrence) and one daughter, Mildred, and they are numbered among the representative families of their locality. Among those who are trying to secure adequate and extensive means of irrigation Mr. Goode stands foremost, for he realizes that in California irrigation is a problem to be satisfactorily solved before any community can attain its greatest prosperity. In politics he is a Republican and supports the men and measures of his party.

HUGH GLASSELL. The position occupied by Mr. Glassell as executor of the estate of his father, the late Andrew Glassell, gives him the oversight of one of the large and valuable properties whose accumulation the growth and progress of Los Angeles county has rendered possible. Added to the influence given by the management of so valuable an estate is the prestige belonging to one bearing the honored name of Glassell, which is so intimately associated with the pioneer professional history of Los Angeles City and calls to mind the talents of one whose death was a loss to our citizenship.

During the residence in San Francisco of his parents, Andrew and Lucy (Toland) Glassell, occurred the birth of their son, Hugh, who was one of nine children. Born July 11, 1859, he was about six years of age when the close of the Civil war brought the family as permanent residents to Los Angeles. Primarily educated in grammar schools, he afterward attended the high school, where he made civil engineering one of his favorite studies. On leaving school he went into the field as an engineer and for five years was employed on the Northern Pa-



Henry H. Canroth

cific Railroad, mainly as instrument man, although he was gradually advanced from that position to the important and responsible office of engineer on construction in charge of a division, in which capacity he spent some time in Washington, Idaho and Montana. On quitting the road he turned his attention to business pursuits and for two years conducted a hardware store in Sprague, Wash.

Returning to Los Angeles in 1887, Mr. Glassell assisted in looking after his father's extensive interests, and on the death of that parent, January 28, 1901, he became executor of the estate. His broad experience in this capacity gives him a thorough knowledge of real-estate values and brings weight to his opinion on subjects pertaining to property in this part of the state. Politics has as yet never engaged his attention, and aside from voting the Democratic ticket he takes no part whatever in municipal affairs. Of his first marriage one son, Andrew, was born. His second wife, Anita M., is a daughter of J. A. Kelly, a former county recorder of Los Angeles, where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Glassell make their home in Los Angeles, and have an extended acquaintance among the residents of this city.

HENRY H. KLAMROTH, B. S., LL. B. The descendant of a long line of worthy German ancestors, Judge Klamroth was born in New York City, at No. 64 St. Mark's Place, October 11, 1869. His father, Albert, was a son of Rev. Henry Klamroth, who was a minister in the Lutheran Church and a lifelong resident of Germany. Albert attended the University of Berlin, from which he was graduated. On account of the prominent part that he bore in the revolution of 1847-48, it became unsafe for him to remain in his native land, and accordingly he escaped to England, coming thence to the United States. Subsequently he became one of the leading citizens of New York City, whose German population owes a debt of gratitude to his high citizenship and constant efforts in its behalf. Indeed, Germans there and elsewhere are under lasting obligations to such men as he and William Steinway, the head of the great piano house, also Oswald Ottendorfer, the proprietor of the *New York Staats Zeitung*, all of whom, while manifesting the deepest loyalty to the country of their adoption, yet made unceasing efforts to promote the welfare of the German residents of America. For years he had control of all the advertisements, in foreign languages, in all papers published in the United States. While his career is principally associated with New York, he is also remembered as one of the founders of the Teachers' Seminary in Milwaukee. As a representative of the Germans of New York, he served on the "committee of seventy," whose efforts were successful in

bringing defeat to the Tweed ring. While a member of the board of education in New York City, he was instrumental in introducing the study of the German language in the public schools there. It was frequently commented upon that, while a foreigner by birth and training, his English was unsurpassed in its purity, nor was his command of other languages less thorough. After becoming a citizen of this country he always cast his vote with the Republican party. In religion he adhered to the Lutheran faith, with which his ancestors had been identified since the days of the Reformation. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1891, at sixty years of age, he was serving as professor of German language and literature in the Normal College of New York City.

The wife of Albert Klamroth, Josephine Weismann, was born in New York City, and still makes her home there. Her father, Hon. Augustus Weismann, was a native of Stuttgart, Germany, who settled in New York and established the first German pharmacy there, his store being on the corner of Broome and Orchard streets. He was a member of the first common council of the city. During the régime of the committee of seventy he was a candidate for state senator, and, receiving their support, gained the election, serving for two terms. In politics he was a leading Republican. In the family of Albert and Josephine Klamroth there were five sons and three daughters, of whom all are still living except one son. They reside principally in the east, where one of them, Albert, is assistant secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

First in the College, and then in the University of the City of New York, Henry H. Klamroth received fine educational advantages. In 1888 he was graduated from the university with the degree of B. S. During his course he was a member of the Zeta Psi, vice-president of the senior class, and grand marshal of the graduating exercises. Immediately after completing his university scientific studies he entered the law department of the same institution, under Professor Jacques and Isaac Russell. Soon after his graduation in 1890 he passed the state examination, although he did not receive his certificate until December, 1891. While in the law school he was managing clerk for Smith & Dougherty, No. 7 Nassau street, with whom he continued after his admission to the bar. However, on account of ill health, he was obliged to relinquish his work in that city, whereupon he came to California. Since then he has engaged in the practice of law at Pasadena. From 1899 until the new charter was secured he filled the office of city recorder. In 1898 he was elected justice of the peace, to serve from January, 1899, until January, 1903. He was the first police judge to serve under the new charter, and is

filling that position with striking success. He has his office at No. 61 East Colorado street.

Typical of the man and his originality of ideas, as well as his profound interest in humanity, is one of the plans he has devised while serving as judge. A number of boys, charged with petty crimes, have from time to time been brought before him. Not wishing to sentence them to jail, where they would be still further degraded by contact with hardened criminals, four years ago he adopted the plan of putting them on a period of probation, during which time they are to report to him every week. His appeal to the honor of the boys has never been made in vain, and it is a noticeable fact that he has accomplished much good among boys of that class. His new departure in the mode of dealing with the bad boy question is worthy of emulation by judges in other cities.

In Pasadena, Judge Klamroth was united in marriage with Miss Ethel Howell, who was born at Twickenham Ferry, England, and by whom he has a daughter, Winnifred Gertrude. In the starting and upbuilding of the Pasadena hospital he has borne a prominent part, and now holds office as secretary of the institution. At one time he was a director of the Pasadena Board of Trade. He assisted in the founding of the Twilight Club and at this writing is its secretary. A firm believer in Republican principles, he is rendering efficient service as a member of the city central committee. Since coming west he has been made a Mason and is connected with Corona Lodge, F. & A. M., of Pasadena. With his wife, he holds membership in All Saints' Episcopal Church and contributes to its benevolences. Since the organization of the Los Angeles County Mutual Building and Loan Association of Pasadena, in which he assisted, he has been a member of its board of directors. Another organization in which he is interested is the California Historical Society. He has assisted in the work of Throop Polytechnic Institute by filling the position of instructor of music.

WILLIAM RICHARD GRANT. The philosophy of cheerfulness, of strict attention to business, of liberal-mindedness, and of fair play, whether as employed or employer, has helped to make the career of William Richard Grant successful and popular. In his capacity as chief engineer of the Santa Barbara Ice Company he is one of the pillars of the concern, and is promotive of the utmost good feeling and the greatest amount of industry. He was born near Cornwall, Glengary county, Canada, August 19, 1856, and comes of a family prominent in the annals of Scottish history. The great-grandfather, John, was the emigrating ancestor, and settled in Canada, bringing with him his family, which included the paternal grandfather, Rich-

ard Nelson. The latter was a lieutenant in the Canadian militia, and was a cooper by trade, his manufactory being replenished by timber from his own lands.

Capt. John A. Grant, the father of William Richard, was also born in Canada, and was a prominent man in the northern country. A captain during the summer months, he not only ran, but owned boats plying on the St. Lawrence between Hamilton and Quebec. He was also a contractor and builder, to which he devoted his time when the river was locked in ice and navigation suspended. He was rated a master builder, and received many large and important contracts, and it was in 1888, while filling one of these, namely, the government wharf at Hamilton's Island, that he contracted the cold which resulted in his death, at the age of sixty years. His wife, Mary (Bethune) Grant, was born in Canada, a daughter of Duncan Bethune, who came to America when a young man and followed the occupation of miller at Cornwall, Canada. The death of the mother occurred five days after that of her husband. There were nine children in the family, seven of whom are living, five sons and two daughters, William Richard being fourth. One of the sons, A. C., is engineer and machinist for the Yellow Astor Company, at Randsburg, Kern county, Cal., and was formerly for eight years chief engineer of the Santa Barbara Electric Company. During the eight years of his service the city was in darkness for only two hours after night had set in. Another son, Norman C., is a locomotive engineer on the Iron Mountain Railroad in Missouri, and yet another son, James, is a stationary engineer in South Dakota, as is also his brother, Lawrence.

All of the sons in the Grant family learned engineering in the shop of their uncle, Alexander McLaughlin, in Cornwall, Canada, and later gained additional practical experience on their father's St. Lawrence river boats. William Richard Grant was especially apt at learning the trade, and from the time that he was able to walk he accompanied his sire on the boats, and when twelve years of age could run a craft from Hamilton to Quebec, barring the rapids. When about twelve he had to take charge of his father's dairy farm, and he helped to milk the eighty cows there. When twenty years of age he went to St. Paul, Minn., and was later employed for nine months on a farm at Northfield, after which he became identified with the Osborn Manufacturing Company in Minneapolis, and while there became an expert on binders and steam threshers, remaining with the company for eight years. During that time he represented the company for three years as salesman in the Elk valley, now North Dakota. He then purchased an interest in a railroad contracting outfit, and spent two years constructing

the Great Northern road between Grand Forks in Dakota and Great Falls in Montana. However, this undertaking proved a failure, and he returned to Minneapolis the richer by \$75 as reward for many months of hard labor. He then ran a steam hay press, and in the spring of 1889 went to Seattle, Wash., and contracted for the construction of the street car line. This venture proved a success, and he thereafter engaged in teaming, for which he had a most complete outfit, but this became the prey to flames during the great fire at Seattle. A later undertaking was as chief engineer on the sound steamboat or tug, *Virgil Price*, under command of Captain Price, a position which he held until coming to San Francisco in July of 1892. After being chief engineer at the Pleasanton Hotel for three years, he was night engineer for two years and a half for the Piedmont Railway & Power Company of Oakland.

June 1, 1898, Mr. Grant located in Santa Barbara as chief engineer of the Santa Barbara Ice Company, and has since greatly improved the plant, and has invented an oil burner that is applied and is a distinct success. He has varied interests apart from his trade, and is carrying on mining in Randsburg, Kern county. He is a staunch Republican every day in the year, and is in religion a Presbyterian. He enjoys the distinction of being president of the Santa Barbara Lodge No. 5 of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, and is fraternally associated with the Knights of Pythias and the United Moderns.

The wife of Mr. Grant was formerly Lizzie McClusky, who was born in San Francisco.

HON. HENRY M. STREETER. There is perhaps no problem that has confronted the California horticulturist more tenaciously or that has been more difficult of satisfactory solution than the securing of an adequate supply of water for the irrigation of groves and ranches. During the years of his public service, in the halls of legislature, Mr. Streeter gave special consideration to this subject. After months of careful consideration, he presented to the legislature a bill empowering boards of supervisors of counties and boards of trustees of cities to fix the rate at which water, both for irrigating and domestic uses, should be sold. This bill attracted widespread attention, bringing to its support many of the ablest men of the state, but at the same time arousing such an enmity on the part of some that a strong lobby was formed against it. Finally, however, after a hard struggle the measure was passed by the house and later by the senate. The lobbyists appealed to the governor to veto the bill, but the chief executive, after sending for Mr. Streeter and hearing from him of the benefits to be derived from its

passage, appended his signature, which made the measure a state law.

Upon coming to Riverside, in November, 1875, Mr. Streeter began the improvement of an orange grove on West Central avenue. In 1879 he was elected to the assembly from San Bernardino county, and in 1880 was re-elected for a term of two years. In the senatorial contest he gave his support to Hon. John F. Miller. As presidential elector in 1888, he went to Sacramento and cast his ballot for Benjamin Harrison. The Republicans, in 1890, nominated him for state senator from San Bernardino and San Diego counties, and he was elected by a majority of over sixteen hundred. The following year the Riverside county bill was passed in the senate, but defeated in the house. However, in 1893, he introduced another bill organizing Riverside county out of San Bernardino and San Diego counties, and it was passed in both the house and senate, thus creating Riverside county with its present limits. At the same time the bill provided for a special election of county officers, which was held in May of the same year. During the United States senatorial campaign of 1891 he gave his support to Leland Stanford, who was elected. Recognizing his long and efficient service to the party, President McKinley, in August, 1898, tendered him the appointment of postmaster of Riverside. For one term he was city trustee and president of the board, ranking as mayor. For some years he has served as a member of the school board in the Arlington district.

A. C. GREENWELL. Representative of true western enterprise, and of that whole-souled fellowship and success which seems borne in on the winds from the Pacific, is A. C. Greenwell, deputy collector of customs for the ports of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. A native of San Francisco, he was born January 17, 1867, and is a son of Capt. W. E. Greenwell, and the younger of two children. When but two years of age he accompanied the rest of the family to Santa Barbara, where he was educated in the public schools, and was graduated from the high school and Santa Barbara college. His first position in the business world was as book-keeper for the Commercial Bank of Santa Barbara, after which he became assistant cashier in Senator Bard's Bank of Hueneme, filling this position between 1890 and 1894. He then removed to San Francisco, where he remained for three years, and in 1897 returned to Santa Barbara, where he engaged in the book and stationery business in partnership with Mr. McPhail, until his appointment to his present position under John C. Cline.

The marriage of Mr. Greenwell and Daisy Merry occurred in Ventura county, Mrs. Greenwell being a daughter of Capt. T. H. Merry, one

of the well-known attorneys of Oxnard. She was born in California, and was educated in San Francisco. Three children are the result of this union, Arthur M., Marjory A. and David William. The family live in a beautiful residence on Bath street, surrounded by fine grounds, the care and arrangement of which evince the exercise of artistic and nature-loving instincts. Mr. Greenwell has been prominently before the public as a stanch Republican, and is an ex-member of the county Republican central committee. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

C. F. GUTHRIDGE, proprietor of the Keystone Milling Company at Los Angeles, was born in Cable, Champaign county, Ohio, September 12, 1862, a son of Jehu and Elizabeth (Middleton) Guthridge, natives of Champaign county, Ohio. The latter was of Scotch descent, and a daughter of William Middleton, a farmer and native of Ohio. Jehu Guthridge was also of Scotch descent, and during the greater part of his life engaged in agricultural enterprises in Ohio, whither his father, William, had removed from his native Pennsylvania. Eventually Jehu Guthridge retired from active life to Urbana, Ohio, where terminated his long and useful life. To himself and wife were born ten children, eight of whom attained maturity, and six of whom are now living, C. F. being the second youngest child in the family, and the only one on the coast. The oldest son, William, served in an Ohio regiment during the Civil war, and is now living in Chicago, Ill., in which city he is superintendent of the United States Car Company.

Until his sixteenth year Mr. Guthridge remained on his father's farm in Champaign county, in the meantime attending the public schools of his district. His first knowledge of business was gained while clerking in a dry-goods store in Urbana, a position which he held until 1884. A subsequent line of activity was as draper for Bowe & Beggs, a large carpet and curtain house of Columbus, Ohio, where he remained for seven years. He was then district manager for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Franklin county, Ohio, a position relinquished in 1895, owing to the condition of his wife's health. Hoping much from a change of climate and surroundings, he located in Los Angeles, and in 1897 bought a half interest with Mr. Neeland in the Keystone Mills, and in the spring of 1898 became sole proprietor of the mills, having bought out his former partner. The mills are of more than passing interest, their origin, dating back to 1887, entitling them to pre-eminence from the standpoint of age over other mills in the locality. Under the successful management of the present proprietor their original proportions have been noticeably enlarged, the capacity per day being now one

thousand sacks, and the machinery a twenty-five horse-power boiler and eighteen horse-power engine. Rolled barley, cracked corn and wheat, besides all kinds of feed, are the commodities furnished by this model milling enterprise, and a wholesale and retail department is maintained. Mr. Guthridge is also the possessor of the Main street mill, near the corner of Eighteenth street, and this may be utilized should an increase in business require greater facilities.

As proof of his faith in the future oil business of California, Mr. Guthridge has invested in different parts of the state, noticeably with the Central Union Oil Company, operating near Fillmore, Ventura county. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and is among the enterprising and reliable business men of the city. In fraternal circles he enjoys prominence. He was a member of Champion Lodge No. 581, K. of P., at Columbus, Ohio, having joined that organization the same evening as did our martyr, President McKinley, who was then Governor of Ohio. Mr. Guthridge is now a member of Marathon Lodge No. 182, K. of P., at Los Angeles, and has been raised to the Uniform Rank, and has been three times chancellor of the lodge. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, D. O. K. K., Al Borak Temple No. 75, and is Royal Vizeir. While living in Ohio he was for three years a member of the Third Regiment, O. N. G., from which he retired as sergeant. His company saw active service when called out to quell the Cincinnati riots. In Los Angeles he is adjutant of the Third Regiment, with the rank of captain. Politically he is a Republican, and has been a delegate to various county conventions. As a moral influence in the community Mr. Guthridge is widely known, his association with the Christian Church resulting in wisely directed philanthropic undertakings, and liberal contributions to the maintenance of charities. He is a member of the board of trustees of the First Christian Church of Los Angeles.

In Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Guthridge married Florence Montgomery, who was born in Truro township, Franklin county, Ohio, and of this union there are two children, Ralph A. and Russell M.

REV. LUDGER GLAUBER, O. F. M. Although identified with the work of the Roman Catholic Church in California for a comparatively brief period only, Father Glauber has already made the impress of his personality and broad knowledge felt throughout the region where he resides; and in the east, where he was long and intimately associated with religious work, he is known as a man of deep consecration and superior wisdom. After years of successful work in the Mississippi valley he was



R. D. Cook

transferred, September 12, 1900, to the Santa Barbara Mission Church as rector, superior of mission, master of novices and consultor or definitor in the Sacred Heart Province of the Franciscan Order.

The history of the old mission, which is one of the landmarks of Spanish supremacy in California, appears in another part of this volume; this article therefore will be limited to a recapitulation of important events in the life of the rector of the mission. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., February 9, 1857, and is a son of John B. and Elizabeth (Hummel) Glauber. His father, who was born and reared near Trier, Germany, came to America at the age of twenty-five years and settled in Buffalo, where he followed the machinist's trade in Shepherd's iron works for many years; he died at his home, January 20, 1886.

His wife was born near Strassburg, in Alsace, and died in Buffalo November 29, 1892. They were the parents of six sons and three daughters, one of whom, Rev. George J. Glauber, has been pastor of St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Omaha, Neb., for about twenty-two years, and another, Ven. Sr. Aegidia Glauber, O. S. F., has been engaged in charity work about twenty years at the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Columbus, Ohio.

In St. Boniface parochial school of Buffalo, Father Glauber received his primary education. September 10, 1871, he entered St. Joseph's College at Teutopolis, Effingham county, Ill., where he continued in the classical course for five years, his studies being conducted with a view to the priesthood in the Franciscan order. June 29, 1876, he entered upon his novitiate. Afterward he continued the study of classics and rhetoric. In August, 1878, he entered the Franciscan monastery, at Quincy, Ill., where he studied philosophy. From there, in July, 1880, he was sent to the Franciscan monastery in St. Louis, where he carried on his theological studies for two years.

May 28, 1882, Father Glauber was ordained to the priesthood by the present Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, the solemn ceremony taking place in St. John's Church, St. Louis. Subsequent to his ordination he continued for another year in the study of theology at the monastery, after which, in July, 1883, he was sent to St. Joseph's College, Teutopolis, Ill., as a professor, remaining in that connection one year. Next he was made master of novices in the Franciscan monastery in the same town, where he continued in active and successful work for sixteen years. From Teutopolis he was transferred to the Pacific coast, arriving in Santa Barbara November 8, 1900, where he had been before for two and a half months, on account of ill health, in the fall of 1890. At once after his location here he began the discharge of

the duties associated with the pastorate of the historic old mission in this city.

R. D. COOK. In numerous ways Mr. Cook has been identified with pioneer undertakings in different parts of California, and his influence has ever been cast on the side of progress and enlightenment. He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1832, and when eighteen years of age, March 18, 1850, left the familiar surroundings of his father's farm and started out to make his own living. For a time he lived in Warsaw, Hancock county, Ill., and while in that river town learned the carpenter's trade, which he also followed during the eighteen months of his residence in Quincy, Ill.

Deciding to avail himself of an opportunity to try his fortune in California, Mr. Cook in 1851 came from Adams county, Ill., paying for his board and accommodations en route by driving an ox team. Arriving in Sonoma City, Cal., at the expiration of a journey of five months and fifteen days, he continued to live there, following the occupations of carpenter and mechanic. During his ten years' residence in Sonoma county he set up the first three threshing machines used in the entire state of California and in 1852 built the first windmill ever put up in the state. The residence of Mr. Cook in Santa Maria, Santa Barbara county, dates from May 28, 1869, when he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land. Shortly afterward he built the first house in the town. In the fall of 1869 he established the first school district, from which small beginning have been developed forty-two public schools within the limits of the same region. In 1874 he raised his first good crop, the grasshoppers having devoured the crops of the three preceding years. In 1875 he established a blacksmith's shop, but sold it the next year to R. Hart. For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in the livery business, has built two barns, and receives an extended patronage from all over the surrounding country. His establishment is well equipped with vehicles of all kinds and with an excellent grade of horses. A bus meets all incoming trains between here and Guadalupe, and a general livery business is successfully conducted.

The marriage of Mr. Cook, in 1854, united him with Miss Jinnett Nelson, of Sonoma county, Cal., who died in October, 1897. Born of their union were six children: Ebby, who is deceased; Mrs. Mary Miller, Mrs. Viola Jones, Mrs. Ellen Tunnell, Mrs. Emma Devine, and Fred. Mr. Cook is a Democrat in politics and takes a warm interest in local affairs, but has never desired official recognition. Prominent in fraternal circles, he is a charter member of Lodge No. 302, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all of the chairs. He is respected by all

who know him, and has established a firm footing for himself in his community.

C. M. GIDNEY. As secretary of the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gidney is closely identified with one of the organizations that has proved beneficial to the best interests of the city. His identification with Santa Barbara dates from 1886. On his arrival, he was indeed a stranger, not knowing anyone in the entire town, but he had read much concerning the climate and resources and was so pleased with the outlook that, immediately after his arrival, he bought a lot and in a short time had a residence erected. This house he sold in 1887 and built a larger one, which he occupied until 1896, and then traded it for outside property. He owns twelve acres in Hope district, where he makes his home and engages in horticultural pursuits.

The Gidney family is of English descent. Joseph Gidney, a native of New York City, removed with his parents to New Brunswick and settled on a grant of land. In the possession of C. M. Gidney there is a commission by King George, dated 1787, showing that Joseph Gidney was a captain in the New Brunswick militia. Charles, son of Joseph, was born in New Brunswick, and became a farmer, at one time owning the site of the old de la Tour fort, on St. John's river. About 1860 he settled in Houlton, Me., where he died. Next in line of descent was Rev. H. O. Gidney, a native of New Brunswick, and a Baptist clergyman, who settled in Houlton, Me., in 1860, and officiated as clergyman there until his death, in 1895. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha Dykeman, was born in New Brunswick, and now resides in Maine. Her father, Manzer Dykeman, owned a beautiful homestead on the St. John's river, to which point Grandfather Dykeman had moved from New York. The Dykeman family is of Holland extraction.

The eldest of eight children (all but one now living), C. N. Gidney was born December 10, 1855, in Cambridge, New Brunswick. He attended the Houlton Academy (now Ricker Classical Institute), and after graduating began to teach, which profession he followed for fourteen years in Aroostook county, Me. At the same time he had farm interests near Houlton. In June, 1886, he came to Santa Barbara, and two months later entered the office of J. J. Perkins, for whom he acted as bookkeeper and took charge of the real-estate and insurance departments, remaining about fourteen years. In July, 1900, he resigned his position to take charge of the Independent for the estate of the late William La Vies, and, in the interests of the heirs, in January of the next year, sold the paper. In March, 1901, he was elected secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. This is the outgrowth

of the Board of Trade and the Business Association, which were reorganized as the Chamber of Commerce and incorporated May 25, 1899. It has a membership of two hundred and fifty and is one of the best institutions of its kind in the country.

In Houlton, Me., Mr. Gidney married Miss Clara M. Jones, who was born in Hodgdon, that state. They have four children: Ray M., who is a graduate of the Santa Barbara Business College, at fourteen years of age; Harry D., Lucy M., and Pearl C.

Since coming to Santa Barbara Mr. Gidney has been affiliated with the Odd Fellows and is past noble grand of the lodge. He is also a past officer of the Foresters. In politics he is independent. From 1892 to 1894 he was a member of the city council, where he served as chairman of the finance committee, and, during the absence of Mayor Gaty, he served as acting mayor for eight months.

LUCIUS DARWIN GATES, owner and proprietor of the Santa Barbara foundry and machine works, also of the South Side water works, was born in Valparaiso, Ind., January 18, 1864, a son of Lorison L. and Nancy (Ingrham) Gates. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Lorison Gates, was born in New York, of English descent, and at an early age settled in Ohio, thence removing to Indiana, where he gave his active life to the ministry of the Christian Church. He is still living, and is now about ninety years of age. Lorison L. Gates, who was born in Ohio, became a farmer in Indiana, but in 1875 he took his family to Butte county, Cal., where he followed farming. Two years later he located at Los Alamos, where he bought and conducted a ranch, and here he died in 1888. His wife, the mother of our subject, was the daughter of Scotch parents that lived in Rensselaer county, Ind., and her father was killed in battle during the Civil war; she died in Indiana when Lucius D., the older of her two sons, was six years of age. The latter, in 1875, came to California with his father and settled in Santa Barbara county in 1877, but two years later went to San Francisco, where he began to learn the machinist's trade in the Pacific rolling mills. Next he became an apprentice in the Sacramento foundry, where he became an expert machinist and tool-maker, remaining there from 1880 to 1884. On account of the ill health of his father, he then returned to Santa Barbara county, where he started a machine and repair shop at Los Alamos.

November 26, 1886, Mr. Gates located in Santa Barbara, where he erected the machinery for the electric-light plant. In January, 1887, he established a foundry and machine shop at Nos. 711-717 Bath street, and this business he has since conducted. He is now erecting a new

shop, 50x100 feet, and will put in an additional engine to assist the eighteen-horse now in use. The machinery is modern and fitted for its special purpose. By means of artesian wells, a supply of water has been secured and a pumping plant established, which furnishes water for the southern part of the city, and he is owner of these works, as well as the machinery plant. His attention is given closely to his business affairs, and he takes no interest in fraternal societies, with the exception of the Odd Fellows. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

The marriage of Mr. Gates, in Santa Barbara, united him with Miss E. J. Brooks, who was born in New York state. They have six children, Carrie May, Lucius L., Olive E., Earl I., Ralph B. and Barbara.

MRS. PEDDIE FRANKLIN. A resident of Santa Barbara since 1870, Mrs. Franklin was born in Rehoboth, Mass., near Providence, R. I., February 13, 1825, and was one of ten children, all but one of whom attained mature years and five are now living. Her father, Noah Bliss, was a son of Noah and Peddie (Cushman) Bliss, and a grandson of Noah Bliss, a descendant of English ancestors who became early settlers of the Massachusetts colony and bore a brave part in all of the Indian wars. These three men who bore the same name were born in the same locality in Massachusetts and engaged in farm work. The father was eighty-eight at the time of his death. He had married Olive Medberry, whose father, Abel Medberry, took part in the Revolutionary war when a mere boy. He was of English descent, as was also his wife, whose family name was Carpenter. At the time of her death Mrs. Bliss was seventy-four years of age.

When about fifteen years of age the subject of this article secured employment in Pawtucket, R. I., and during a larger part of the eight ensuing years she was employed in the weaving department. In 1848, at Rehoboth, Mass., she became the wife of William A. Franklin, who was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., and received an excellent education in Cazenovia Seminary. For some years he engaged in educational work, for which his education and his tastes admirably fitted him. The year after his marriage he bought a farm in Seekonk, Mass., and became interested in agricultural pursuits. In 1859 he became a resident of Fall River, Mass., where he engaged in the hotel business until 1867. Next he was proprietor of the Park hotel at Newport, R. I.

Disposing of their eastern possessions, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin started for California January 5, 1870, making the voyage from New York to Aspinwall via steamer and then on the Old Constitution up the Pacific to San Francisco, where they arrived February 28. Three weeks

later they came to Santa Barbara, and in March bought seventy acres of wild land, on which no effort at improvement had ever been made. This they at once commenced to improve, and from time to time sold off portions of the property. Mr. Franklin's tastes were toward literary pursuits rather than commercial affairs, so he gave into his wife's hands the management of much of his business interests, having found her to be possessed of wise judgment, excellent discrimination and keen intuition. It is therefore largely to her energy that her present prosperity is due. In addition to her interests in the west, she still has capital invested in the vicinity of her old home. She aided in organizing the Tecumseh Manufacturing Company of Fall River, Mass., and was also one of the organizers of the Mechanics' Manufacturing Company, of the same city. Since the death of her husband, which occurred August 17, 1898, she has continued to reside at her comfortable home on Franklin avenue, Santa Barbara, where she is surrounded by all the comforts that her business judgment and industry have rendered possible. Her life, however, has not been without its sorrows, and she has been especially bereaved in the loss of all of her children. Her daughter, Isabelle M., was only four years of age when called hence by death. The only son, William Arthur, was a young man of great promise and received excellent educational advantages, graduating from the Albany Law School with the degree of LL.B. Returning to Santa Barbara, he began the practice of his profession, and was already known as a promising attorney and a rising orator when, in 1876, he died at the age of less than twenty-two years. The youngest member of the family circle was Annabel Eugenia, who was twenty years of age at the time of her death.

J. B. EASON. The popular hostelry owned and managed by Mr. Eason at Nordhoff is a credit to the town and to the taste and enterprise of the host. A favorite stopping place for the tourist and commercial traveler, all are here treated with the utmost tact and consideration, their rooms are well cared for to the point of absolute neatness, and the inner man is satisfied with the viands furnished. The hotel has thirty available rooms, and the price of \$2 and \$3 per day is very reasonable when the character of the accommodations is considered.

The family of which Mr. Eason is a member have for years been residents of Mississippi, and worthy and successful farmers. J. B. Eason was born in that southern state, October 20, 1860, and grew to manhood and received his common-school education there. While living there he married Emma, daughter of William and Jennie Reaves, also of Mississippi. In 1884 he determined to seek a change of location and occupa-

tion, impelled to the change by the illness of his wife and children. He therefore settled in Nordhoff, Cal., where he remained for a year, going then to Santa Paula, where he engaged in the meat business, and resided on an orange ranch in the lower Ojai valley. From this line of industry he branched out into the hotel business, and has since been the proprietor of the Ojai Inn.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eason have been born five children: Pearl, Reaves, May, Tressie and Walter. Mr. Eason is the friend and advocate of education, and is giving his children every possible advantage. Pearl, the oldest, is now attending high school, and the other children will enjoy a similar opportunity. Mr. Eason is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland. He is associated fraternally with the Modern Woodmen of America.

S. J. EDWARDS. Near Land's End, Cornwall, England, S. J. Edwards was born May 14, 1846, a son of William and Elizabeth (Roach) Edwards, natives of England, the former of Welsh descent. After having learned the builder's trade under his father, in 1865 he crossed the ocean to Halifax county, Nova Scotia, and the following year settled in Jersey City, N. J., where with two partners he engaged in sewer contracting for five years. During the '70s he settled in Lowell, Mass., where he was foreman under the street superintendent in the contracting of the city sewers and other city improvements. Later he became superintendent of the work, but resigned to accept a similar position in Lawrence, Mass., where he remained three years. For a year he was superintendent in the construction of the water works in South Shore, Quincy and Cohasset, Mass. In 1887 he came to California, settling in Pasadena, where he was a pioneer in sewer building and was superintendent in the laying of the first pipe and sewer in the city system. The close of the boom brought a cessation in all improvements, and he then went to Utah, where he was engaged in the construction of the water works and reservoir of Salt Lake City. Returning to Pasadena after a year, he worked for the North Pasadena Land and Water Company, and later was with J. DeBarth Shorb for two years. With Hughes & Meyer, in 1893, he became interested in the construction of the Los Angeles outfall sewer as foreman of construction on the two sections, which proved a most important and responsible work, but was successfully completed.

As a member of the firm of Hughes & Edwards, the senior partner being J. B. Hughes, Mr. Edwards engaged in sewer building and cement work in Pasadena, Los Angeles and other places, the two men continuing together

until 1899. In the fall of 1900 the firm of Edwards & Halloway was organized, since which time they have engaged in street grading, sewer building and cement work. While living in Massachusetts he married Miss Edna Bryant, who was born in New Hampshire. They have two sons, William Bryant and Albert E., both of Pasadena. While in Halifax Mr. Edwards was made a Mason, later transferring his membership successively to Jersey City, Lowell and Pasadena. He joined the Royal Arch in Jersey City, and is now connected with Crown Chapter No. 72, R. A. M., of Pasadena, in which he is past high priest. Since coming to Pasadena he has joined the commandery, in which he is captain-general. In Temple Lodge of Perfection he is senior warden, in Rose Croix Council served as junior warden, and is master of ceremonies in the Temple of Kodosch, thirtieth degree. Besides these various degrees of Masonry, he is connected with Eastern Star, and his wife is worthy matron of the order. Both are members of the Amarith and in religious associations are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM BRYANT EDWARDS. Since 1887 a resident of Pasadena, W. B. Edwards was born in Lowell, Mass., December 12, 1875, and was therefore almost twelve years of age when he accompanied his father, S. J. Edwards, to California. His education was completed in the Pasadena high school, after which he studied architecture in this city, later going east, where he was a student and working in offices. Since then he has followed the occupation of architect and superintendent of building, and his work is of such a character that there are constant demands upon him for contracts by those who recognize his superior ability and unusual attainments. In the designing of residences he has displayed great taste and skill, his plans combining utility, convenience and beauty. Among the houses which he has designed are some of the most beautiful now to be seen in this fair city of the west, which boasts the possession of homes than which no handsomer can be found in any American city. In the building up of the city, by the establishment of a high standard of architecture, he has borne an important part. It is his aim to select and originate designs which will be in harmony with the environment, so that the fair-smiling valley, the grand old mountains and the homes themselves may all present an harmonious aspect to the visitor and resident, and thus make of the city an abode of beauty that, in the providence of God, "will be a joy forever."

Besides his ability as an architect Mr. Edwards possesses considerable musical taste, is himself a fine tenor singer, and now officiates as leader of the choir in the Baptist Church. In



John Adams.

Pasadena he married Miss Jessie Linola Baldwin, who was born in Iowa. Fraternally he is connected with Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., and has been raised to the degrees of chapter, council and Temple Lodge of Perfection, of all of which he acts as organist.

HON. JOHN ADAMS. The genealogy of Mr. Adams of Pasadena indicates his descent from one of the F. F. V's. His father, John, and grandfather, Zachariah Adams, were natives of the Old Dominion and served respectively in the war of 1812 and the Revolutionary struggle. For many years the father carried on a farm near Somerset, Pulaski county, Ky., but finally retired from active cares to enjoy the comforts accumulated by a long life of toil. At the time of his death he was almost ninety years of age. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Hezekiah Clemmons, a soldier from Virginia in the Revolutionary war and descended from one of the oldest families of that state. She was born there and died in Kentucky. Of the nine children comprising the family John alone survives. One of the brothers, Charles, was a soldier in the Mexican war and died while at the front with the army.

At the family homestead in Pulaski county, Ky., John Adams was born June 1, 1819. When fifteen years of age he accompanied an older brother to Rush county, Ind., where relatives resided, and there he remained for two years. From Indiana, in company with the same brother, he went to Illinois, making the journey by ox-team and passing through Chicago during the year (1837) when the name of Fort Dearborn was replaced by that now in use. Reaching Winnebago county, the brother squatted on land which he afterwards entered when it came into market near Trask Ferry and with him our subject remained until 1840, when he crossed the line to Wisconsin. For a time he was interested in mining and merchandising at Dodgeville, and from there removed to West Blue Mound (generally known as Pokerville), Wis., where he was the first merchant and the first stock dealer. Chicago was the nearest market and he was accustomed to drive several hundred head of cattle to that point, two hundred miles distant, bringing the cash back with him. When he first bought goods in New York, checks and drafts were not in vogue and he was obliged to carry gold, at one time having \$9,000 in gold on an eastern trip. The goods purchased did not reach their destination until three months after shipment, being in early days sent via the Mississippi to Galena and hauled from there; while later they came via canal and lake to Milwaukee, and thence by teams.

Removing to Black Earth, Wis., in 1863, Mr. Adams opened a general store and also began to deal in stock and grain. The railroad had just been completed and had given the town an

incentive to progress previously unknown. In 1868 he was elected to the state legislature of Wisconsin and was re-elected in 1869 and 1870, serving with conspicuous fidelity and intelligence. During 1874 and 1875 he served as sheriff of Dane county, filling the position with such ability that, had the state law permitted re-election to the office, he would undoubtedly have been chosen to succeed himself. In 1882 and 1883 he was a member of the state senate representing the twenty-sixth senatorial district, during which time the law was changed to biennial sessions. After 1875 he no longer engaged in mercantile pursuits, but concentrated his attention upon the buying and selling of farm lands, owning more land than any other property holder of Dane and Iowa counties, Wis. In addition he had farms in Iowa. As long as he remained in Wisconsin he was prominent in the Democratic party, assisting in state committee and convention work, and aiding in many ways the progress of his party. December 24, 1890, he came to California, and now owns and occupies a comfortable home at No. 619 North Madison avenue, where he has well-kept grounds and two acres in fruit.

In Dodgeville, Wis., in December, 1846, occurred the marriage of John Adams and Miss Eliza Blanchard, who was born in Cortland county, N. Y., January 19, 1832, and grew to womanhood in Wisconsin. One of her brothers, Alvin Blanchard, was the founder of Blanchardville. Her father, Asahel Blanchard, settled on a farm near Dodgeville in an early day and some years afterward was accidentally killed in a runaway accident. Nine children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Adams, and five of these are living. Charles died at Black Earth, Wis., and George in Colorado Springs, Colo., while two died in infancy. Those surviving are Alva, John, Jr., Frank, Elizabeth and William H., all residents of Colorado except the daughter, who is with her parents in Pasadena. John, Jr., is an extensive cattleman in the San Juan country; Frank, also a large rancher, is now president of the fire and police board in Denver; William H., who has large cattle interests in the San Juan country, represented that district in the state legislature one term and for the past fourteen years has been a member of the state senate. Perhaps the most distinguished member of the family is Hon. Alva Adams, ex-governor of Colorado, who was born in Wisconsin May 14, 1850, and has made his home in Colorado since 1871. His first work there was hauling ties from the mountains south of Denver for the building of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, then in process of construction. Later he became a hardware merchant in Colorado Springs, in which he has been engaged much of the time since at different points, now being located at Pueblo, Colo. In 1876 he was elected from Rio Grande county to the state legislature; in 1886

was elected governor, and again, in 1896, was the successful candidate for that high office, being one of very few governors who have received re-election at the hands of the people. As chief executive he was noted for his careful oversight of the state's finances, his close examination of every bill demanding an appropriation and his prompt rejection of such as were not wholly praiseworthy. The high character of his two administrations won him honor in his own state and elsewhere, and he is recognized as one of Colorado's most eminent men.

ALDEN R. DODWORTH. For several generations the Dodworth family was identified with the manufacturing interests of Sheffield, England, where various representatives engaged in the manufacture of cutlery, the principal product of that old town. From there Thomas Dodworth brought his family to America and settled in New York City, where, with his four sons, he organized the first successful and well-known band in the city. There are still living those who can recall the Dodworth band as the favorite at all leading social and political functions. Upon the death of the organizer of the band its leadership fell to the hands of his son, Allen, a native of Sheffield, England, and the inheritor of pronounced musical ability. In conjunction with this work, he organized and conducted the Dodworth dancing school on Broome street, it being the first institution of the kind in New York City. Among his pupils were the children of many social leaders, and some of those whom he taught the art of the muse Terpsichore have themselves since become prominent in the most aristocratic circles of the country. He continued at the head of this school until his death, in 1896, at the age of seventy-eight years. Since then the institution has been continued by relatives, and is now conducted by a nephew, T. George Dodworth, and a grandson, Arthur Dodworth, the present headquarters being at No. 13 East Forty-ninth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues.

The wife of Allen Dodworth was Calanthe E. Raymond, who was born in Westchester county, N. Y., the daughter of a pioneer merchant of New York City, and is now making her home in Ocean Park, Cal. Of her two children, A. R. is a resident of Pasadena, Cal., and Frank is proprietor of a dancing school in Brooklyn, N. Y. The older of these sons, who forms the subject of this article, was born at the family residence on Broome street, New York, July 16, 1842. When a boy he attended grammar school No. 42, on Greenwich avenue, and the knowledge there obtained was supplemented by study in the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated. At the

opening of the Civil war he was a member of Company E, Seventh New York state militia, which was mustered into the government service and sent to Baltimore, thence to Frederick City, and supported the Second Rhode Island Battery in the battle of Gettysburg. During the riots in New York they were called back to the city, where they aided in quelling the disturbance, and were then honorably discharged.

Mr. Dodworth went to the oil regions around Oil Creek in 1865 and for nine and one-half years he successfully engaged in the oil business, abandoning the same only on account of its injurious effect upon his health. During that time he became known as one of the most scientific and expert producers in the region, and the high degree of success which he attained was justly merited through his intelligent supervision and indomitable energy. Believing that the climate of North Carolina would prove beneficial to his health, he bought land and set out a vineyard at Ridgeway, that state, where he remained five and one-half years, meantime cultivating his sixty acres of vines. For the three and one-half years ensuing he made his headquarters in Cologne, Europe, meantime traveling all over the continent and into the British possessions, visiting points of historic interest and studying the various governments and peoples. On his return to the United States he remained for a time in New York City and East Orange, N. J., after which, in 1889, seeking a location that would combine beauty of scenery with perfection of climate, he came to Pasadena, Cal., which is his present home. Here he erected a residence on Terrace Drive and West Colorado avenue, invested in real estate and improved various properties. In 1901 he completed the Dodworth block, which is the finest building of its kind in the city, and contains all modern improvements and appliances. To its other advantages it adds that of a central location, on the corner of Colorado and Fair Oaks avenue. The building, 58x100, is of white pressed brick, finished in quartered oak, and is five stories in height, containing five store rooms and forty-two offices, the service in which is rendered first-class by means of an electric elevator. Besides his Pasadena interests he owns stock in various mining properties in Southern California, notable among these being his interest in the American Girl and American Boy property at Ogilby, on the Southern Pacific road.

The marriage of Mr. Dodworth united him with Miss Sarah Sutherland, who was born and reared in New York City. They are the parents of four children: Florence, of Pasadena; Cally, wife of C. B. Scoville, of Chicago; Lillian, who married E. J. Pyle, assistant cashier of the Pasadena National Bank; and Arthur

Allen, who is connected with the Dodworth Dancing School in New York City. Exceptional advantages were given to the daughters and son, not only through their attendance at New York schools, but also through their studies and travels abroad.

Under the influence of his father, who was a staunch old-line Democrat, Mr. Dodworth was reared in a belief of that party's principles, and he has never ceased to support them in national elections. However, in local matters he believes the standing and character of the candidate to be of more importance than his opinions concerning tariff, imperialism, currency and other national issues, hence he is inclined to be independent in municipal elections. During his residence in Oil City, Pa., he was initiated into Masonry, and is now connected with Corona Lodge, F. & A. M., of Pasadena, also the chapter here, and the thirtieth degree Scottish Rite.

It is to the citizenship of such men as Mr. Dodworth that Pasadena owes its high standing among the cities of Southern California and its prestige as the home of people of the highest culture and refinement. In many ways, but chiefly through the erection of the finest business block in the city, Mr. Dodworth has promoted the prosperity of the place and enhanced its importance among neighboring towns. At the same time his honorable course in business, his courteous bearing, and his liberal citizenship have given him the confidence of the entire community and a high place in the regard of all his associates.

MRS. MARY G. BANTA-JONES. As one of the pioneers of Pasadena Mrs. Banta-Jones has been intimately associated with and deeply interested in the progress of this popular western city. She was born at Sacket Harbor, N. Y., a daughter of David and Mary (Smith) Hooper, the former born at Sacket Harbor, and the latter near Hartford, Conn. The Hooper family was founded in America by her grandfather, Robert Hooper, an Englishman who settled at Sacket Harbor. From the latter city David Hooper removed to Ohio and spent his last years near Norwalk. While the support of his family was derived from his labors as a tiller of the soil, much of his time was given to ministerial work and almost every Sunday he preached for some congregation that was too poor to engage a salaried minister. All of his preaching was done gratuitously and for the good of the cause. After his death his wife came to California and died in Pomona. Her parents, Jedediah and Mary Smith, were of New England birth and ancestry; the former fought in the battle of Sacket Harbor and after the Revolution had ended he engaged in farm-

ing near the spot where that historic engagement had occurred. In later life he removed to Ohio, where he died near Norfolk.

In the family of Rev. David Hooper there were seven daughters and one son who attained mature years. The latter, Sidney, enlisted in the Union army at the opening of the Civil war, went to the front with his regiment from Ohio, and died in a hospital in Georgia. Only two of the daughters are now living. Mary G. Hooper, who was second among the children, was eight years of age when the family went to Ohio and settled near Norwalk, Huron county. A few years later, while still a mere girl, she became the wife of Isaac Banta, who was born near Amsterdam, N. Y., of a Holland-Dutch family long identified with New York. For many years Mr. Banta not only followed farming on a large scale (owning six farms and employing twenty-two hands), but he also carried on a large contracting business, and afterward conducted a hotel in Norwalk. With the hope that California climate would benefit his health, which had become impaired through overwork, he came to Pasadena in 1882. With the aid of Mrs. Banta he started the first hotel in this city and then built the Los Angeles house on the present site of the First National Bank (Fair Oaks and Colorado), continuing as proprietor of this hotel until 1887. While visiting his old home in Norwalk, Ohio, he died in 1888, and his remains were interred there. Of his four children, Mrs. Lucy Pierce of Pasadena is the only survivor, George having died at twenty-three, Jennie at twenty-four and Martha at eighteen years of age. After the death of Mr. Banta his widow erected a beautiful home at No. 408 North Fair Oaks avenue and in it she has since resided. February 13, 1902, she became the wife of L. C. Jones, who was born in Deerfield, Franklin county, Mass., a son of Lorenzo W. and Mary Ann (Williams) Jones. His father, who was born in Deerfield and died in South Dakota, followed the carpenter's trade. The Jones family is of Puritan stock and Welsh descent. Mrs. Mary Ann Jones was born at Charter Oak, Conn., daughter of Daniel Williams, and a member of the family made famous by the history of Roger Williams. Her death occurred in Illinois. Of her five sons and one daughter, four sons are now living, Mr. Jones being the third in order of birth. Born in 1835, he remained in Massachusetts until he attained his majority, meantime attending district schools and Deerfield Academy.

Following the throng of resolute pioneers who were beginning to populate the vast prairies of the central west, in 1856 Mr. Jones went to Ogle county, Ill., where he broke a tract of raw prairie land, put up needed buildings, and transformed a wild acreage into a valuable estate. After twenty-six years in the same loca-

tion he removed to Iowa and engaged in the mercantile business at Storm Lake. From there, in 1892, he came to California, where he has since improved an orchard of twenty acres at La Canada, which, in conjunction with a son, he still owns. While living in Ogle county, Ill., he was married at Oregon, that county, to Miss Jane Wadsworth, who was born in Manchester, Ill., and died in Iowa. The six children born of their union are as follows: Mrs. Lettie Wayer, who died in Minnesota; Herbert R., a traveling salesman with headquarters at Minneapolis; Mrs. Mittie V. Rogers, who died in Los Angeles; Willard F., a business man in Washington; Charles C., who is in partnership with his father in the ownership of the La Canada ranch; and Mrs. Grace E. Little, of Los Angeles. Fraternally Mr. Jones is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically is a firm believer in Republican principles. Of this party Mrs. Banta-Jones is also a member, and, while not having the right of franchise, has nevertheless wielded considerable influence in the party's behalf. In religious connections she affiliates with the Christian Church, while Mr. Jones is associated with the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

EDWIN CAWSTON. Throughout Southern California Mr. Cawston is known as the proprietor of the South Pasadena Ostrich farm, while in many parts of the United States his name is known as that of the first importer of the birds to this country. In 1887 he brought fifty-two ostriches from South Africa. The journey was memorable for many reasons, but chiefly on account of its many anxieties and responsibilities. From the time of purchasing the birds the new owner found himself confronted by difficulties, among which were the heavy export taxes at Cape Colony. When attempting to ship from Natal he was confronted by ironclad freight rules, and finally chartered his own sailing ship and made the voyage in that way. Not only did the trip prove a hard one for the ostriches, but they were also affected by the change of climate, and never thrived under Southern California skies as they had in the sands of South Africa. To-day not one of the fifty-two survives. However, their offspring seemed in no wise injured by the troubles of the parents, but are in every respect as healthy and contented as their cousins in the old world.

During the first eight years Mr. Cawston found the business a constant struggle, as considerable experimenting had to be done, and this naturally proved quite costly. Moreover, the climate at Norwalk, where he started his farm, did not prove entirely satisfactory, but since 1895, when he removed to a ten-acre tract at South Pasadena, the fortunes of the business

have improved, and the farm is one of the famous show places of Southern California, almost all of the tourists from the east now visiting here in order to see and study the ostriches. At various times he has experimented in raising flocks elsewhere, but a few experiments in Northern California convinced him that climate was unsuitable. One hundred were sent to Florida, thirty to Hot Springs, Ark., and one thousand to Arizona. These experiments show that Phoenix furnishes the most ideal climate for breeding and raising, and accordingly he keeps a large number there at all times. His latest experiment is especially interesting, because through it ostriches have now been introduced into Europe. In 1901 he made arrangements to ship forty birds from New York to the south of France, where, January 15, 1902, he opened a farm between Nice and Monte Carlo. As he was the pioneer ostrich-raiser in America, so, too, he was the first to conceive the idea of raising the birds in Europe, and there is every reason to believe that his indefatigable energy, thorough knowledge of the business and familiarity with the habits of the birds will enable him to achieve gratifying success and make of his farm one of the favorite resorts of southern France.

In his work Mr. Cawston has the advantage of cosmopolitan knowledge and wide travel. Of English birth, a graduate of Charterhouse College in London, he is a member of an old English family. His father is a member of the London Stock Exchange, and his brother, George, has been for some years a director in the South African Company, of which the late Cecil Rhodes was the distinguished head. He himself has traveled through much of the world, has gained a broad knowledge of men and nations, and has always kept posted concerning international problems. However, his attention is given closely to his chosen occupation, the gaining of success in which has been his ambition and most cherished hope, and it is a matter of gratification to all familiar with his self-sacrificing devotion to the industry that he has now placed it upon a substantial basis and has achieved the success which he justly merits.

WILLIAM TENHAEFF. Although born and reared in another country, Mr. Tenhaeff is a patriotic American and gives loyal allegiance to our national institutions and the government of the United States. With a fervent love for the stars and stripes, he believes that no colors equal in beauty and meaning the red, white and blue. He was born in Prussia, February 9, 1826, being a son of Frederick and Johanne (Osterman) Tenhaeff, natives of Prussia and lifelong residents of that kingdom. Of eleven children comprising the family, five are

living, and two of these have crossed the ocean to America. Following the usual German custom, William was confirmed at fourteen years of age and at the same time left school to take up life's active duties. In 1854 he left his native land, taking passage on a sailing vessel at Rotterdam and proceeding to New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and from there to La Prairie, Adams county, Ill., where, in 1855, he opened a general store. Within a few years he had built up a profitable trade among the farmers of that section, and, being of an economical disposition, he accumulated considerable property. Meantime he became well known through his familiarity with public affairs, his capacity for leadership, and his high standing among German-Americans. Among the local offices to which he was elected were those of supervisor, township treasurer and school treasurer. A further tribute to his popularity was paid him when the members of his party (Republican) nominated him for the state senate. The district being strongly Democratic, he failed of election, but maintained an excellent record at the polls. In 1865 he returned to Prussia in order to attend the celebration of the golden wedding of his parents, and enjoyed a pleasant visit with his relatives and former associates. On his return to America he relinquished business pursuits and gave his attention entirely to agriculture. Two farms were improved under his supervision, one containing two hundred and forty acres and the other two hundred and sixty acres. In addition to the raising of farm products, he made a specialty of stock-raising and shipped large consignments to the Chicago markets. To provide pasturage for his cattle a large amount of land was necessary, and in this way he utilized at times as much as twelve hundred acres. In 1893 he disposed of his property in Illinois and came to California, where he now makes his home on South Fair Oaks avenue, Pasadena.

The marriage of Mr. Tenhaeff united him with Miss Eva Kaufmann, who was born in Germany, and died in Pasadena March 3, 1900, leaving five children, viz.: Anna, who is with her father in Pasadena; Mrs. Mary Eisele, of Quincy, Ill.; Alexander, of Pasadena; Leopold, who is employed on the Salt Lake Railroad; and Clara, at home. Mrs. Tenhaeff was a member of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Tenhaeff is of the Evangelical faith. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has always voted the Republican ticket and advocated the party's principles. Stanchly in favor of the abolition of slavery, he aided in the work through his membership in the Union League, and no one in his community was more eager than he to encourage the soldier and aid the widows and children of those who fell while fighting for the country.

WILLIAM D. DILWORTH, M. D. The physical ills to which the residents of Oxnard fall heir are skillfully and conscientiously adjusted by Dr. Dilworth, who has succeeded in building up a large practice extending throughout the entire valley. He was born in Chicago in 1871, and is the eldest child of Benjamin and Alice (McClellan) Dilworth, natives respectively of Ireland and Canada. The father was a contractor and builder in Chicago, and before and after the great fire put up many of the large buildings in that city.

When a mere child Dr. Dilworth left Chicago and went to Sterling, Ill., where he received his education, and where he lived until 1887. He then returned to Chicago and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. The family, in which there were five children, came to California in 1887, and after his graduation Dr. Dilworth joined them at Pasadena. He there engaged in practice for a year with Dr. N. A. Dalrymple, and then located in Hueneme, where he practiced successfully about five years. From there he came to Oxnard in October of 1900, and has already become prominently identified with the professional and other interests of the place. For the convenience of his practice he has constructed a pleasant and well-equipped office in the public square.

January 20, 1900, in Los Angeles, Dr. Dilworth married Miss Laura M. Dunn, who was born in California and is a daughter of J. M. Dunn. In politics Dr. Dilworth is a Republican, and is fraternally associated with the Masons, which organization he joined in Hueneme. In the estimation of those who know him the doctor is destined for a brilliant professional career, suggested by his close application to the best tenets of medical science, his natural aptitude, and his decided personal qualifications.

BYRON LISK. The Pasadena Milling Company, which was founded by Mr. Lisk in 1889, is one of the leading business houses of the city, and occupies a stone building, 75x170 feet, the plant being operated by a boiler of twenty-five and an engine of fifteen horsepower. The location of the mill is California street and Raymond avenue, and among its products are rolled barley, cracked corn, corn meal, graham flour and feed meal. In the jobbing of local and northern flour an extensive trade has been established. For the convenience of shipping a siding has been built to connect with the Santa Fe Railroad. At the time of starting the business, in July, 1889, Mr. Lisk bought out the plant of the old Pasadena Milling Company. Two years later a former partner, George P. Lyman, joined him, and they continued together for a time, when a brother of Mr. Lisk bought out Mr. Lyman's interest,

and the present firm of Lisk Bros. was thus organized.

The Lisk family are of Quaker descent and remote English and German lineage. Israel, son of James Lisk, was born in Albany county, N. Y., and was a strict adherent to the Society of Friends. His son, Anson, likewise a native of New York, removed to a farm in Michigan, and later settled at Onarga, Ill., where he died. In Albany county, N. Y., his wife, Garretie Shear, was born and reared, a daughter of Stephen Shear, a Quaker, whose last days were spent in Virginia. She is still living, and makes her home in Pasadena. In spite of her eighty years, she retains to a large degree her physical faculties. Of her marriage there were two sons, Byron and Allen G., and both of them reside in Pasadena, where they are connected in business.

In Edwardsburg, Cass county, Mich., Byron Lisk was born February 25, 1850. From nine years of age he was reared in Illinois. His education was largely received in the Onarga high school and the University of Illinois at Champaign. At eighteen years of age he began to teach in district schools, being at the head of one school for five successive winters. Not desiring, however, to continue educational work permanently, he removed to Roberts, Ford county, Ill., where, as a member of the firm of Lyman & Lisk, he started a hardware, furniture and lumber business. Later Mr. Harding was admitted to the firm, and at a subsequent date the title was changed to Lisk Bros., continuing as such until 1888, when Mr. Lisk came to Pasadena. During his residence in Illinois he served as supervisor of Lyman township, Ford county, as township treasurer, member of the school board, and as postmaster of Roberts, in all of which positions he faithfully conserved the interests of the people. At the same time, with his brother, he operated two creameries successfully for six years, these varied business and official interests making his life a very busy one.

In Illinois Mr. Lisk married Miss Alice Henderson, who was born in Ohio. They have eight children, namely: Mrs. Minnie Nettleton, of San Francisco; Mrs. Lucina Turner, of Pasadena; Mrs. Alice Lacy, of Pasadena; Grace, Ouina, Anson, George and Irene. Politically Mr. Lisk is a Republican, fraternally is connected with the blue lodge of Masons at Pasadena, and along business lines holds membership in the Board of Trade. On the organization of the Pasadena Orange Growers' Association he became a charter member, and has since officiated as vice-president and a director. Besides owning interests in various ranches, he is the sole owner of twenty-five acres in North Pasadena, which he has planted in oranges and deciduous fruits. For six years

he has been vice-president of the North Pasadena Land and Water Company, in which he is also a director. When the Pasadena Highland Fruit Association was organized he was one of the charter members, and has since been a director, also now holds the office of president. Another enterprise in which he is represented on the directorate is the Pasadena Deciduous Fruit Exchange, which is the largest and leading packing and local exchange in this vicinity.

JAMES R. GIBBS, superintendent of the Santa Barbara Cemetery Association, has an exhaustive knowledge of all branches of agriculture, horticulture, landscape gardening, and the possibilities of natural development. He was born in Scotland in 1861, and is a son of James Gibbs, a prominent Scotch veterinary surgeon, who served in his professional capacity in the Franco-Prussian war, the result of his heroism being a wound through the spine from which he never recovered. For eighteen years, until his death, he was confined to a bed of continual suffering. His brother, Charles Gibbs, was inspector of police in Glasgow, and through his influence secured a position for his nephew, James R., with Ross & Wallace, commission merchants, who sent him to Canada to buy and ship apples. During the four years of his association with the firm Mr. Gibbs was so successful that he determined to go into business for himself. He accordingly went to Detroit, Mich., and formed a partnership with James White, from Wadington, Glasgow, an old fruit man of experience, and they bought and shipped apples to Glasgow for two years.

In 1884 Mr. Gibbs went to Omaha, Neb., and became associated with J. G. Craig, a landscape gardener and florist, whose foreman he eventually became, and when Forest Lawn, the now beautiful cemetery of Omaha, was established he became assistant superintendent under Mr. Craig. Together they took a raw farm of four hundred and sixty acres and evolved the delightful landscape effects which are the pride of the Nebraska capital. In 1897 Mr. Gibbs came to Santa Barbara and for two years was associated with C. B. Hale, and in March of the same year became superintendent of the Santa Barbara Cemetery Association. The grounds comprise seventy acres, and under his capable management the driveways, lawns, shrubbery, and floral effects have been beautified beyond the expectations which necessarily accompanied the reputation of Mr. Gibbs when he came to California. He devotes all of his time to the work of keeping the cemetery in order. While living in Omaha Mr. Gibbs married Miss Forsyth, who accompanied him to California. To Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have been born two children, Walter and Jessie.

MARY M. GALLY. A more thoroughly delightful resting place for the lover of nature or the physically exhausted could scarcely be found than Oak Glen Cottages in the Ojai valley. Here are found all those wonders of air and sky and verdure for which Southern California is so famed, and which in their unchangeableness are unlike the charm of any other part of the world. The nine cottages constituting the residence part of this ideal resort nestle in the valley in picturesque and convenient arrangement, their roofs and verandas shaded from the noon-day sun by the sweeping branches of white and live oaks, those strong and rugged sentinels in the world of trees. The main building contains the dining rooms and general recreation rooms, and the cuisine furnished is such as to tempt a jaded palate, the finest cream and milk, and the freshest vegetables being served in abundance upon the absolutely neat tables, and by the trimmest of waitresses. The cottages, situated one mile from the village of Nordhoff, furnish a privacy and independence not to be found in a large hotel, and each room is supplied with cheerful wood fires when the evening chill comes in from the sea. The elevation of fifteen hundred feet insures a bracing and dry air, and the mountains intervening between the grounds and the sea, shut out the coast influence and fogs. Hither come many families year after year, delighted at the uniformity of good treatment, and the congeniality. Many exchange their permanent quarters in hotels in Los Angeles and Santa Barbara for the varied interests here united, the usual rush beginning in November and continuing until May. All games are at the disposal of guests, including billiards, tennis and golf, and it is the pride of the manager that she has the finest golf links in Southern California, and the only ones that are maintained by a resort. Hunting in the mountains and fishing in the river afford unlimited amusement, and smooth, hard roads tempt the sojourner on long exploring tours to the different points of interest in the valley. Artesian wells two hundred and fifty-two feet deep supply the house and grounds with water from an unfailing source, and mineral springs abound with their curative ingredients.

The idea of the retreat in the Ojai valley originated in the brain of B. W. Gally, for many years one of the prominent business men in the valley, and who was born in Wheeling, W. Va., July 9, 1852. His father, Hon. Thomas M. Gally, was a native of Virginia, a leading Whig politician, and a member of the constitutional convention of Virginia in 1852 and 1854. His mother, Mary List, was also a native of Wheeling, W. Va., and a daughter of H. List, a leading banker of that city. To this couple were born two children, a son, B. W., and a

daughter. After availing himself of excellent educational advantages Mr. Gally engaged in the banking business, but, owing to impaired health from too close confinement, removed to California in 1883. He then purchased the grounds where the cottages are now located, the former owner being W. S. McKee. In his enthusiasm over the beauty of his surroundings, and his faith in the efficacy of the climate to restore and invigorate, he continued to add to his possession every possible convenience for travelers, and added several to the cottages already erected by Mr. McKee. The genial owner of the valley resort was a typical southern gentleman of the old school, with that grace of manner and courtesy of bearing which marks the man of birth and breeding. His death in 1893 was regretted by the friends and acquaintances who had enjoyed his friendship, and by those who had basked with him in the perpetual sunshine of his adopted Ojai.

Mrs. Mary M. Gally, who is so successfully carrying on the management of the cottages, was born in Jefferson City, Mo., a daughter of Dr. William and A. A. Davison, both deceased. She was educated at the Female Seminary at Jefferson City, and in 1885 became the wife of Mr. Gally, by whom she has three children, Howard, Kilbourn and Willey, students in the high school. It may be said that Mrs. Gally is in every way fitted for the responsibility which is hers as manager of the Oak Glen Cottages, for she has the instinctive kindliness of disposition, unfailing tact, and knowledge of human nature, which would invariably aid in conducting an enterprise of this kind. Year by year she welcomes some of the most distinguished people of Southern California, and treats them so well that they are in haste to return to her hospitable and picturesque surroundings.

WALTER ELLIOT. Among the citizens of Santa Maria who have shown special aptitude for successfully maintaining positions of trust within the gift of his townsmen may be mentioned Walter Elliot, deputy assessor of Santa Barbara county. He is possessed of the strong, reliant traits of his countrymen, and was born in Scotland in 1846. His youth was not unlike that of the average farm-reared Scottish boy, nor was he destitute of the laudable ambitions which oftentimes find vent remote from their original surroundings. At the comparatively young age of fifteen he immigrated to America and settled in New York, and while living there enlisted in the Civil war in Company C, Twentieth New York Infantry, serving for one year. His discharge occurred in the city of Richmond, June 17, 1865.

After the war Mr. Elliot lived for a time in New York and Illinois, and in March of 1868

came to California intent upon investigating the conditions here existing. After traveling all over the state he decided upon a ranch fifteen miles east of San José, and here he lived and carried on farming until November, 1875. He then removed to Santa Maria district and ranched until 1891, at which time he took up his residence in the town. The same year he was elected county supervisor of the fifth district, his services being so satisfactory that he was re-elected, and served in all eight years. For the past ten years he has held the position of deputy county assessor, his service in this capacity also meeting with approval. Repeatedly has it been demonstrated that he in all ways consults the general good of the community, and that he regards public office as a means to further the general development, rather than an opportunity for personal aggrandizement. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias, and he is a past commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Of the union of Mr. Elliot and Nina O. Roper, at Santa Cruz, in 1874, there are seven children: Lillian, Frank H., Anna, Elmira, Stella, Edith and Walter, Jr. The children are unusually intelligent and well educated, three of them, Lillian, Elmira and Stella, being engaged in educational work. Frank H. is a miner. Mrs. Elliot died in 1896, and is buried at Santa Maria.

J. VINCENT ELLIOTT. This prominent contractor and builder of Santa Barbara was born at Lone Rock, Richland county, Wis., October 15, 1860, a son of Ezekiel and Phoebe (Vincent) Elliott, the former a native of New York, and now a resident of Santa Barbara. The family is of Scotch extraction. The youngest in a family of four children, J. Vincent Elliott was educated in the public schools of Lone Rock, Wis., and when fifteen years of age came to California, settling in Santa Cruz, where he supplemented his former study by attendance at the schools of the Bay View district. In 1881 he came to Santa Barbara and began to learn the carpenter's trade under his father, and also became interested in the sheep business with the elder Elliott, he having leased the islands of Anacapa and San Nicholas for that purpose. During the four or five years in the sheep business they also contracted and built, and started a planing mill on Chapala street. Eventually the son disposed of his sheep interests for his father's interests in the planing mill, and continued to run the mill for five years. He became one of the pioneer promoters of the Union Mill Company, Incorporated, and was one of the directors and the manager. The mill was after a time removed to

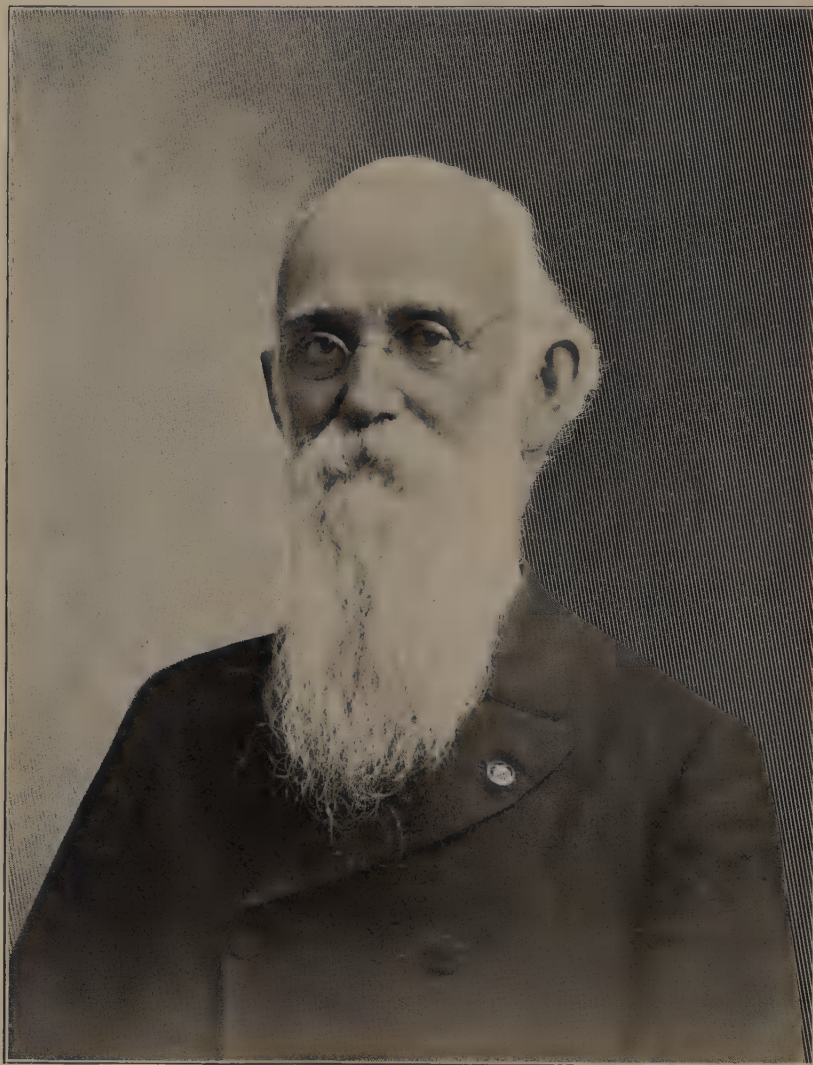
the wharf, and after being run there for a year, it was sold to other parties, and Mr. Elliott turned his attention exclusively to contracting and building.

In 1892 Mr. Elliott thought to improve his prospects by removing to Los Angeles and engaging in the restaurant business, which was conducted with moderate success until 1894, when he returned to Santa Barbara and contracted a partnership with George Humphreys in the milling and building business, Mr. Elliott having charge of the contracting. In 1897 this arrangement was dissolved, since which time Mr. Elliott has carried on contracting independently. To him are credited many of the finest residences and buildings in Santa Barbara and elsewhere in the county, among them being the residences of Dr. Stoddard, and Mrs. Varner, the De La Vina house, and, out of the city, the Lompoc high-school building, one of the finest in the county. Mr. Elliott is an architect of no mean ability, and he is a successful business man, standing high in the community in financial circles. His interests extend to Mexico, where he owns stock in the Rea Machol Rubber Company, which concern owns twenty-four thousand acres of Mexican land; also in another rubber company, owning thirty-five hundred acres of land. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first marriage of Mr. Elliott occurred in Cherry Vale, Kans., and united him with Minnie Newton, daughter of Revilo Newton, a banker of Cherry Vale. Mrs. Elliott died in Kansas City. The marriage of Mr. Elliott and Lottie Bouton occurred in Lompoc. Mrs. Elliott is a native of Oakland, Cal., and the mother of one child, Adah M.

HON. JOHN S. COX. Through his intimate connection with the real-estate interests of Pasadena and through his identification with the progress of this city since 1886, Mr. Cox has become one of its influential citizens. In 1892 he was elected to the city council from the second ward and served in the position for four years, during the latter half of which he was honored with the presidency of the board. It was during this period that all of the asphalt paving was contracted for and executed, the electric railroad built and the Southern Pacific Railroad brought into the city. The completion of the sewerage system was another advance made at this time. Miles of street regrading and curbing were also put in, and old and unsightly walks were replaced by cement pavements. All in all, the administration was marked by advance in every line of municipal progress and activity.

In Covington, Ky., Mr. Cox was born February 16, 1857. His father, John S. Cox, Sr.,



C. M. Killen

a native of county Antrim, Ireland, and a pattern-maker by trade, settled in Philadelphia in young manhood, and there engaged in cotton manufacturing. A later place of business was Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed as a pattern-maker; and at the same time he made his home across the river in Covington, Ky. During the Civil war he enlisted in an Ohio regiment and went to the front. His last years were spent in Philadelphia, where he died. In early life he was a Whig and upon the disintegration of that party identified himself with the Republicans. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of William Newton, and accompanied her father from the north of Ireland to Philadelphia; after her husband's death she came to Pasadena, Cal., where she died in 1900. Of the six children of this marriage who attained maturity four are living. The eldest son, William N., who now resides in Philadelphia, was a soldier in the Civil war for a year.

When nine years of age John S. Cox accompanied his parents to Philadelphia, where he was a student in the grammar and high schools. At fourteen he went to Quakertown and two years later entered the employ of the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad at that place. When he was eighteen he returned to Ohio and settled at Mansfield, where he took up photography. In 1876 he became a traveling salesman, selling photographers' supplies through the middle states. During September of that same year he was married in Mansfield to Miss Esther E. Herr, who was born in Pennsylvania. They are the parents of four children, namely: Newton H., who is with the Southern Pacific road in Los Angeles; Mary E., Harold E., and John S., Jr. From 1878 until 1879 Mr. Cox carried on a produce business at Zanesville, after which he resumed photographic work at Glendale, and then, returning to Mansfield, carried on a grocery for three years. From there he came to California in 1886 and settled in Pasadena, which has since been his home. As a charter member of the Pasadena Board of Trade he has been identified with one of the enterprises for the benefit of the city. In many other ways he has endeavored to promote the welfare of this garden spot of the western world, and is interested in everything which makes for the prosperity of his state and nation. In 1896, at the time of William McKinley's first nomination for president, he was serving as a member of the county central Republican committee, also was a worker on its executive committee, and did much to further the cause in this vicinity. During the long period of his residence in Pasadena, he has witnessed its gradual development and progress, and is justly proud of his citizenship in this ideal city.

CHARLES M. SKILLEN. While Pasadena was still an undeveloped tract, its possibilities unrealized and its climate unappreciated, Mr. Skillen visited the town in 1874, having come west in the hope that a change of surroundings might assist him in recovering from the effects of his army service. A year's experience of the climate convinced him of the desirability of the town as a place of residence, and he accordingly returned east to dispose of his business interests, preparatory to a permanent location in the west. During 1880 he purchased fifteen acres bounded by Los Robles and East Colorado streets, which he platted into Skillen's subdivision, opening, parallel with Los Robles, a street which he named Euclid avenue. No attempt had been made previously to improve the land, which had been used as a sheep pasture. One of his first improvements was the securing of water, which enabled him to raise a thrifty orange orchard. However, the opening of the boom convinced him that it would be more profitable to sell the land in lots than to continue to use it as an orange grove, and he therefore platted the subdivision named, and sold the lot with certain building stipulations, so that the residences since built upon it are first-class in every respect. In connection with Samuel Stratton, he also bought the northeast corner of Colorado street and Marengo avenue, which they laid out in Skillen & Stratton's subdivision and afterward sold. When the Pasadena Electric Light Company was organized he was interested in its establishment and served as one of the directors until the plant was sold.

The Skillen family came from the Highlands of Scotland. George Skillen, the American immigrant, became a successful painter and grainer, and was given fine contracts for work in wood and marble in New York City. George Skillen's mother was a Miss Douglass, of the lowlands of Scotland. In religion he was an Episcopalian, and in politics an abolitionist and Republican. He married Hannah Davies, who was born in Wales and died in Knox county, Ohio. His death occurred at the home of his son, Charles M., when he was almost ninety-four years of age. Of his four children, Charles M. was the second and is the sole survivor. Born in New York City in December, 1838, he was reared principally near Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, and in youth learned the painter's trade under his father. However, his tastes ran less toward a trade than toward professional life, and he soon turned his attention to the reading of law, which he began under private tutelage of Sapp and Simons, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. In 1861 he matriculated in the law department, University of Michigan, where he was for one year numbered among the ambitious, progressive and promising students. However, his decision to enter the army changed all of his plans,

and the year 1862 found him a private in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Infantry. He was appointed sergeant and as such accompanied his regiment to the front. While on a forced march from Louisville to Perryville, he succumbed to a progressive paralysis that had been coming on for some time. Unable to proceed further, he was sent to camp near Louisville, where he received skillful and constant treatment, but all remedial agencies seemed ineffective, and in 1863 he was discharged for physical disability. Some two years later an officer of his regiment told him that a commission as captain was to have been tendered him in the event of his recovery, but the loss of his health cut off all hopes of continued service.

Unable to resume his law studies, Mr. Skillen turned his attention to a manufacturing business in Mount Vernon, in which he met with fair success. In that city he married Miss Jennie Stephens, who was born in Pennsylvania. They have an only son, Ralph G. Skillen, D. D. S., a graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, class of 1897, and now a practicing dentist in Pasadena. Mrs. Skillen is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the work of which Mr. Skillen has been a contributor. Politically a Republican, the condition of his health has prevented participation in politics and caused him to refuse the various offices that have been tendered him. Connected with Masonry ever since having been made a Mason in Montezuma, Iowa, he became a charter member of Pasadena Lodge No. 272, and is now associated with Corona Lodge, F. & A. M., has since joined the chapter, commandery and thirty-second degree in this city, and is a member of Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles.

HERMAN BLATZ. An industry that has done much toward raising the standard of American wines is owned by the Sierra Madre Vintage Company, of Lamanda, Los Angeles county. In the far-famed San Gabriel valley, between Pasadena and Sierra Madre, are the company's vineyards, established in 1871, and now producing Trousseau, Malvoisie, Muscatel, Tokay, Zinfandel, Petit Bonchet, and other varieties of grapes, from which the wines are made. Sheltered by the Sierra Madre range, rich with the calcareous washings from the mountains, nourished by sun and dew, there is every natural advantage to aid in the development of the vineyards, hence the quality of the grapes is unexcelled, and for the same reason the wines reach the highest point of perfection. The plant covers acres of ground, and includes large wine cellars, containing some of the rarest, oldest and most valuable wines in California;

also fermenting houses, cooper shops, sherry house, distillery and store rooms. To facilitate shipments a switch has been built connecting with the Santa Fe Railroad, thus furnishing direct transportation to the jobbing houses of the east.

The manager of the company, Mr. Blatz, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., and is a son of the late Albert Blatz, a Bavarian by birth and for years a brewer in Milwaukee. On completing his education, he entered the grain commission business in his native city. His first visit to California was made in 1884 and two years later he came to the state to locate permanently, settling in Lamanda Park, where he bought and sold real estate. On becoming associated with the Sierra Madre Vintage Company he was assistant to H. Brigden, who, with Hon. J. F. Crank, had established the winery. On the death of Mr. Brigden in 1894, Mr. Blatz succeeded to the position of manager. Under his capable and energetic supervision the capacity of the plant has been doubled, being now one of the largest plants in Southern California. A large acreage of vineyards produces immense quantities of grapes, but, in order to supply the demand, large quantities are also brought in from outside points. It is a source of gratification to Mr. Blatz, and to all the other officers of the company, that the wines from their plant received gold medals at the Paris Exposition in 1900 and the Pan-American Exposition in 1901, while their brandies received similar recognition for excellence and purity. This recognition is especially appreciated because, ever since the company began in business, its members have been obliged to contend with the prejudice of Americans toward native wines, a prejudice so unjust that many, while decrying the home product, drink California wines under foreign labels. Recently, however, a change of sentiment has been brought about, and the pure product of the California grape is in demand throughout the country, not only in hospitals, and for drug trade, but also in leading hotels (such as Hotel Green and La Pin-toresca), and it is also used for sacramental purposes. In addition to unfermented grape juice, the company manufacture orange wine, made from oranges grown upon their grounds, and excellent as a tonic for nervous and stomach troubles.

Besides his duties as secretary and manager of the company, Mr. Blatz is engaged in other enterprises, and is interested in horticulture at Lamanda and Sierra Madre, where he owns vineyards. Since coming to California he has been made a Mason, in Corona Lodge No. 324, and has also been raised to the chapter in Pasadena. He is a believer in Republican principles and has served his party as a delegate to county conventions.



Lewis Shepard

ISAAC A. WITHERSPOON. In the social circles of Riverside Mr. Witherspoon is well known as the president of the Rubidoux Club. In business circles he is known as the owner and proprietor of one of the best-equipped groceries in Southern California. He first came to Riverside in the spring of 1886. In the spring of 1896 he bought out the firm of J. R. Newberry & Co., on the corner of Seventh and Main streets. May, 1900, found him at his present location, No. 754 Main street, where he occupies a building of two stories, 60x157 feet, furnishing adequate accommodations for his growing and prosperous wholesale and retail trade. The best modern facilities are to be found in the store, including electric power for the operating of his plant and machinery for the roasting of coffee, etc. In every respect the store is metropolitan in its appointments, and loses nothing by comparison with similar establishments in larger cities.

Of Scotch descent, Mr. Witherspoon was born near Delphi, Ind., December 11, 1854. The spring of 1886 found him in Riverside, Cal., where he was a clerk for D. A. Correll three years, Cromby & Co., two years, and J. R. Newberry & Co., two years, continuing with the latter until he purchased the business.

R. EASON. The high standing of the Union Savings Bank of Pasadena in the financial circles of Southern California is due to the conservative management and recognized ability of its officers and directors, and particularly to the rare judgment and constant oversight of its president, R. Eason. When Mr. Eason came to Pasadena in 1894, having disposed of his banking interests in the east, he immediately began the organization of a bank in his new home city, and this institution, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000, began business March 6, 1895. The office of president he has filled since the organization. Associated with him are A. R. Metcalfe, vice-president, and W. M. Eason, cashier. For the purpose of erecting a suitable bank building, in 1901, he organized the Union Savings Bank Building Company, of which he is president. Plans are now being made for the building of a four-story structure, 56½x118 feet, on the corner of Colorado and Raymond avenue, the cost of the whole to be \$76,000. The corner room will be fitted up with banking appliances, while the balance of the building will be rented in office suites.

Several generations ago a Scotchman brought his family to America and settled in Pennsylvania. His son, Samuel Eason, who was born in Scotland, became a pioneer farmer in Lycoming county, Pa. During the war of 1812 he was a lieutenant in the navy and, as such, commanded a vessel on Lake Erie at the time of Perry's celebrated encounter with the British.

With him at the time was his son, Alexander G., a boy of twelve, who in later years often narrated the thrilling tale of how "We met the enemy and they are ours." This son was born in Lycoming county, Pa., in 1802, and became a farmer near Wooster, but about 1854 settled near Iowa City, Iowa, and bought eighteen hundred acres of government land. The cultivation of this tract occupied his remaining years, and he died there when seventy-six years of age. During war days he was strong in his abolition views and always supported Republican principles. Fraternally he held membership with the Masons and in religion was a Universalist.

The marriage of Alexander G. Eason united him with Mary Ellwood, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, and died at Iowa City, Iowa. Her father, Thomas, was a son of Noah Ellwood, who died in the east. Six daughters and four sons formed the family of A. G. Eason, and all of these arrived at mature years, but only five are now living. The fifth of the number, Robert, was born in Wooster, Ohio, November 25, 1838, and received public-school advantages. At the age of seventeen he began to teach in Johnson and Cedar counties, Iowa, and for a time was principal of the Rochester school. At Iowa City, he was mustered into the Union service as a member of Company B, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, in which he had enlisted in September, 1861. The next year, at the battle of Shiloh, so many soldiers of the regiment were killed or wounded that the remainder were transferred to the Forty-first Iowa Infantry, and he became a member of Company L. In the spring of 1863 the Forty-first was transferred to the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, he still belonging to Company L. In July of the same year President Lincoln commissioned him quartermaster of the One Hundred and Twenty-second United States Infantry, with the rank of lieutenant. His first order was to Lexington, Ky., but before assignment had been made, he was sent to Fortress Monroe to take charge of the quartermaster's stores. On his arrival he found the stores scattered over so large an area that he refused to receipt for them, because he realized it would not be wise to assume responsibility for them under the circumstances, nor did he feel that he could receipt for goods he had never seen and never been in possession of. Therefore he resigned. However, his resignation was not accepted until March, 1864, at which time he returned to Iowa.

The improvement of a farm of six hundred and forty acres, the putting up of substantial buildings and making other improvements that added to the value of the property, received Mr. Eason's close attention for some years after the war. The land is still in his possession and

lies near Scranton, Green county, Iowa. In 1875 he became interested in the Bank of Scranton. Ten years later he bought out the other stockholders and continued alone as proprietor of the bank, being assisted by his son, W. M., as cashier. From Scranton he came to California, establishing his home in Pasadena with the intention of spending his remaining years in this city.

In Davenport, Iowa, Mr. Eason married Miss Ellen Burke, who was born in New York state and died at Scranton, Iowa. Three children were born of this union, namely: Alexander F., who is a graduate of the Scranton high school and now superintends his father's farm near that town; Willis M., also a high-school graduate, and a graduate of a business college in Des Moines, Iowa, who is now cashier and a director of the Union Savings Bank of Pasadena; and Martha E., who graduated from the Scranton high school and the Cedar Falls College and died at Scranton in 1892. The second marriage of Mr. Eason united him with Miss Hannah M. Baxter, who was born in New York state, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Always a Republican in politics, during his residence in Iowa Mr. Eason served as county supervisor of Johnson county for four years, as mayor of Scranton for three terms, and also held the office of justice of the peace. While in Scranton he was an active worker in the Grand Army of the Republic and also in the blue lodge, F. & A. M., of which he was master for five years. Since coming west he has been identified with the Pasadena Board of Trade.

WILLIAM BAXTER. The weight of eighty-four years rests but lightly upon Mr. Baxter's shoulders, notwithstanding the fact that he has led a very active life. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, a son of George and Margaret (Slessor) Baxter, also natives of that country. Following the example of his father, who was coachman to the Duchess of Gordon, he early attached himself to the household of nobility, and traveled as valet throughout Great Britain and the continent. For four years he was with Lord Aberdeen of Scotland, for a similar period was with Lord James Russell and Sir John Russell, besides which for a time he studied veterinary surgery in London, England. In 1857 he went to Canada, where he was employed as inspector and collector. As early as 1859 he visited the then small village of Chicago, going from there to Dupage county, Ill., and later to Tazewell county, where he engaged in farming. A subsequent location was in Livingston county, where he improved a quarter section of land. Removing from Illinois to Iowa, he bought four hundred and eighty acres in Union county, which, under his capable su-

pervision, was made to bloom and blossom as the rose. When quite advanced in years, but still a hale, active and energetic man, he came to California, settling at Duarte in 1884. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has given his allegiance to the Republican party. In religious views he is a Congregationalist.

The marriage of Mr. Baxter united him with Miss E. M. Ironside, a native of Scotland, being a daughter of James Ironside, a blacksmith and farmer. Of their union the following-named children were born: James, who is a liveryman in San Bernardino, Cal.; William A. and John, of Monrovia; Leslie, who died in Iowa; Mary, who is married and lives in Los Angeles; Jennie, Mrs. W. B. White, of Los Angeles; George, who was accidentally killed; Albert, of Riverside county; Robert, who died in Iowa; Charles, of Monrovia; and Annabel, who died in Iowa.

WILLIAM A. BAXTER. Those who form the acquaintance of Mr. Baxter at the present time, noting his stalwart physique, carrying well its two hundred and eighteen pounds, find it difficult to realize that when he came to California in 1882 he had been an invalid for seven years and weighed only one hundred and seventeen pounds. He is one of the many who owe to timely removal to the Pacific coast their health and, indeed, life itself. A native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, born in 1854, he was taken to Canada by his parents, William and Elizabeth M. Baxter, when but an infant. His boyhood years were passed principally in Illinois and in 1874 he accompanied the family to Iowa, where he continued to make his home until his removal to California. For some time he was unable to engage in active work on account of ill health, but as soon as sufficiently recuperated to resume work, he began the manufacture of cement pipe, later carried on a livery business in Monrovia, and for ten years had a harness shop here. He laid the first cement pipe for the water system and in other ways aided in the progress of the town. At this writing he devotes himself to the improvement of his orange grove of three acres, where he has a cozy home.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Baxter are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while in politics he is a stanch Republican. After coming to California he established a home of his own, his marriage being solemnized in Orange, and uniting him with Miss Elizabeth Bond, a native of Marshalltown, Iowa. Her father, Rev. John Bond, was born in Indiana and during active life officiated as a preacher in the Society of Friends, of which he was a birthright member. Reared in that faith, Mrs. Baxter still retains her membership in the same, while Mr. Baxter is a believer in



John G. Hill

Presbyterian doctrines. They are the parents of two sons and two daughters, namely: Walter A., Harold L., Charlotte and Helen, all of whom are with their parents in Monrovia.

JOHN G. HILL. The splendid possibilities arising from the fertility, resources and general advantages of the region surrounding Oxnard, are nowhere more emphatically reproduced than in the life and efforts of John G. Hill, one of the most successful and prominent of the ranchers and stock-raisers of Ventura county. In the future history of the accomplishments of the county his name will be foremost along several lines of activity, not the least of which is the proud distinction of being the owner and breeder of some of the finest specimens of horse flesh in California, if not in the world. Every lover of this noblest friend of man who visits this ideal retreat, and is brought to realize the care and indulgence exercised in his development, departs with the conviction that here at least his needs and nature are faithfully studied, and consequently attain to their greatest beauty, intelligence and usefulness.

The fourth child in his father's family of ten children, John G. Hill received the training accorded the average farm-reared boy. He was born in Paris, Monroe county, Mo., March 14, 1845, a son of James and Nancy (Gray) Hill, natives of Kentucky. For many years the ancestors of the family for the most part engaged in agriculture, and in producing the blooded stock for which Kentucky is justly famed. When seven years of age John G. accompanied his parents and the rest of the family across the plains to California, where they settled in Napa county, and where the elder Hill purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he subsequently added by the purchase one thousand and four hundred acres. There the sons gained the comprehensive knowledge of farm life which has been of such invaluable aid in their mature years, one of the best products of his father's example being Ben Hill, of El Cajon, one of the most noted horsemen in California. The parents passed to the great majority while living in their adopted state, the father in 1870, at the age of three score and two, and the mother in more recent years at Napa City.

In 1866 Mr. Hill began farming independently on his father's ranch, and in 1868 removed to Ventura county, and bought an interest of six hundred and thirty acres in the old El Rio de la Santa Clara a la Colonia grant, which, in its entirety, contained forty-four thousand acres of land. This has since been his home, and a more representative Southern California ranch it would be difficult to find. During the years that have intervened since its purchase giant agricultural interests have been carried on,

grains raised in large quantities, the pastures have afforded grazing for thousands of thoroughbreds, and the markets have profited by the Durham cattle and Berkshire hogs. Years ago, in partnership with G. W. Chrisman, Mr. Hill owned at Montalvo a town site of three hundred and fifty acres of land, fifty acres near Santa Paula, one hundred and eight acres sown to alfalfa on the Colonia grant, and four-fifths of two hundred and sixty acres planted in walnuts. With M. L. Wolff he owned one-third interest in eight hundred and forty-two acres rented and sown in barley. He also had five hundred and thirty-seven and one-half shares out of one thousand shares of the Ventura water-works, in partnership with G. W. Chrisman. All of these investments have proved worthy the management and far-sighted discernment of the partners, and while many of them have, in the light of passing events, gone into other possession, they are representative of the enterprise and progress for which Mr. Hill is widely known. In 1885 he built on the home property a beautiful (and at the time the finest) country residence in the county, which, since the subsequent growth of the city, is now on the outskirts of the town, and on the west side.

Indeed it is doubtful if the enterprising little town of Oxnard had ever reared its spires and homes to the sky had it not been for the faith in its future entertained by Mr. Hill. When there were barely a handful of people here, his enthusiasm for the present and confidence in the future stimulated others in like manner, and as a practical demonstration of his belief himself and Henry T. Oxnard laid out the plans of the town in the latter part of 1897, and the survey was made the following year. For the town site Mr. Hill sold a two-thirds interest in three hundred acres of land, and afterwards established the Colonia Improvement Company, which has accomplished wide reaching results, and of which Mr. Hill is now vice-president. The company owns the fine hostelry known as the Oxnard hotel, also the water works and electric light plant. And so has developed this town of two thousand inhabitants, where formerly Mr. Hill and those who shared his aspirations viewed a waving field of mustard.

In addition to his other interests Mr. Hill owns gold and silver mines in the Bradshaw mountains in Arizona, operations upon which have already begun, and from which he expects large returns. He is the owner of the new postoffice, a fine modern structure, and model in its way, built expressly for the purpose to which it is devoted, and he also has built a splendid vault with attendant conveniences, on South Fifth street.

In 1866 in Contra Costa county Mr. Hill married Aranetta Rice, daughter of William and Louisa Rice, and sister of Thomas A. Rice.

Two children are the result of this union, Earnest Rice Hill and Ralph Norman Hill, both ranchers of Ventura county. The latter was the first postmaster of Oxnard. The former was educated at the Leland Stanford University and the latter at the Belmont School. The two sons built the first building in the town in which the postoffice was conducted, and which has since been substituted by the present commodious structure. Although a Republican at present, Mr. Hill was a Democrat until 1896, but has never aspired to political office.

ISAAC BAILEY. The story of the founders of this nation is interesting, not only from a historical standpoint, but also as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others. Yet we need not look to the past, for the present furnishes many examples worthy of emulation in the men who have risen through their own efforts to positions of prominence and financial success. To this class belongs Mr. Bailey of Pasadena, who was formerly engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil in Illinois. The success of his life is due to no inherited fortune, but to his own sturdy will, steady application, wise judgment and tireless energy.

In an early day four brothers came from England to America and cast in their fortunes with the struggling colonies. Descended from one of them was David Bailey, a farmer in the east, and the father of Alfred Bailey, who owned a homestead of one hundred and fifty acres in Schoharie county, N. Y. In the family of Alfred and Betsey (Reynolds) Bailey were six sons and two daughters who attained mature years. The next to the youngest of these was Isaac, whose birth occurred in Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., October 31, 1844. On the completion of a public-school and academic education, in 1859 he secured employment in a dry goods store in Albany, N. Y., and for seventeen years he remained in that city. Removing further west in 1876, he settled in Gilman, Iroquois county, Ill., and there embarked in the manufacture of linseed oil. Under his direction the Gilman Linseed Oil Company was established and he became its president. After ten years in Gilman he removed to Evanston, Ill., and erected a residence there which he still owns. The linseed oil business was sold to the trust, and having no special ties to bind him to the east, Mr. Bailey decided to enjoy, for the balance of his life, the delightful climate of Southern California. Since 1894 he has made his home in Pasadena, where he purchased and remodeled the residence at No. 720 East Colorado street. Under his direction the home has been transformed into a bower of beauty that is a joy to the beholder as well as a source of pride to the owner. The grounds, too, have been improved

until they form a fitting environment for the mansion.

While it was Mr. Bailey's plan, on coming to California, to seek entire rest from business activities, yet he is of too active and nervous a temperament to enjoy a life of retirement; hence we find him identifying himself more or less with local movements; aiding in the putting forth of new ventures; showing himself to be a patriotic citizen, desirous of still further enhancing the fame of Pasadena throughout the world, and contributing his quota to forward movements. He owns a ranch of twenty acres at Rialto, which tract is under cultivation to citrus fruits. He is a director of the Los Angeles County Building and Loan Association, a well-known enterprise, while he also has various oil interests, being president of the Amazon Oil Company of Bakersfield, Cal., a director in the Revenue Oil Company, and a stockholder in other companies. His interest in educational affairs led him to accept the position of regent of the Southern California University, in Los Angeles. With his wife, who was formerly Miss M. Louise Borthwick, of Albany, N. Y., he is an earnest and active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Pasadena, in the building of which he was a generous contributor. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree, while politically he votes for Republican principles. He is a genial gentleman of high social qualities and has a wide circle of acquaintances, by all of whom he is esteemed highly for his sterling qualities.

FRANCIS BECKWITH. That period of inflation and enthusiasm best known as the "boom" found Mr. Beckwith a newcomer in California and a pioneer of Altadena, where he made several purchases of property. At this writing he owns two and one-half acres in this place, besides two lots on Second street, Long Beach, and two lots in Cariton, Cal. The home place is planted with a variety of products, principally vegetables, and also contains a well-appointed dairy, the milk for the same being obtained from seven Jersey cows. In this way the land is being brought to a paying basis, and will in time become remunerative to a gratifying degree.

Mr. Beckwith dates his arrival in California from January 2, 1887, previous to which he had spent some years in Texas. He was born in Yorkshire, England, August 12, 1848, being a son of Thomas and Nancy (Hartley) Beckwith, lifelong residents of Yorkshire, the former being a farmer by occupation. The maternal grandfather, Henry Hartley, followed the trade of a weaver in the cotton mills, and such was his skill with the loom that he accumulated a neat competency, which enabled him to retire

from active cares before he had reached old age. In the family of Thomas Beckwith there were three daughters and ten sons, and all but three of these attained mature years, Francis being the fifth in order of birth. The family being large and their means limited, he was set to work when only eleven years of age, and ever since then has earned his own livelihood, besides helping to support others. For two years he worked in paper mills, after which he returned to school. His next position was that of bookkeeper in the cotton mills, and later he became assistant bookkeeper in an iron foundry. In a year he was promoted to be cashier and collector, and also held a position as salesman. Subsequently, for four and one-half years, he held the office of manager.

On embarking in business for himself, Mr. Beckwith formed a partnership with two others and conducted a successful and growing trade. When the partnership was dissolved, he turned his attention to jobbing in the same line. Six years later he closed out his business and in 1881 crossed the ocean to the United States, settling in Texas. However, this state did not equal his anticipations, and, while he saved a little money during his residence there of five and one-half years, yet the results were too small to be satisfactory, and he was thus led to cast his lot in with the people of California, a decision that he has no cause to regret. Besides his landed interests, he is the owner of water stock. Since becoming a citizen of our country he has affiliated himself with the Republican party. Socially he is identified with the Sons of St. George, and in religion is a staunch Episcopalian.

While living in England Mr. Beckwith married Miss Mary Ellen Worthington, who was born in Lancashire. Her father, George Worthington, was a lifelong resident of England, where for years he filled a responsible position as manager of the spinning department in a cotton mill. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith are Arthur, George and Elizabeth (twins) and Margaret, all of whom are being given the advantages of excellent educations.

FITZ E. BEACH. One of the characteristics of the people of Pasadena is a love of their city. The tie that binds them to the place is not a fragile one, that may be broken by the softest call from afar. This trait is a conspicuous feature in the character of Mr. Beach. His travels have taken him to many countries, and during the time he spent abroad he was a thoughtful student of conditions and peoples, visiting Great Britain, and traveling through France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Holland and Belgium. There was much to admire in those historic lands but he returned to

Pasadena firm in the belief that it is unrivaled for beauty and climatic attractions.

Tracing the lineage of the Beach family, we find that Abel Beach removed from Connecticut to New York in boyhood and settled in Peruville, Tompkins county, where for years he carried on a mercantile business, and a large business in insurance and money loaning. His son, Ezra, was born in Peruville, was a school teacher, and afterwards traveled through Iowa for A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York, introducing their text-books in schools. Later he engaged in farming until his death at fifty-four years of age; he married Lucy A. Fitts, who was born in Groton, N. Y., and now makes her home in Pasadena, Cal., with her only child. Her father, Pascal Fitts, a native of Massachusetts, held the office of assessor for three terms and also held several town offices. He spent much of his active life on a farm near McLean, N. Y., where he died. Fitz E. Beach, born in Peruville, N. Y., was given excellent advantages in the high school of Moravia, N. Y., and taught school in Cayuga county, N. Y. After completing his education he traveled through the west, and prepared himself for teaching in Washington. On his arrival in California he was delighted with the appearance of Pasadena and accordingly settled here, buying a lot and making a home, on South Los Robles avenue, for himself and mother. Taking up the study of law under Congressman James McLachlan, of Los Angeles, he was admitted to the bar there and to the United States district court for Southern California, since which time he has had a law office in Los Angeles.

Besides his practice, Mr. Beach has bought land and built a number of houses in Los Angeles, where he now owns valuable property, and was one of the pioneers in the oil development in Los Angeles. At one time he owned a part of the tract near the Cudahy Packing House which is now in the manufacturing district of Los Angeles. On the organization of the Central Bank he became the owner of one-sixth of the stock and was the teller. Another enterprise in which he was a stockholder was the Los Angeles Hay, Storage and Milling Company, in which he held the office of vice-president. During the years of its construction, although not a railroad man, he was a director in the Pasadena & Los Angeles Electric Railroad Company, and he has also been a director in the State of California Mutual Building and Loan Association. In the incorporation of the Pasadena Daily News Company he was an active factor, at the same time becoming a member of its board of directors; it was especially his object, in identifying himself with this movement, to secure for Pasadena a newspaper of high grade, representative of the culture of the people, and for better state,

county and city government. Not only is he informed in matters pertaining to the public welfare, but he is also actively interested in local enterprises, and progressive measures receive his co-operation. Politically he supports Republican principles. He is a member of the New Century Club of Pasadena. In matters fraternal he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons.

NELSON C. BURCH. Prior to the Revolutionary war three brothers came from Wales to America and identified themselves with the struggling colonies. One of the brothers was a Tory, but the others were loyal to the colonies, and John H. acquired an extended reputation as a scout and daring soldier during the Revolutionary conflict. Asa, who was a son of this patriot, was born in New York state and during the war of 1812 served as a captain of a company under General Scott. The next generation was represented by V. D. Burch, who was born near Auburn, N. Y., and married Amanda Chapin, who, at eighty-seven years of age, is living at Jefferson City, Mo. The family of which she is a member settled in New England in an early day. Her grandfather, Levi Green, was a nephew of Nathaniel Green, who served all through the Revolution and at the battle of Bennington was detailed to escort the prisoners; the latter, attempting to escape, were killed.

On the homestead near Auburn, N. Y., Nelson C. Burch was born October 11, 1835. When a small child he was taken into the home of his grandfather, Asa Burch. At eighteen years of age he went to Kentucky and from there to Athens, Mo. He read law with Daniel F. Miller at Fort Madison, Iowa, and later at Keokuk, where he was admitted to the bar on motion of Hon. Samuel F. Miller, late of the United States supreme court. After his admission to the United States district court at Keokuk, he was examined and admitted to practice in Missouri, where he began professional work in 1858. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln and from the first he was a thorough believer in Free Soil and the principles of the emancipation proclamation. In 1861 he became connected with the government service at Washington, where he remained until the fall of 1864. Returning to Missouri, he bore a part in the reorganization of the state. In January, 1865, he was made bookkeeper to the state treasurer. In July, same year, he was appointed clerk of the supreme court, which position he held for eight years. Later he engaged in practice, also established the first daily Republican paper in Jefferson City, Mo., continuing as editor of the same until 1885.

Owing to ill health, Mr. Burch found contin-

ued residence in Missouri impossible, and therefore, in 1887, disposed of his interests in Jefferson City and came to California. The town site of Tropicco had just been laid out in the midst of a large sheep ranch. Being attracted by the climate, he bought five acres and erected a residence, where he has since made his home. In addition he owns five acres at Glendora. For a few years he conducted an active practice in Los Angeles, where he had his office, but since the summer of 1901 he has given his attention to the work of notary public in Tropicco, confining his attention to office work, including the drawing up of wills. For years during his residence in Missouri he was an active Republican politician, but of late years he has not been a participant in public affairs, although his interest in national problems is deep and sincere. With his family, he holds membership in the Presbyterian Church, while fraternally he is connected with the lodge and chapter of Masonry. July 7, 1859, he married Miss Gertrude Ayres, of Alexandria, Mo. Four children were born of their union, namely: Maude, at home; Winnie, who married Lewis Wagner, formerly of Jefferson City, Mo., and now of Denver, Colo.; Emmons, at home; and Asa, who was drowned at six years of age. During the period of his residence in Tropicco Mr. Burch has won many warm friends among the people of this vicinity, and is himself devoted to the welfare of the town and its people. However, he has never forgotten his old Missouri home, but in memory often lives over again the stirring scenes of war times in which he participated. When returning to Jefferson City to visit old friends he was greeted with the heartiest pleasure by the comrades of days gone by, and from none was there a warmer welcome than from the "boys" who were in his employ when he edited the *Jefferson City State Journal*, and who have since succeeded to the active management of the paper.

A. S. BIXBY. During the early days of California's history as a state, Mr. Bixby came hither from the far distant shores of Maine, where he was born, in Somerset county, in 1831. He was the eldest of ten children, all of whom are still living except two, the youngest of the eight being over fifty years of age. His parents, Simon and Deborah (Flint) Bixby, were natives of Maine, and died there at the respective ages of fifty-eight and seventy years, after having spent their busy lives in the midst of farm toil and surroundings. Mrs. Bixby was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Flint, a physician of Farmington, Me., and he in turn was a son of Thomas Flint, Sr., who served as a surgeon on a privateer during the war of the Revolution.

The educational advantages offered to the



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boys and girls of his locality when Mr. Bixby was a boy were exceedingly meagre, as the school was held for only eight or ten weeks out of the year. However, in spite of this lack of advantages, by observation and by experience he has acquired a fund of valuable information upon all topics of importance to him as a citizen and horticulturist. Setting out as an independent farmer when he attained his majority, for five years he tilled the soil in his home state, and then came to the Pacific coast. Here his first occupation was that of raising sheep on a ranch in Monterey county, and for a considerable period he followed the stock-raising business. It was not until 1877 that he turned his attention more exclusively to citrus culture, in which he is now engaged at Sierra Madre, having during the year named purchased five acres at this place. While the ranch is small, it bears first-class improvements, and is a valuable piece of property. In politics he votes with the Republican party, fraternally is connected with the Masonic order, and in religion attends the Congregational Church. By his marriage to Mary L. Goodwin, who was born, reared and educated in Dresden, Me., he has four children, viz.: Alice May, who is the wife of Albert J. Close, residing in Pomona, Cal.; Lulu A., at home; William F., now in Troy, N. Y.; and Florence L., who is with her parents in their Sierra Madre home.

CAPT. WILLIAM WRAY FREEMAN. A knowledge of the science of deduction, supposed to be the foundation of the success of Sherlock Holmes and other students of criminology, and which, sifted from all subterfuge, is naught save a profound insight into intricate human nature and all its workings, has been profitably and even profoundly studied by Capt. William Wray Freeman, expert detective and chief of police of Pasadena.

Of Swedish parentage, Mr. Freeman was born at Genoa Junction, Walworth county, Wis., November 4, 1866, and is a son of Adolph and grandson of Carl Freeman. The paternal grandfather was a man of affairs and prominence in Sweden, and connected with the government as secretary of war. In response to worthy ambitions he emigrated to America with his sons, Otto, Adolph, William, John and Harmon, and settled upon purchased land in Walworth county, Wis. John and Harmon afterward emigrated to Nebraska and Kentucky, respectively. Thereupon he returned to Sweden, the land of his birth, to continue his official duties and died on his estate, "Malimo," at Wally Hara, Ock Skara, Burgs Lane, Sweden, after a life directed into worthy channels. His sons, Adolph, William and Otto, continued to reside in Wisconsin, and their native sagacity and business ability

found ample opportunity among the practically inexhaustible timber regions. They became large dealers in lumber, and under the firm name of Freeman Brothers were well known throughout the southern part of the state. They were the founders of Genoa Junction, from which headquarters they conducted their ever-increasing business. The father of Capt. William died February 12, 1871, but his brother William is now living retired in Pasadena. Otto died from the effects of a fall, September 11, 1902, aged seventy-nine years. Adolph Freeman married Melissa M. Chatfield, a native of New York state, and an early settler of Wisconsin. She became the mother of two children, of whom Capt. William is the oldest, the other son, Dean A., being a resident of Pasadena, and connected with the Pasadena Manufacturing Company.

After graduating from the high school at Lake Geneva, Wis., Captain Freeman came to Pasadena in March of 1886, and the following year entered the employ of a private detective agency at Los Angeles, with which he remained four years. He was very successful and had a natural aptitude for the work, his success leading to his promotion to the positions of captain of patrol, deputy sheriff of Los Angeles county, and to the government secret service. In December of 1893 he returned to Pasadena and started a private detective agency and merchants' night patrol, which was the first of the kind in the history of the city, and though he started with comparatively little capital or influence, his business grew apace and he was soon able to increase his force from himself alone to six men. May 6, 1901, he was tendered the position of first chief of police of Pasadena, his term of service beginning with the adoption of the new city charter. He has organized a very efficient force, and has maintained a high state of order in the city. Captain Freeman is intensely interested in every phase of his chosen work, and regards it from an extremely broad-minded and liberal standpoint. He believes that all punishment should carry with it reformation if possible, especially in juvenile cases, and that all crime is more or less of a disease, and should be regulated accordingly.

The substantial residence erected by Captain Freeman at No. 160 South Moline street is presided over by his wife, who was formerly Viola M. Root, a native of Minnesota, and whom he married March 10, 1892, in San Pedro, Cal. Four children have been born of this union, Naomi M., Ruth C., Carl W., and Gerald C. Mr. Freeman is a stanch Republican, and is fraternally connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and is a charter member of the Association of Chiefs of Police of the Pacific Coast.

JOHN P. CHAFFIN. One of the foremost real-estate men in Pasadena is John P. Chaffin, who came here in 1896, preceded by an extended business career in other parts of the country. He was born in Naples, Me., July 2, 1848, and, because of the loss of his father when five years old, was obliged at an early age to enter the ranks of the employed. His parents, Orrin P. and Dorothy (Green) Chaffin, were born in Maine, the former in Acton, and the latter died in Windham. The father was descended from one of three brothers who came from England to Massachusetts at a very early day, and he was a stonemason by occupation. Of his seven children, John P. is second youngest, while another son, Orrin B., resides in Portland, Me., and was a soldier in a Maine regiment during the Civil war.

At the age of fourteen John P. Chaffin began to clerk in an hotel in Portland and was later connected with a clothing manufactory in Gorham. At Acton, Mass., in 1873, owing to the stringency of the times, the manufacturing plant having closed, he began firing a boiler for the American Powder Company, and before leaving this concern at the end of seven years had risen to the superintendency of the motive power of the plant. Upon returning to Maine he was for a time with a clothing manufacturer at Gray, and then went into the piano business at Mechanic Falls. For the following seven years he was identified with the real-estate business in Waltham, and during that time helped to organize the American Waltham Manufacturing Company, of which he was secretary and acting treasurer. This concern manufactured the Waltham Comet three ball-bearing wheels, and was very successful under the capable management of such men as Mr. Chaffin. In 1896 he disposed of his interest in the bicycle manufactory, and, locating in Pasadena, Cal., engaged in the bicycle and real-estate business at No. 104 East Colorado street. In connection therewith he had a bicycle store in Los Angeles for a year, his main wheels being the Waltham Comet. As his real-estate business increased in proportions he found it necessary to devote his entire time to it, and therefore disposed of the wheel business entirely. The firm of J. P. Chaffin & Sons includes the two sons of Mr. Chaffin, Clifford G. and Ralph S., and does a large business not only in real estate, but in stocks and bonds. Mr. Chaffin is also interested in oil and mining, and he is a member of the Board of Trade.

In Windham, Me., Mr. Chaffin married Clara Emery, a native of that town. Of this union there are three children, Clifford G., Gertrude E. and Ralph S. Mr. Chaffin became associated with the Knights of Pythias in Maine, and is now a member of the Pasadena lodge. He is first and foremost a Prohibitionist. In 1884

he was converted to the Methodist Episcopal faith, and has since been an active promoter of the interests of that denomination. He is a steward and class leader, and contributes generously, not only to the church, but toward many worthy enterprises presented for his consideration.

J. F. CLARKE. The large feed and fuel enterprise conducted by J. F. Clarke since April of 1895 has been, and still is, a distinct addition to the commercial soundness of Pasadena. The headquarters were at first on South Fair Oaks, and were on a comparatively small scale, but the increase of business necessitated larger quarters, and resulted in the erection of the present building in 1901. The new structure is admirably fitted to carry on both a retail and wholesale trade. It is of brick, and covers ground dimensions of 135x200 feet.

To the reliable and substantial traits of the Englishmen Mr. Clarke adds the adaptability of the American born. He comes from that middle class whose representatives have contributed to England's greatest prestige, and was born in Bedfordshire, England, in September of 1863. His father, William, was a farmer and native of Bedfordshire, but in later life removed to Brompton, Kent, a suburb of London, where he is at present residing. Mrs. Clarke was formerly Maria Bandy, a native of Bedfordshire, and the mother of four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living.

Until his sixteenth year J. F. Clarke lived on his father's farm in Bedfordshire, and then went to Grangetown, Yorkshire, and entered the steel works as fireman. In time he worked himself up to the position of engineer, and after three years' service in this capacity went up to London as engineer for the London Tramway Company, with whom he remained for two years. March 18, 1886, he sailed from Liverpool for Ontario, Canada, and found employment at Belleville for about a year, removing to Pasadena October 31, 1887. In spite of his training as an engineer, Mr. Clarke turned his attention in Pasadena to carpenter work, and assisted in the building of the Painter Hotel. In 1888 he removed to San Francisco and engaged in the transfer and express business, and in 1892 went to Chicago, where the approaching World's Fair held out inducements to all kinds of practical labor. In 1891 he was foreman of construction on the Wigwam, and also superintended pulling it down, and he was employed on the construction of the Transportation building, and was foreman of construction on the California state building. He was also foreman of construction for the sheds under which the trains unloaded passengers.

While in Chicago, April 5, 1893, Mr. Clarke married Margaret Breckenridge, a daughter of

James Breckenridge, who was born in Scotland, and became a merchant in Godridge, Canada. He married Grace Wilson, of Godridge, Canada, daughter of George Wilson, a farmer in the north. Mrs. Clarke is the mother of one child, Grace Elizabeth. Mr. Clarke continued the carpenter business in Chicago until locating in Pasadena, October 31, 1894. For a time he worked at his trade, but in 1895 started his present feed and fuel business. He has a pleasant home in North Pasadena, on the northeast corner of Glorietta and the county road. Mr. Clarke is a member of the Merchants' Protective Association, of which he served as director, and he is politically allied with the Republican party.

HON. C. F. COOKE. Years of intimate association with the business affairs and public life of Rhode Island are being crowned by an attractive experience with the land of sunshine, where Mr. Cooke now makes his home at Monrovia. He was born at North Foster, R. I., February 2, 1837, being next to the eldest among the six children of James G. and Eleanor (Fisher) Cooke, natives respectively of Gloucester and Cumberland, R. I., the former born August 10, 1807, the latter born two days before. The maternal grandfather, Avery Fisher, was born in Cumberland, R. I., and followed the blacksmith's trade there and at Woodstock, Conn. The paternal grandfather, William Cooke, was a lifelong resident and farmer of Gloucester. Thence James G. Cooke moved to North Foster, where he carried on a general mercantile store for over a half century and for about the same period served as postmaster, dying there in 1883.

A fair common-school education, supplemented by attendance at Greenwich Academy, prepared C. F. Cooke for the occupation of teaching, which he followed during the winters and in the summer engaged in farming. While still a mere boy he had bought and improved seventy-five acres of land, and this farm he still owns. Agriculture formed his principal occupation, but in connection with it he had numerous important interests. Under his father's influence he had early imbibed Republican principles, and a subsequent study of the great political parties caused no change in his views. His intelligence and ability qualified him for leadership in his community, and frequently he was called to positions of honor and trust. For two years he was a member of the town council of Foster. So satisfactory was his service that he was called to higher offices, being for two terms a member of the Rhode Island house of representatives and for one term a member of the state senate, where he favored bills for the benefit of his constituents and the general welfare of the state.

Arriving in California January 1, 1889, Mr. Cooke spent six months as manager of the Hollenbeck ranch in Covina, since which time he has made Monrovia his home, having been in the grocery business five years, also a dealer in real estate, and since 1895 a justice of the peace. Many friends have been won to him since he cast in his lot with the Californians, and his wife shares with him in the general esteem. He was married in North Scituate, R. I., to Miss Alzada Hopkins, whose father, Obadiah Hopkins, was born at North Foster, R. I., in 1800, and was a farmer and lumber manufacturer. Born of their union are a son and two daughters, namely: James A., who is traveling for A. Schilling & Co., of San Francisco; Celia Annette, wife of D. Bascom, of Los Angeles; and Frances M., who is a bookkeeper with the Capital Milling Company of Los Angeles.

J. R. CUTTING. Though a comparatively recent accession to the ranks of the horticulturists of Southern California, Mr. Cutting is by no means a newcomer in the state, for he has made his home here since 1868, and therefore merits the distinction of being a pioneer. After a long and honorable identification with railroading, in September of 1898 he turned his attention to ranching, at which time he bought thirteen acres at Monrovia and here established his home. A comfortable residence adds beauty to the property, while rows of citrus and deciduous trees annually furnish a considerable income in return for the care and cultivation expended upon them.

The Cutting family was established in Vermont several generations gone by. From that state Elijah Cutting, a farmer, removed to Ohio and settled near Upper Sandusky, where he died. His son, Linus, who was born in Vermont in 1794, followed the trade of a miller and millwright, accumulating by steady industry the means which permitted him to pass the twilight of his life in retirement and ease. When eighty-one years of age he passed away at his home in Kenton, Ohio. Six sons and three daughters had been born of his marriage to Eliza Conkling, who was born in 1802 where the city of Cincinnati now stands. Her father, Samuel Conkling, was a native of Scotland and came to the United States in early manhood, settling in Ohio. He was a man of great industry, a devoted follower of the Methodist Episcopal Church and honored wherever known.

The youngest of the children of L. and Eliza (Conkling) Cutting, J. R. Cutting was born in Ohio January 18, 1841. No event of special importance marked the years of his youth, but in early manhood he experienced all the excitement incident to the Civil war with its trail of sorrow and of blood. Naturally his sym-
 pathy

thies were enlisted in behalf of the Union, and with the ardor of a patriot he resolved to offer himself to the cause he supported. At the opening of the conflict, when the first call was made for volunteers, his name was enrolled with Company G, Fourth Ohio Infantry, assigned to General McClellan. In all the excitement of the Peninsular campaign he bore his part loyally and well, enduring the vicissitudes of war, the tedium of camp life and the strain of forced marches, with a courage worthy of a regular soldier, and scarcely to be expected from an undisciplined recruit. Those were days that tried men's souls and brought out the best in them, and in the galaxy of brave soldiers he merits a distinctive place. At the expiration of his term of service he was mustered out at Newark, N. J., but immediately offered himself again to his country, enlisting in Company E, Ninety-first New York Infantry, at Albany, N. Y., in September of 1864. Again he went to the front with his regiment and remained with it until the final discharge was received, July 23, 1865, after which he resumed the pursuits of civic life.

During 1868 Mr. Cutting came to California, where he was employed as a conductor with the Central Pacific Railway Company for ten years, meantime making Oakland his home. For some years he was engaged as a conductor on the Overland route, and for two years also served as city marshal of Oakland. After a short experience with life in Idaho he came to Los Angeles in 1888, about the same time securing employment as conductor with the Santa Fe Railroad Company. Ten years were given to the service of this company, and on his retirement he came to Monrovia, where he has since resided. Every acquaintance of Mr. Cutting is familiar with his devotion to the Republican party and his constant support of its principles. Personally he is a man of firmness of character and force of will, with the stature of a soldier and the geniality of a railroad man. Among the people of Monrovia he has a host of warm friends. He has been twice married, first in Springfield, Ohio, when Miss Louise Philbrick, a native of Massachusetts, became his wife. At her death she left two children, Edwin and Nellie. His present wife was Mrs. Belle Lynch, who has two children, Philip and Isabel.

GEORGE F. DUTTON. Many years before the abolition of slavery became a question of national importance, a wealthy farmer and slave-owner, becoming convinced that the traffic in human beings was unjust, liberated his slaves and removed to Ohio, where he bought large tracts of unimproved land. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though of English descent, he was

a loyal American and was proud of the fact that his ancestors served in the Revolutionary war. His son, Virdin, a native of Delaware, engaged in milling and farming in Ohio, whence about 1845 he removed to the then frontier of Indiana, and died at Wabash, that state. In early manhood he married Hannah Carey, who was born in Sussex county, Del., of Scotch-Irish descent; her death occurred in Ohio in 1885. Of the nine children born to this union all but one attained maturity, and two sons and three daughters still survive, George F. being the oldest son and the only member of the family on the Pacific coast. He was born in Marion, Ohio, August 20, 1838, and at twelve years of age lost his father, shortly after which he began to make his own way in the world, securing employment in a brickyard and later on a railroad.

July 19, 1862, the name of George F. Dutton was enrolled in Company A, Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry, which was mustered in at Indianapolis August 20, same year. For a time he served as orderly sergeant, but January 23, 1863, he was promoted to be second lieutenant, and as such participated in the battles of Stone River, Hoover's Gap, the advance on Tullahoma, and the battle of Chickamauga, where he commanded his company. After the capture of Chattanooga he was taken seriously ill and for this reason resigned his commission and returned home October 23, 1863. As soon as he had regained his health sufficiently to take up business matters, he began work as a cabinet-maker, which he followed some years. However, his health still being far from satisfactory, he decided to try a change of climate, and in March, 1868, went to Kansas, settling at Erie, Neosho county, and embarking in the manufacture of furniture. While living there he and his partner built the Neosho county courthouse. In 1872 he removed to Parsons, Kans., where he carried on a large building business. For a year subsequent to this he engaged in building bridges for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, after which he was chief of police of Parsons, and later opened a store in the Postoffice building, where he carried newspapers, stationery and notions. His next location was Neodesha, Kans., where he was a member of a firm dealing in hardware and agricultural implements.

The fall of 1881 found Mr. Dutton in Los Angeles, Cal., where he became a contractor and builder, and erected about seventy houses. However, the cessation of the boom proved disastrous to building enterprises and caused him to seek another occupation. Removing to Glendale, he opened a grocery, becoming the first merchant of the town and erecting the first store building there. In addition, for a time he was postmaster, and for five years conducted a



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farm. On selling out he returned to Los Angeles, where he engaged in business, but after two and one-half years resumed ranching. During the summer of 1899 he worked at his trade in Washington and British Columbia, but in August of that year returned to Los Angeles county and embarked in the strawberry business with his son-in-law, Mr. Griswold, of Tropico, since which time he has made this place his home.

The first marriage of Mr. Dutton united him with Miss Martha Chamness, who was born at Wabash, Ind., and died there in 1879, leaving two children, namely: Ernest, of Seattle, Wash.; and Mrs. Claudia Griswold, of Tropico, Cal. After the death of his first wife Mr. Dutton was united with Miss Cora Buckles, who was born in Champaign county, Ill. Their children are named as follows: Jesse, of Los Angeles; Harry, who is in Portland, Ore.; and William, at home. Fraternally Mr. Dutton is connected with the Knights of Pythias and Bartlett Logan Post, G. A. R., of Los Angeles.

H. A. NELSON. The Los Baris Cañon, extending back from the sea into the Santa Barbara mountains, has a narrow strip of tillable land which widens out into an almost round pocket. Here, in the midst of a walnut grove of three hundred trees grown from the seed, is the rarely picturesque home of Mr. Nelson, than which there is none prettier in Santa Barbara county. A finely constructed stone mansion affords shelter for one of the most successful and happy families for miles around, and towering mountain crags on either side, covered with shrubbery and variegated vegetation, seem to shut out the worry and strife of the world of commerce and bustle beyond; and the radiance of the sunset from this particular place is well worth traveling many leagues to see. Mr. Nelson came here in 1883 and bought two hundred acres of land, built his stone house, and set out his walnuts, and is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising, large numbers of hogs, cattle and horses being placed on the market every year. He has a good barn and plenty of water from the mountains, and his staple crop of walnuts averages over one hundred and fifty pounds per tree, although he has raised as many as four hundred and thirty pounds.

The birth of Mr. Nelson occurred in Schuyler county, Ill., in 1845, his father, Henry, being a native of Ohio, and an early settler of Illinois, where he died. The mother, Mary Ann (Teal) Nelson, also died in that state. In 1875 Mr. Nelson left the surroundings of his youth and came west, and for six years lived in Nevada, where he was engaged in the lumber business. He came to Santa Barbara county in 1881 and settled at his present location in the cañon, and has become one of the best known and most suc-

cessful of the Santa Barbara agriculturists and walnut growers. He is interested in the general development of his locality, and is now in politics a Populist, but formerly affiliated with the Democratic party.

Mrs. Nelson was formerly Louise Darnell, a native of Illinois, and her marriage to Mr. Nelson occurred in Illinois in 1875. Of this union there is one daughter, Jessie, who is the wife of Mr. Rutherford, and who lives with her husband on her father's ranch. Mr. Rutherford assists in working the farm, and is a progressive and industrious man. He is the father of one son, Stephen Nelson Rutherford.

RHODOLPHUS DOTY. Preceded by an unusually successful career as an expert engineer, Mr. Doty came to Pasadena in the spring of 1889, and has since been identified with the upbuilding of many enterprises in the city and county. Although born in Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., in 1834, he was taken the following year to Lorain county, Ohio, where his father, Aaron, died when his son was eight years of age. He was thus left an orphan, for his mother, formerly Polly Grandy, a native of New York, and daughter of Rhodolphus Grandy, died when he was five years of age. Rhodolphus Grandy was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1830 removed from New York to Lorain county, Ohio, where he engaged in building and farming. Besides Rhodolphus Doty, there were two other children born to his parents, and of these, Andrew J. died in Cleveland in 1853; while Moses is a resident of Cleveland, and an engineer by trade, during the Civil war having served as a member of the engineer corps.

Until 1840 Rhodolphus Doty lived in Spencer, Ohio, and then removed to the vicinity of Akron, Summit county, where he attended the district schools and academy, and also learned the machinist's trade. His apprenticeship was primarily served in the Ravenna (Ohio) carriage works, after which he went to Cleveland and learned mechanical engineering at the Phoenix foundry. For the following three years he served a further apprenticeship with John McClellan, learning to construct marine engines, and for the succeeding forty years was identified with machinery interests in Cleveland. For nineteen years he was on the lakes, principally with the Union Steamship Company, and was also superintending engineer for Mark A. Hanna, part owner of the Cleveland Transportation Company, in the latter capacity employed to put in engines for seventeen years. In Cleveland also he was interested in the manufacture of engines and machinery under the firm name of R. Doty & Company; and he was also one of the organizers of the Cleveland Transportation Company,

of which he was superintending engineer until the disincorporation of the company in 1886. After this line was well established, Mr. Doty for twelve years and three months acted as chief engineer of the Cleveland water works, and still remained as consulting engineer of the Cleveland Transportation Company. During his twelve years and three months' service for the city he put in five water works engines, three of which were ten million and two fifteen million gallon capacity. He raised the standard of the works and left it in fine condition, and resigned only on account of failing health. Twice the company gave him vacations covering three and four months, and he utilized these opportunities by spending the winter of 1886 and 1887 in California. The change of climate was so materially beneficial that he settled permanently in Pasadena in 1889, and soon after became connected with the Pasadena Electric Light Company, of which he was vice-president and director until the company was sold to the Edison Company. He was one of the organizers of the National Marine Engineers' Benefit Association, of which he was treasurer for several years, and he had formerly been president for several years of the Local Marine Engineers' Benefit Association of Cleveland.

Mr. Doty has many substantial interests in Pasadena and different parts of California. He is interested in mining, his stocks being principally in the Inyo County Mining and Developing Company. In 1891 he purchased ten acres of new land in Redlands, on the Bear Valley Ditch, where he set out oranges of various varieties, and put in a pumping plant of twelve inches' capacity, which is a more than adequate supply for all his needs. He is the owner of three acres of land on Mountain street, which is set out in orange and walnut trees. He is a member of the Pasadena Orange Growers' Association, and was formerly a stockholder in the California Co-operative Colony at Clearwater, Los Angeles county.

In Nelson, Portage county, Ohio, January 27, 1859, Mr. Doty married Lois Amy Roper, a native of Braceville, Trumbull county, Ohio, and whose parents were born in New England, but were early settlers in Ohio. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Doty seven are now living, namely: Charles R., a resident of Cleveland; Mrs. Fannie Fletcher, of Cory, Pa.; George F., who is bookkeeper for the First National Bank at Pasadena, and is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Henry A., also a bookkeeper for the First National Bank, and a graduate of the Los Angeles Business College; Amy A., wife of Charles Brenner, of Pasadena; Lida and Eileen. Ezra Roper, the father of Mrs. Doty, was born in Connecticut, in which state three brothers Roper settled after emigrating from England. He was

an early settler of Braceville, where he engaged in farming and where he died in 1850. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and an industrious, honorable citizen. Mrs. Roper was also born in Connecticut, and was of English descent, and at the time of her death in Ohio left five children, all of whom are living, Mrs. Doty being the second. George Roper lives in San Francisco; Francis B., in Topeka, Kans.; Aaron E., in Youngstown, Ohio; and Charles L., in O'Brien, Wash.

ROLLIN DUNSHEE. The history of Santa Barbara county would be incomplete without due and even particular reference to the abilities and attributes of Rollin Dunshee, with whose name is connected all that is best in the early and later development of Montecito. A native of the town of Bristol, Addison county, Vt., he was born in July of 1820, a son of John and Alma (Dowd) Dunshee, who were born in Vermont. On the maternal side, the Dowd family were very early settlers of New Haven, Vt., and at the present time are still represented in that community. The Dunshee homestead in Vermont came into the family many years ago, the paternal grandfather having settled there when Addison county was a wilderness.

The second son in a family of nine children, Rollin Dunshee lived in Addison county until nearly forty years of age. A portion of the homestead fell to his inheritance, and for many years he was a manufacturer of wagons, known the country over as the Dunshee wagons, also an equally high grade of buggies being made by him. The last conveyance manufactured under his supervision in the east, took the premium at the district fair. In 1860 he transferred his field of activity to the coast, coming by way of Panama and thence to San Francisco. At San José he engaged in his former occupation for about five years, and then returned to Vermont, to find that it compared to its disadvantage with the broader opportunities in the west. Again locating in San José, he continued to manufacture buggies and wagons, shipping most of the hardwood lumber for their construction from the east. In 1873 he came to Santa Barbara, where lived a brother, John Dunshee, also engaged in the manufacture of wagons and buggies, and he here retired permanently from the manufacturing business, and engaged in real-estate investment and speculation.

In 1885 Mr. Dunshee settled on his ranch at Montecito, which, however, had been in his possession for several years. Here he lives one of those ideal existences of which few have the inclination to avail themselves, or, having which, do not know how to encompass. Alone, yet never alone, he is surrounded with the unchang-

ing companionship of books, those versatile friends of the cultured mind. In keeping with this broadly comprehensive appreciation of the fine things of life is the gentle humanitarianism which dictates an interest, and suggests a practical help in innumerable instances, and which has gained him a reputation second to none as a sure help in time of need.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Dunshee has been prominently before the public for years, especially in his native state, which nominated and elected him to the legislature with Esking. Since coming to Santa Barbara county he has served as a school trustee. Fraternally he enjoys a wide reputation, and always takes an active interest in Masonic lodges, being known as one of the best degree workers in the state. He is a member of the Santa Barbara Lodge No. 191, and has been master of the lodge for six years in succession; he is also past high priest of the Corinthian Chapter, R. A. M. It is generally conceded that he has most generously contributed to the general enterprises for building up the county.

ELIZABETH PASSMORE EVANS, the genial and successful manager of The Philadelphia, creditably fills a demand among tourists and permanent residents of Pasadena, for no better managed hostelry caters to an exclusive Southern California trade. The name of the hotel is an appropriate one, for Philadelphia is the principal city of the state whose fertile acres were tilled by the Evans ancestors, Miss Evans herself, her father, Thomas P.; her grandfather, another Thomas; and her great-grandfather, John, having been born in Chester county. Thomas P. Evans, unlike his father and grandfather, branched off from farming to manufacturing in Westchester, and was also active in Republican affairs, serving two terms as clerk of courts of Chester county. During the Civil war he served in a Pennsylvania regiment, and he was always well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He died in July, 1901, at Swarthmore, Pa., and with his wife, who died January 5, 1902, while living with her daughter in Pasadena, is buried in Westchester cemetery. The mother was formerly Phebe Smedley, also a native of Chester county, and daughter of Isaac and Mary (Hawley) Smedley, born in Pennsylvania. The parents were married for more than fifty-two years, and reared three children, of whom Elizabeth Passmore is the youngest and only one in California. John is a resident of Wilmington, Del., and Ellen H. is the wife of Ferris W. Price, professor of Latin at Swarthmore College, of which institution she is also a graduate, and is secretary of the school board. Mrs. Price is very prominent in club affairs, and is well

known as an advocate of woman suffrage. On the maternal side of the family, the Smedleys were all members of the Society of Friends.

After completing her education in Westchester, Elizabeth Passmore Evans spent a couple of years in Europe in recreation and study, and from 1889 until 1891 lived in Philadelphia. In December of 1892 she came to California as an invalid, and after recovering her health engaged in the hotel business in 1894, undertaking the management of the Raymond Villa for a couple of years. In 1898 she purchased the house in which she now lives at No. 521 North Fair Oaks avenue, and named it The Philadelphia. So successful did this venture prove that the accommodations proved inadequate, and an enlargement became necessary in 1902. Miss Evans is interested in the social life by which she is surrounded, and in which her broad mind and culture appear to special advantage. She is an active member of the Christian Science Church.

WILLIAM T. GLASSELL. Connected with the history of Los Angeles as a member of one of its influential pioneer families, Mr. Glassell was born in Santa Cruz, Cal., January 14, 1863, and is a son of Andrew and Lucy (Toland) Glassell, natives respectively of Virginia and South Carolina. His maternal grandfather was the founder of the Toland Medical College of San Francisco and afterward presented the institution to the state of California, since which time it has been an adjunct of the State University. Extended mention of his father, Andrew Glassell, is made elsewhere in this volume, where also may be found sketches of his brothers Hugh and Andrew Glassell (the fifth in direct line to bear that name), and his sisters, Mrs. H. M. Mitchell and Mrs. J. DeBarth Shorb.

The earliest associations of William T. Glassell cluster around Los Angeles, to which city his parents removed when he was two years of age. His education was begun in local public schools and continued in a high school at Oakland, Cal., where he was a student for two years. Returning home, he assisted for a time on his father's ranch, and then acquired a ranch of his own at Florence. The fifty acres were in a vineyard, but after he had managed the property for three years the vines suffered the fate of so many similar properties in Southern California. Renting the place, he returned to Los Angeles, and for three years studied dentistry under Dr. Crawford, and also engaged in mining in Ventura county for six months or more. Since the death of his father he has devoted himself to the management of a portion of the estate. As yet he has not participated actively in politics, nor has he had any desire for official prominence, and he takes no part in public af-

fairs except the casting of a vote for Democratic candidates.

The first marriage of Mr. Glassell united him with Miss Lillie Solomon, of Los Angeles, who died August 24, 1898, leaving a son, Hobart P. His present wife bore the maiden name of Fannie Moore and prior to her marriage resided at Ivanhoe near Los Angeles. One son has been born of this union, William T., Jr.

REV. JOHN H. HARRIS. Thirty years of self-sacrificing labor as a minister of the gospel make the record by which Mr. Harris is held in affectionate remembrance. Much of his work was of the nature of home missionary effort, the planting of congregations on the frontier, the building up of churches in the midst of strange and often discouraging surroundings, the holding aloft of the name of Christ among men and women who were laying the foundation of religion, education, morality and business prosperity in their various communities.

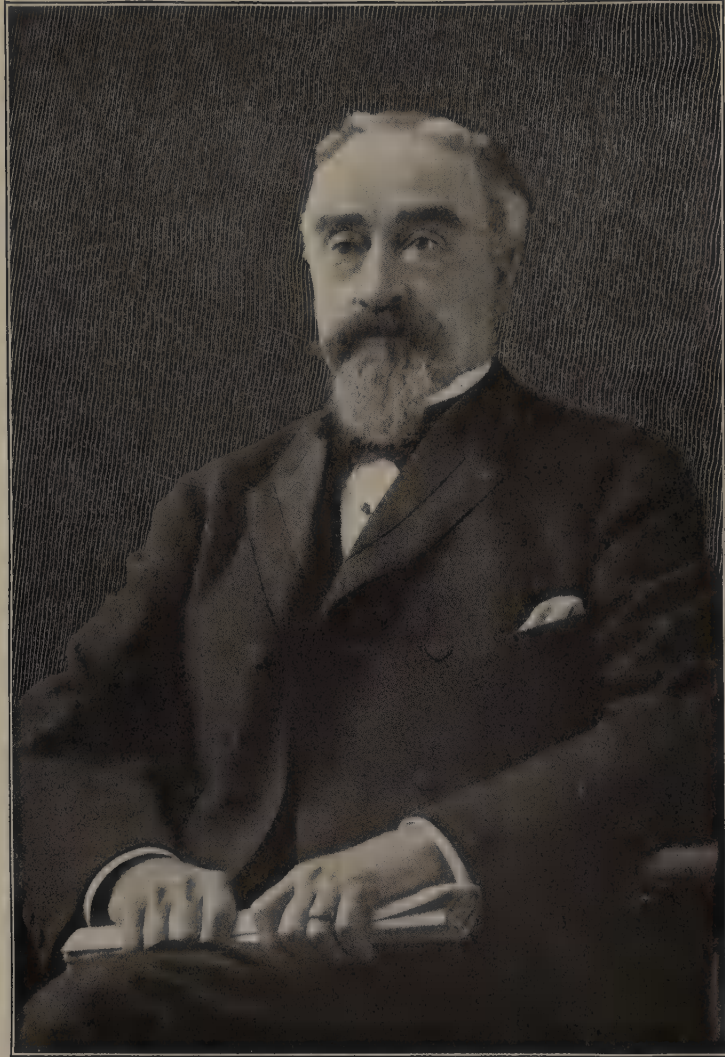
A native of Akron, Ohio, Mr. Harris was a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Dreher) Harris, who were respectively of English and German descent. The father, who was born in Essex county, N. Y., became a farmer near Akron, Ohio, and it was on this homestead that the son passed the years of youth. Though possessing only limited means, the parents were ambitious for their children, and, recognizing their son's ability, they gave him the best educational advantages possible, in which he assisted by paying, to a large extent, his own way while in college. He was graduated from Miami University and from the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny City, Pa., and was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, after which he ministered to churches on the frontier of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and for some years was an officer in the American and Foreign Christian Union. Finally, on account of poor health, resulting from overwork in the ministry, he found a change of climate necessary, and therefore came to California. Organizing the Presbyterian Church at Hueneme, he was its pastor until the second failure of his health again obliged him to retire from ministerial work. In November, 1886, his death occurred at Glendale, bringing to a close a long and laborious career as an earnest preacher.

At Eaton, Ohio, May 21, 1857, occurred the marriage of J. H. Harris and Harriet Newell Miller, daughter of John D. and Huldah Ann (Ayers) Miller, natives respectively of Essex county, N. J., and Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y. The grandfather, Jonathan Miller, was a sea captain's son and was born in New Jersey in 1776, but in an early day settled near Eaton, Ohio. At the time of this removal John D. Miller was a boy, and his subsequent years were principally passed in

the vicinity of Eaton, where he engaged in farming. For some time he conducted in Eaton a large marble business. His last days were spent in Glendale, Cal., where he died at seventy-eight years of age. His wife, who died in Eaton, Ohio, in 1860, was of Scotch descent and a daughter of E. B. Ayers, who was born near Morristown, N. J., spent some years in Newburgh, N. Y., and vicinity, later settled on a farm in Preble county, Ohio, where he became an influential citizen. In the family of John D. Miller there were four daughters and one son who attained maturity. The daughters are all living, and three of them reside in Glendale, viz.: Mrs. Harris, Mrs. E. T. Byram and Mrs. Elias Ayers.

During her girlhood years Mrs. Harris was given superior advantages, and had the privilege of studying at Oxford Female College under Dr. Scott, one of the well-known educators of his day. In 1856 she was graduated from this institution and the following year became the wife of Mr. Harris, in whose labors as a minister she proved a most efficient helpmate and colaborer. Being fond of music and possessing ability in the art, she aided him not a little in raising the standard of church music in his various parishes. A staunch believer in temperance principles, one of the principal works of her life has been in connection with the Women's Christian Temperance Union. During the crusade days she aided that movement effectively. For some years after her husband's death she made her home in Los Angeles, but in 1896 returned to Glendale, where she has an attractive and cozy home. With her resides her daughter, Miss Judson, who inherits her mother's musical ability and gives and receives great pleasure through the exercise of this art. Another daughter, Mrs. Lydia Hamlin, is an instructor in music in Tugaloo University, of which her husband, Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., is Dean. The only son, Murray M. Harris, is an organ builder in Los Angeles.

ALBERT GREGORY. In the capacity of superintendent of the Mesa Alta rancho Mr. Gregory since 1884 has been associated with one of the most interesting properties in the San Gabriel valley, and its reputation as one of the finest estates in the valley is due in large measure to his keen and capable oversight. While he is well versed in all departments of horticulture, it is perhaps as a vineyardist that he is most experienced and successful. Having made a study of the science of raising grapes, he has applied his theoretical knowledge to such good purpose that it is everywhere conceded that no vineyard in all California produces finer grapes for the making of wines than those raised at Mesa Alta. In addition, he devotes considerable attention to the breeding of fine horses, and



WILLIAM MORGAN

now has on the ranch a number of standard-bred animals of the English Hackney strains.

Mr. Gregory was born at Richland, Keokuk county, Iowa, September 18, 1853, being the second child in the family of Adonijah and Margaret Jane (Nixon) Gregory, natives respectively of North Carolina and Indiana. His mother accompanied her parents to Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1840, where not long afterward her father, a farmer, was burned to death in one of the prairie fires that caused great devastation in early days. In 1876 the Gregory family removed from Iowa to California and settled at San José upon a farm. Four years later they came to Sierra Madre and took up horticultural pursuits, the father remaining here until his death, in 1896. Educated in the local public schools and Whittier College, Albert Gregory left school to take up agricultural pursuits, which he followed in his native county until his removal to California, in 1884. In young manhood he married Miss Annie L. Williams, who was born in Wales and died at Sierra Madre, Cal., in 1892. Later he was united with Miss Marcia Stinson, of Kentucky. By his first marriage he is the father of three children, namely: Anna Jessie, who died at twenty-five years of age; Brinton Blake, who is with the Title Insurance and Trust Company of Los Angeles; and Eva Mabel, wife of L. W. Hill, of Pasadena. In political views Mr. Gregory is a pronounced Republican.

WILLIAM MORGAN. A penetrating, analytical mind, and profound interest in all that appeals to the strength and sympathy of mankind, have guided the activities of William Morgan into channels of vital accomplishment, principally among the lumbering regions of Michigan and the mining districts of the far west. So many sided has been the career of this Pasadena capitalist, so extensive have been his operations in different parts of the country, and so thoroughly successful has proved his business judgment, that he has practically furnished material for many careers, and built up several reputations of equal merit. Nevertheless, it is as a knight of the pick and shovel, a traveler through thousands of miles of mountainous country in Northern and Southern California, Colorado, and Dakota, in search of the earth's hidden treasures, that he has attained his most prized distinction. No more practical miner has invaded the mining possibilities of the west; no one is better prepared with tents and appliances to start off at a moment's notice upon any trail of supposed merit; and few have the innate gift of estimating the value and quality of any kind of ore by the simple devices of touch, sight and weighing. The years intervening since he first went into mining in 1852 have prepared him for the credit now accorded him as one of the

most reliable judges of ore, not only in California, but in the whole country.

A native of Surrey, England, Mr. Morgan was born in December, 1831, and from his father, Thomas Morgan, inherits that wide expanse of vision which contemplates with practical certainty the opportunities by which he is surrounded. The elder Morgan claimed Welsh ancestors. From the beginning of his career he evinced marked business ability and in time became a man of wealth. For the African trade he purchased two vessels from the English government. In 1844 he brought his family to America, and bought a large tract of land at what is now Morgan Park, Chicago, upon which he lived for the remainder of his life. His wife, Anna Maria Morgan, died, leaving seven sons and two daughters, five of her sons having died.

William Morgan was thirteen years of age when he accompanied the family to America, and at Morgan Park he was placed under the private instruction of a tutor. When the craze for gold swept over the land in 1849 his most ardent wish was to cross the plains with the caravans then on the way, but parental opposition prevailed, and instead he entered the office of an eminent Chicago lawyer. In those days much copying fell to the lot of the lawyer's clerk, and the close confinement told upon his health. He therefore changed his plans in 1852, and set out for the Traverse country in Michigan. Thus began his association with the region around Traverse bay, in the building up of which he was to take so conspicuous a part. He was one of the pioneers on the field, and with his partner, Perry Hannah, of Traverse City, selected and surveyed thousands of acres of timber land, much of which they purchased outright. His dream of a western trip was now within his grasp, and the same year that he went to Michigan he returned to Chicago and made arrangements to cross the plains via Humboldt and the Southern Pass. In September of 1852 he reached Grass Valley and engaged in placer mining, and thus was inaugurated in the same year the two great industries of his life, lumber and mining, in which he has been engaged ever since. Late in the fall of 1852 he returned to Chicago via the Nicaragua route, and settled upon land formerly purchased at Blue Island, where he engaged in farming on and off for fifteen years. In the mean time he continued to manufacture lumber at Traverse City, Mich., and at the same time had yards in Chicago at Canal and Jackson streets, removing at a later day to the corner of Lumber and Maxwell streets. As in all lumbering districts, there were mercantile and banking opportunities, and Mr. Morgan was with the Hannah-Lay Mercantile Company as silent partner, which conducted a large enterprise along mercantile lines, and also engaged in banking on a corresponding scale.

These concerns are now among the most substantial in that part of Michigan, and the Hannah-Lay Company are known from one end of the state to the other. They own the finest business block in Traverse City, have all kinds of stores, and have established one of the finest summer resorts in America. The Park Place Hotel, owned by the company, has few superiors in Michigan or in the country, for that matter. The company also own large flouring mills near Traverse City, and their lumber mills were among the most complete and profitable to be found anywhere.

Mr. Morgan also has interests in the Traverse City State Bank, and in the Chicago Chamber of Commerce building, erected by the Hannah-Lay Company. He owned lands in Madison, Greenwood county, Kans., but has long since disposed of his farm at Blue Island, Chicago. Other property in the great middle west metropolis has passed through his hands, and at the present time he has large holdings there. In the time of the boom he came to California and added to his real-estate possessions by numerous purchases, among others owning a ranch in South Park, called the Ravens Roost ranch. His services in Pasadena have been of the substantial and lasting kind, and he has contributed greatly to the building interests of the city. He erected the old postoffice, the Morgan block on Raymond avenue and the Morgan livery building, in which is conducted one of the finest livery enterprises in the west. High-bred horses and up-to-date rigs are the only kind associated with this concern, which is the popular headquarters for the Wilson Peak tourists, and a matter of special pride with its enterprising owner. Mr. Morgan is the friend and admirer of man's noblest and most helpful friend, the horse, and no one better than he understands his kindly and adaptive nature, and his many just claims upon the consideration and patience of his master, man.

January 17, 1856, Mr. Morgan married in Chicago, Emma V. Bingle, a native of New York state, and a daughter of a New York architect who early settled in Illinois. Mrs. Morgan died in Pasadena, October 15, 1898. Since coming to Pasadena, Mr. Morgan has been unceasing in his devotion to mining affairs, and has prosecuted his researches in all the surrounding mining regions. He has a fine collection of ores, and is still engaged in mining. He is a staunch Republican in political affiliation, and was an ardent admirer of William McKinley. In religion he is a member of the Episcopal Church. Too much cannot be said of men who have idealized the conditions by which they are surrounded, and such has been the case with Mr. Morgan. In the primeval forests and the rough lumber and mining camps he has maintained an innate supremacy of character inspiring to all

with whom he has come in contact. He is a believer in the great creed of humanity; of absolute kindness to man and beast; of unselfishness and generosity; and the necessity for gentle judgment where aught is at fault.

HERMAN HOEPPNER. A resident of California since 1889 and of Pasadena since 1893, Mr. Hoeppner was born in Berlin, Germany, September 10, 1871, and was the youngest of five children, the others being as follows: Mrs. Mary Gottleber, of Santa Monica; Otto, a mason and contractor in Pasadena; Mrs. Bertha Brueckner, of Los Angeles; and Mrs. Emma Sutter, also of Los Angeles. The parents, William and Augusta (Kroeger) Hoeppner, were born in Mecklenburg, Germany, and the former followed the occupation of merchant tailoring in Berlin until his death. Both of the grandfathers were soldiers in the German army. After the death of the father, Mrs. Hoeppner came to America, and some years later died in Pasadena.

On leaving the German schools, and when fourteen years of age, Herman Hoeppner began an apprenticeship to the locksmith's trade in the Berlin Safe Works. At the expiration of his time, in 1889, he crossed the ocean to America, proceeding direct to Los Angeles, where, however, he could find no employment at his trade. He then learned the mason's trade under his brother, continuing in this manner for four years, when he came to Pasadena as a contracting mason with his brother. Among the contracts in which he was interested were those for the stone work of the West residence at Altadena, and the residences of H. G. Reynolds and Mrs. Hopkins in Pasadena. In 1900 he entered the employ of the Los Angeles Brewing Company and was appointed their agent at Pasadena. He is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood, in politics always votes the Republican ticket, and socially is one of the most active workers in the Pasadena Leidschenschaft, of which he is now the president. Since boyhood he has been identified with the Lutheran Church. After coming to Pasadena he married Miss Amelia Zuschlag, who was born near Cologne, Germany. Of their union one child was born, Ella Elizabeth.

C. K. INGERSOLL. Representative of an old-established family of America is Mr. Ingersoll of Monrovia. The first to settle in this country was a German, who came across the ocean in boyhood and became so thoroughly devoted to the welfare of his adopted country that he joined forces with the patriots who sought independence. His name appears as one of the signers of the declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States. One of the most prominent members of



A. S. Brackford

the family was Robert Ingersoll, of Peoria, Ill., and later of Washington, D. C. C. K. Ingersoll was born in New York, December 23, 1843. In February of the following year his father, Jesse, who had been a farmer in New York, removed to Wisconsin and settled on a raw tract of prairie land twelve miles from Racine and twenty-one miles from Milwaukee. Buying one hundred and sixty acres, he gave himself closely to the difficult task of evolving a valuable farm, in which aspiration he was successful. On that homestead he died when eighty-four years of age. His wife, who was Sarah Kelley, a native of Canada, died when thirty-two years of age.

The earliest recollections of C. K. Ingersoll are associated with the Wisconsin farm, and there he learned valuable lessons in perseverance, industry and determination. On leaving home he secured employment as a brakeman on the railroad, but soon was promoted to be baggageman and afterward served as conductor. It is worthy of notice, as indicative of his energy and ability, that eighteen months after he began railroading he had charge of a train. However, the work was not entirely congenial, so he resigned and in 1870 went to Kansas, where he homesteaded a quarter section of land near Jewell City, in Jewell county. He was married in 1875 to Miss Rosetta S. Elliott, whose father, James T. Elliott, came from England to Wisconsin in his youth. Two children were born of their union, but both are deceased.

It was in 1885 that Mr. Ingersoll came to California. His first location was San Jacinto, where he bought one hundred and seven acres of unimproved land. Removing the brush that covered the ground, he applied himself to the task of developing a farm, as forty years before his father had labored to clear and cultivate a Wisconsin farm. After a short time he sold this place and removed to Monrovia, where he bought fourteen acres of unimproved land. This he set out in citrus fruits and improved with a commodious and comfortable residence. The irrigation of the land is provided for by means of a reservoir, seventy feet square, eighteen feet deep, and with a capacity of six hundred and sixty thousand gallons.

Fraternal organizations have not been a source of special interest to Mr. Ingersoll, who belongs to none but the Masonic blue lodge. Nor has he cared to identify himself with political affairs. Through a long course of industry and the exercise of wise judgment he has acquired valuable properties and interests, numbered among which is his position as a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Monrovia. He still owns bank stock and manufacturing interests in Wisconsin, also has stock in Los Angeles banks. Since coming to Monrovia he has witnessed much of its develop-

ment and has been depended on to conserve the best interests of the people. It may be truly said that Monrovia has no citizen more loyal to its welfare than Mr. Ingersoll.

ALBERT S. BRADFORD. Although now scattered through almost every state in the Union, many of the members of the Bradford family still live in New England, where they are prominent in the Congregational Church, also as educators and as gifted contributors to the current literature of their locality. The state of Maine has been the home of many bearers of the name, and there Albert S. Bradford was born, in York county, August 18, 1858. When barely fourteen years of age he struck out in the world to earn his own living. His search for employment was rewarded when he neared Boston, for he secured work on a market garden farm, remaining for some years in the same capacity. During this time he made a scientific study of hotbed culture and horticulture, and in 1881 started up a business of his own in the outskirts of Boston. After a number of years he assumed the proprietorship of a summer resort at Burlington, Vt., and later settled at Stoneham, Mass., where he was a successful grower of garden produce.

In 1888 Mr. Bradford came to California and for three years was foreman on the fruit ranch of Daniel Halladay at Santa Ana. In 1891 he settled on the ranch in Placentia which his industry has developed. Twenty-eight of the thirty-eight acres of his land are devoted to orange culture and the balance is under walnuts. The nursery department is his special pride. In orange culture he has been particularly successful, his specialties in this fruit being Washington navels and Valencias.

THOMAS HOLMES. It is no exaggeration to say that the greater part of the fine granite work turned out in the state of California comes from the works of Thomas Holmes in Pasadena, for he is one of the most expert in his line in the country. He comes of good old English stock, and was born in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, England, June 22, 1856, and was educated in the private school of his native town. His father, William Holmes, was a prominent merchant of Wisbech, the store there being but the branch of a larger one in London, England. The father now lives retired in London, his wife, formerly Sarah Ann Bradley, having died in 1899. She was a native of London, and was the mother of eight children, one of whom is deceased, Thomas, the fifth child, and his sister, being the only ones in America.

As a boy Thomas Holmes assisted his father in the store in Wisbech, and eventually he succeeded to the entire management of that branch

of the business. In the spring of 1884 he immigrated to America and lived for six months in Marion county, Iowa, the latter part of the same year going to California on a tour of inspection, at the time not fully determined to abandon his former place of residence. So well pleased was he with the prospects in the western state that he decided to remain here, and after locating in Pasadena secured a position as superintendent of the Mount View cemetery. At the time the burying place had but thirty graves. Under the management of Mr. Holmes it became a place of beauty, and was constantly improved by the addition of trees, shrubs and flowers. Meantime he began to be interested in the granite business, and established works adjacent to the cemetery. His reputation as a master workman soon spread abroad, and in 1896 he resigned his position as superintendent to engage in a large contract for Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he put up a mausoleum on which he worked for five months. The same fall he went to England on a visit, and on his return located again in Pasadena and devoted his time exclusively to granite contracting. He is now located at No. 120 Fair Oaks avenue, and makes a specialty of fine granite work and mausoleums. He built three of the latter in the cemetery in Pasadena, and he has also turned out most of the fine monuments and general granite work in the city. He uses the California granite to some extent, but for the larger stones utilizes Barre granite from Vermont. On his grounds he has recently placed a polishing plant run by electricity, which greatly facilitates the making of monuments and fine building stone.

In Middleboro, England, Mr. Holmes married Sarah Dobbings, a native of Yorkshire, and who died in 1893 leaving three children: William, who is with his father in business; Henry and Fred, at home. Mr. Holmes is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Sons of St. George (of which he is president), and the Uniform Rank, K. of P. He is enterprising and successful, and is considered one of the substantial business men of Pasadena.

WILLIAM O. JACKSON. The improvement of his neat little ranch in the Hollywood district, Los Angeles county, has occupied Mr. Jackson's time since he came to California in 1893. Like many of the substantial men of this state, he is of New England parentage. His father, Hon. Andrew B. Jackson, was born near New Haven, Conn., February 14, 1814, and while still a boy gained a thorough knowledge of the harness-maker's trade. He married Mary A. Bassett, also a native of Connecticut, and soon after his marriage became a part of the tidal wave of immigration which flowed into the northwest. Leaving New Haven in 1836, he

sought a new home in Wisconsin territory. Settling on government land about twelve miles west of what was then known as Southport, the site of the present city of Kenosha, he improved and cultivated a fine farm and also kept one of the old-time stage taverns and in connection with this also had a general store.

A man of great natural capacity and much force of character, Andrew B. Jackson was one of the most widely known pioneers of Southern Wisconsin. He served as a member of the constitutional convention which framed the present organic law of the state of Wisconsin, and became well known throughout the state in later years as an ardent anti-slavery man. In 1856 he stumped the state for General Fremont and again in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln. He was a warm personal and political friend of John F. Patten, Senator James R. Doolittle and other distinguished Republicans of the ante-war period in Wisconsin. While in Washington attending the first inauguration of Lincoln, he served as a member of the trusted coterie of the president's friends and supporters banded together under the leadership of Gen. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, to guard the nation's chief executive from threatened assassination. In 1856 he removed from Kenosha county to Appleton, and in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln register of land office at Menasha, Wis., retaining that position until 1866, when he retired from office on account of his refusal to support the policy of President Andrew Johnson. In 1870 he removed to Chicago, where he became well known as one of the founders of the suburban town of Rogers Park, but resided during the later years of his life at Evanston, where he died in 1878. His life was one of great activity, characterized by manly actions, and an exemplification of the highest temperance and Christian principles, these qualities being an inheritance from his parents, Orrin and Anna (Frisbie) Jackson, who descended from early-established families in the east.

The marriage of Hon. A. B. Jackson united him with Mary A. Bassett, who was a member of a well-known eastern family, one of her cousins long officiating as doorkeeper of the senate. She was married in 1836 and lived to be eighty-one years of age. From girlhood she was an interested worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of her four children, the first-born, E. Gilbert, is engaged in the lumber business at Oshkosh, Wis.; Andrew is similarly occupied; Marv E. is the wife of J. W. Ladd of Indiana; and William O., the youngest, is the sole representative of the family in California. He was born near Bristol, Kenosha county, Wis., July 31, 1851, and received his education in the public schools, supplemented by attendance at the Northwestern University of Evanston, Ill. After his father's death he was employed for some years in an office in Chicago,



J. O. Sullivan

but from there went to Merrill, Wis., and secured a clerkship in the First National Bank of that city. Resigning that position in the spring of 1893 he came to California and bought ten acres, comprising west half of lot 44, of the Lick tract, Los Felis rancho. No trees had been planted and no improvements made, but, believing the property could be made productive, he moved his family here in the fall, and in 1894 erected the attractive residence which is now their home. At the same time he planted eight acres in lemons, utilizing the balance for lawn and garden. In addition to this property he owns a house in Los Angeles, a number of lots in Chicago, and some unimproved land in the foot hills.

In Glencoe, Ill., Mr. Jackson married Miss Harriet M. Hovey, who was born in Cambridge, Mass. Four sons comprise their family, the eldest of whom, Augustus William, is attending Armour Institute, Chicago, with the intention of becoming a mechanical and electrical engineer. The other sons are Irving F., a student in the Los Angeles high school; Wayne B. and Herbert L., at home. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mr. Jackson officiates as a trustee in the same. While agreeing with the Republican party in many of its principles, he believes that prohibition should be made a national issue and is himself a very active worker in the temperance cause. For a few years he has been vice-president and a director of the Cahuenga Valley Lemon Exchange at Colegrove, and at the same time he has been interested in other movements for the development of the lemon-growing industry.

JOHN O'SULLIVAN. The Los Angeles representative of a fine old Irish family, Mr. O'Sullivan has been identified with the upbuilding of this city since 1875, and has successfully forged his way to the front as an horticulturist and dairyman. A native of Kingston, Ontario, he was born March 8, 1845, a son of Patrick and Catherine (Delaney) O'Sullivan, born respectively in county Tipperary and county Kilkenny, Ireland. The paternal grandfather, John O'Sullivan, was a large farmer in county Tipperary, and was a man of prominence in the affairs of his neighborhood.

Patrick O'Sullivan was a man of fine education of the college at Limerick. He went to London and various attainments, and was a graduate of Kingston, Canada, as head bookkeeper for the Quebec forwarding store, and later located on a farm near Kingston, where he reared his family and where he died in retirement at the advanced age of ninety-eight years and six months. To himself and wife were born ten children, all of whom attained maturity, and eight of whom are now living; Michael is a resident of Ontario;

Ellen lives in Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Cosgrove and Mrs. Gleason live in Bradford, Pa.; Mrs. Selby resides in Kingman, Ariz.; John is the subject of this sketch; James P. is with John in Los Angeles; and William lives in Oregon.

For his rise in life Mr. O'Sullivan owes but a slight debt to his early education, for the opportunities were limited by the amount of work to be done on the Canadian farm, and the little that he learned was mostly at his mother's knee. In so large a family the different members were expected to fulfill their share towards the general support, and John was therefore familiar with early and late hours and the labor side of life. In the spring of 1896 he went to New York state and found employment on a dairy farm in Norwich, Chenango county, and during the three years of his residence in that part of the county was employed by three different men. His last employment was as assistant foreman from 1874 to 1875, for widening the gauge of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. In 1875 he came to California and was for a time employed on the construction of the Folsom prison, after which he worked in various capacities in the same section of country. November 15, 1875, he came to Los Angeles. At that time the houses were mostly made of adobe and there was little of the beauty or enterprise which to-day distinguishes this ideal California town.

For the first year of his residence in Los Angeles Mr. O'Sullivan was employed by the dairy concern of Towne & Hanna, and in time became their general manager. In 1876 he worked for the city of Los Angeles and had charge of the horses, and the second year was appointed by the city council as captain of a chain gang, holding this position for three years and three months. In the mean time he had bought the ranch of which he is now the owner, and which comprises thirty-four and a half acres. From the crude and unpromising this property has been developed into a fine dairy ranch, which has grown from three to seventy cows. To facilitate his enterprise he is obliged to lease other land, so that in all he has the use of about three hundred acres. The Canada dairy is within the city limits, and the owner has made the most advanced improvements, and placed himself in touch with the most exclusive trade in the city. Besides buildings in which to keep hay and grain and horses, he has a cow barn 140x50 feet in dimensions. Two wagons are utilized to convey the milk through the town, and eighteen head of horses are in constant use for general purposes. Horticulturally Mr. O'Sullivan has been quite as successful as in the occupation by which he is best known, and he has a fine orange and walnut grove, from which abundant harvests may be expected every year. His land is all under irrigation, and he raises corn for feed-

ing, his three silos holding about three hundred tons. Alfalfa in large quantities is another product raised on this model ranch, besides grain and general farm produce. Mr. O'Sullivan has numerous interests besides those located on his ranch, and he is a stockholder in the Reilly Oil Company, operating in Los Angeles.

In Norwich, N. Y., Mr. O'Sullivan married Mary Walsh, a native of county Tipperary, Ireland, and who died in Los Angeles, January 30, 1893. Of this union there were seven children, viz.: Daniel, who died at the age of three years and nine months; Addie, who died at the age of eighteen years; William P., who went to Dawson City in June of 1898, and is engaged in mining; Francis Joseph, who is living in Northern California; John James, who is with his father on the home ranch; Edward T., who is also with his father; and Grace, who is attending St. Mary's Academy. The second marriage of Mr. O'Sullivan was contracted in Los Angeles and was with Mrs. Margaret (Coughlin) Moriarity, who was born in Kings county, Ireland, and who is one of the heirs of the Coughlin estate in England. This estate, which is now in the courts of chancery, belonged to the uncle of Mrs. O'Sullivan, who was an high official in the English army, and served with distinction through the Crimean war. The large fortune left by him has been the source of much litigation, and is as yet in a very undecided state. The father of Mrs. O'Sullivan died in Ireland, but her mother brought the family to America, where two or three of the father's brothers lost their lives during the Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan has been born one son, Marcellus. Mr. O'Sullivan is fraternally identified with the Foresters, and for twenty-five years has been a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and served as one of the early presidents of the organization. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never taken a conspicuously active part in either county or town affairs. Mr. O'Sullivan possesses enterprise and good business ability, and his career in Los Angeles has resulted in great good from a commercial and general standpoint.

HENRY NICOLAUS. During his residence of more than thirty years in Los Angeles county Mr. Nicolaus has been an interested witness of its growth in population and increase in land values. His own experiences in the buying and selling of property have been extensive and illustrate the fluctuations in prices, which rose gradually until the beginning of the boom, then mounted upward with eagle-like rapidity, only to fall backward with the cessation of the boom and to remain stagnant for a considerable period afterward.

As his name indicates, Mr. Nicolaus is of German lineage. He was born in Bavaria,

May 24, 1847. In the summer of 1859 he came to America with his sister and brother-in-law and made his home with them in Cassville, Wis. At the age of sixteen years he came by steamer to San Francisco and from there proceeded to the mines in Shasta county, where he worked for some years, meeting with only fair success. His first glimpse of Los Angeles was in 1871, when he found it to be a town of ten thousand people, lifeless from a commercial standpoint, and giving little promise of future activity. It was his intention to buy a farm and he visited the surrounding country with that object in view. Soon he selected one hundred acres near the present site of Downey, where at that time stood two stores and a few houses, forming the village of Gallatin. Setting himself to work, he began the task of clearing the land and placing it under cultivation. In addition to the raising of farm products, he had an orchard of twenty acres in deciduous fruits.

Selling his farm in 1880, Mr. Nicolaus came to Los Angeles, and for two years engaged in teaming. In exchange for his ranch he had received a lot in Los Angeles with only a small house on it. This he later sold for \$5,000, and the purchaser in turn sold it for \$100,000. On the site now stands the Bradbury block. In 1882 he came to what is now Burbank and rented twenty-five hundred acres, on which he raised wheat and barley and also had considerable stock. Continuing the cultivation of the land until 1888, when the property was subdivided during that year he bought fifty-four acres one mile west of Burbank and built a house on the land. With his customary energy he set about the task of clearing and improving the land, and soon had twenty acres under walnuts and sixteen acres in alfalfa, while the remaining eighteen acres he sold. Ever since then he has managed the ranch. In 1895 he erected a residence in Burbank and afterward made that village his home until August 1, 1902, when he removed to Los Angeles. The many improvements made in the Burbank district he has witnessed with interest. When he came here in 1882 all the surrounding country was one great sheep ranch, and he plowed the first furrow in the entire district. His possessions include four houses in Los Angeles that he rents, a number of lots in that city and Burbank, and his ranch, which with its improvements forms a valuable property. At the incorporation of the Lagona Irrigation Company he was elected president and held the office for a time.

By the marriage of Mr. Nicolaus to Miss Julia E. Albritton, a native of Louisiana, there are three sons, Henry W., Frederick and Roy. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mrs. Nicolaus is a member of the congregation, while he contributes to its maintenance. As a Republican he has been active in the local

work of the party. For six years he held the position of school trustee at Burbank, but with that exception he has held no offices, nor has he at any time been an office-seeker. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Foresters. Personally he is a citizen of whom any community might be proud, and the people of Burbank, fully appreciating this fact, accord him a place among their leading residents as he has also gained for himself a name as a capable rancher.

L. B. PEMBERTON. Possessing a more than ordinary mental equipment, and the rare faculty of practically utilizing talents, which in their versatility range from electricity and mechanics to music and poetry, Mr. Pemberton represents the most favored of the adopted sons of Santa Barbara. A scholar, savant and appropriator to himself of the history and knowledge of the world, he is also a keen student of current events, and a sincere appreciator of nature's matchless wonders.

The descendant of a Quaker family, he was born near Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio, November 25, 1866. His grandfather, Richard Pemberton, was born in Kentucky, where he engaged in the stock business, and later immigrated to Southern Ohio. The parents, George M. and Belinda (Black) Pemberton, were natives respectively of Bethel and Georgetown, Ohio, and the former is now an attorney in his native town. During the Civil war, he enlisted in the Union service, and was sent to the Shenandoah valley with his regiment, the One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio Volunteers.

The youngest of three sons, L. B. Pemberton was given good advantages and attended Clermont Academy near Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in June, 1884. He then engaged in teaching school near his home; but in 1886 removed to Topeka, Kans., and taught the Highland Park school for a year. For the next year and a half he was engaged as book-keeper for the Topeka Coal Company. In 1888 he became assistant superintendent of the Topeka Municipal Electric Light Works, which plant was the first concern of the kind west of the Mississippi river. In 1887 he became acting superintendent of the works and continued in the position until 1889.

About this time one of the Los Angeles street car lines was bought by a Topeka syndicate, and Mr. Pemberton became their representative to put in the electrical equipment of the road. In this capacity he started the first car out under the new and more approved method of transportation, and continued in charge of the electrical department, after the Topeka Company had been absorbed by the Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Company, when the electric system rapidly displaced all the other methods of transportation in the city. In 1893 his scene

of activity was shifted for a few months to Phoenix, Ariz., where he installed the first electric car line in that territory. After the Phoenix road was put in running order, and the natives had become somewhat accustomed to the mysterious "broom-stick train," he returned to Los Angeles, and continued with the Los Angeles Company until the latter part of 1895, when he resigned and became sales-agent and engineer for the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., the largest manufacturers of electrical machinery in the United States. This company he represented in Southern California, having his office, repair-shop and store-room on West Third street, Los Angeles. In 1896 he sold an electric railway plant to C. W. D. Miller, and started in operation the first electric cars in Santa Barbara. A similar advance was made in San Diego, where he started operations for the Citizens' Traction Company later in the year.

Having decided to enter the literary field, Mr. Pemberton resigned from the General Electric Company in September, 1897, and purchased *Town Talk*, a society and literary weekly; but finding the venture not so remunerative as it was represented, sold out after a few months and accepted the position of master mechanic and electrician for the Los Angeles-Pacific Railroad, a suburban line between Los Angeles and Santa Monica. In 1901 he resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the Santa Barbara Consolidated Railway Company, where his previous varied experience came into good play. A thorough overhauling of the system was necessary in every department. New tracks were laid, the cars rebuilt, a new, modern power house installed, and a complete transformation was soon effected.

Having entered the electric field in its early stage, and being far from the base of supplies, Mr. Pemberton's ingenuity was often called upon, and a number of practical inventions was the result; among which might be mentioned the first detachable incandescent headlight for street cars, an automatic arc headlight, a section insulator for trolley wire, electric heater, track bond and center-bearing street car track with steel-yard motor suspension. Attributable to him also is the designing and building of the "Mermaid," the most complete and sumptuous private street car in the world.

Turning to the literary productions of Mr. Pemberton, we find the same wide range and versatility. The libretto of the opera "Mardi Gras" is characteristic of his lighter style of composition, and when produced for a week in Detroit in 1895, the opera was favorably received by the public. Another of his productions is the "Midshipman," of which Prof. Dion Romandy was the musical composer; but owing to the death of the latter, the opera was never presented to the public. Further inroads into

the world of music was made in collaboration with Louis Gottschalk, musical director for the Frank Daniels Opera Company of New York, the opera being the "Nawab," an Oriental production based on the art of hypnotism.

Aided by the possession of a fine natural ear for rhyme and accuracy of meter, Mr. Pemberton has launched upon a successful career some very creditable poetic productions, one volume in particular, called "Sappho and Other Songs," issued in 1895 from the *Times-Mirror* press of Los Angeles, having received wide and favorable mention. The *New York World*, in a highly complimentary review, stated that "if the work were only two hundred years old it would be raved over." Another meritorious undertaking is "Prometheus Unbound," a lyrical drama founded on the old Greek legend, and published in 1896 by the Editor Publishing Company of Franklin, Ohio. Of this production, the *Boston Ideas* says: "It is a work of genuine strength and beauty. It is fervently real and nobly suggestive. Mr. Pemberton is one of the truest poets of modern days. His verse breathes an inspirational air that flows forth into fitting rhythmic cadences with a surety and expressiveness that reveal the beauty of his meaning through the quiet obedience of his words." A five-act tragedy, entitled the "Life and Death of Joan of Arc" was finished in 1891, and received, from the foremost dramatic critic in this country, the following encomium: "It is deserving of the highest praise, of that praise so seldom yielded to modern dramatic compositions." During the following year, a number of short prose sketches were published under the title of "Sketches in Color, A Collection of Half-Tints and Undertones, by the late Vandyke Brown."

During his academic days, Mr. Pemberton proved a most capable Latin and Greek scholar, and achieved the highest record in those branches that had been made in the institution in the forty-five years of its existence. Although taking great pains and pleasure in his literary productions, he has never pushed his work for publication, and has contributed very rarely to current periodicals. At the Poets' Contest given by the Unity Club of Los Angeles in 1893, he produced one of his best shorter poems, entitled "Song to the Sequoia Gigantea" (or Big Redwood Trees of California). This poem was awarded the first prize over nearly one hundred competitors.

The marriage of Mr. Pemberton and Janet Drummond was solemnized in Los Angeles in 1897. Mrs. Pemberton is a daughter of Rev. A. D. Drummond, a minister of the Episcopal Church, whose death occurred in Pasadena. To Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton has been born one child, Lucile. Mr. Pemberton is a Republican in national politics.

EDWARD H. HOLLENBECK. Horticultural pursuits have formed the chief occupation of Mr. Hollenbeck, and the energetic manner in which he has taken advantage of every method tending toward the enhanced value of his property is having much to do with his success in life. In his home place at Verdugo, Los Angeles county, he has six acres, and besides this he owns a tract of thirty-two acres, seven of which are in apricots and five in olives, while the home place is planted in apricots and prunes. Included in his possessions is some property in Los Angeles.

The Hollenbeck family came originally from Holland. John Hollenbeck, a farmer in the east, lived to be eighty-nine years of age. His son, Silas C., was born in Akron, Ohio, March 4, 1823, and in early manhood accompanied his parents to Illinois, where he engaged in farming for a long period. From there he came to California in 1882 and bought sixty-six acres, a portion of which is now owned by his son, Edward H. The improvement of the property and its planting in fruits occupied his remaining years, and he died here June 5, 1901, aged seventy-eight years. Until a few years before his death he was as active as a man of half his years, and the hardships of his busy life seemed to make few inroads upon his powerful constitution. During early life he served as a supervisor, but after coming to California he took no part in local affairs, aside from voting the Republican ticket at general elections. Religious and charitable enterprises received his support, and no worthy project ever was refused assistance at his hands, nor was any one in need turned cold and hungry from his door. By his marriage to Mary Ann Reed, who was born in New York and died in Illinois, he had three children, namely: Francis A., who is engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles; Julia B., who married Henry W. Benson, and resides at Florence, Cal.; and Edward H., of Verdugo. The last-named, who was the youngest of the three, was born at Pecatonica, Winnebago county, Ill., July 21, 1865, and received a common-school education in the home neighborhood. After coming to California at seventeen years of age he was for one year a student in Woodbury's Business College.

In 1889 Mr. Hollenbeck married Belle Peckham, who was born in Litchfield, Ill. Two children were born of their union, but both were taken by death while still quite young. With his wife Mr. Hollenbeck holds membership in the Presbyterian Church and is an attendant upon its services. In politics he is a firm Republican. The principles of Masonry have in him a staunch champion, and he is actively connected with Hollenbeck Lodge No. 319, at Boyle Heights, which was named in honor of his uncle, John E. Hollenbeck. Since his mar-



Rich B Shelton

riage he has continued to live at the same location, having first bought six acres of his father's place and subsequently adding to his possessions by such purchases as seemed advisable. By a course of industry he is becoming successful financially, while at the same time the fact that he is well spoken of by all is sufficient indication of his character.

RICE B. SHELTON. The Shelton family is of English descent, and it is possible that Roderick Shelton may have been the founder of the family in America, although indications point to the fact that he was a native of Virginia. Accompanied by his family, he moved to North Carolina, and there spent his remaining years. His son, Louis, who was of Virginian birth, grew to manhood in North Carolina and there married Nancy Gladden, a Virginian girl. In company with a colony of southern families they removed to Missouri and took up government land, but subsequently settled in Clinton county, same state, where he improved a farm and died at fifty-six years. Later his wife went to Oregon and there died when sixty-five years old. Both were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In their family were fourteen children, and all but one of these attained mature years, Rice B. being the seventh in order of birth. The first-born, David, crossed the plains to Oregon in 1847 and followed the carpenter's trade at Portland, later going to Washington, where he died at eighty-five years. Levi and Tilman were twins, the former of whom died at sixty years, and the latter is living, retired, in Washington. Eliza makes her home in Missouri; Martin died when seventy-five years of age; William, who is now four score years old, is a resident of California; Elijah lives in Washington; Polly Ann was forty-five at the time of her death; Cynthia is living in Oregon; James, who has always been an invalid, makes his home with his older brother, Rice B., who has cared for him since childhood; John died in Texas when he was forty years of age.

In Clay county, Mo., Rice B. Shelton was born October 20, 1831. While still quite young he began to care for his mother and younger brothers and sisters, hence his boyhood was filled with responsibilities. He was sixteen when his father died, and afterward, with an older brother, he managed the farm from 1847 until 1852. During the latter year he crossed the plains, with an ox-team, to Oregon, thence to Washington, returning to Oregon in the spring of 1853 and leaving his mother and younger brothers in Polk county, that state. With the hope that mining might prove a profitable venture he went to Siskiyou county, Cal., and worked in the placer mines on the Scott river, where for five years he met with fair success. On selling out his interests he returned to

Oregon, and for a year engaged in driving cattle between there and Washington. With a drove of his own cattle, in 1861 he went to eastern Washington, hoping to sell beef in the mines, but the severe weather caused a heavy loss in the cattle, making the venture unprofitable. His next employment was in packing goods to the mines at Florence, Idaho. Later for twelve months he mined at Boise Basin, Idaho, but did not find the field a fortunate selection. In 1863 he went to Alder Gulch, Virginia City, Mont., where he was employed in mining for \$12 a day, and he continued there as superintendent of a crew until the spring of 1865. Prospecting and mining at Helena, Mont., and other points occupied his time until 1881, during much of which time he played in hard luck. About 1878 he crossed the line into Idaho prospecting and with Jack Hicks discovered, at the head of the Limhi valley, on Spring mountain, a rich silver mine, which they developed, being "grub staked" by Levant Pease of Chicago and Tate Taylor. After a short time Hicks became discouraged and sold his quarter interest for a very small sum, but Mr. Shelton would not allow himself to be daunted by obstacles, and the result proved his good judgment, for within twelve months he sold his quarter interest to Pease for \$25,000. This was his first stroke of fortune, and well repaid him for the anxieties and cares of past years.

After a winter in Olympia, Wash., Mr. Shelton began prospecting in Montana, but in a few weeks his health failed. In order to recuperate, he spent six months at Hot Springs, Ark., where he soon regained his strength. While there he married Miss Jennie L. Alberton, of that city, who remained his faithful helpmate until her death February 1, 1898, at Burbank, Cal. One of their children died in infancy; the others, Roy B. and Jennie L., are with their father. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Shelton came to California and settled in Los Angeles, but in the fall of the same year removed to the country, buying one hundred and sixty acres of land west of the present site of Burbank. At once he began the arduous task of improving the property. Sixteen acres were planted in a vineyard, and twenty-five acres were improved with deciduous fruit, while the balance of the land was given over to general farming. On selling this place in 1892, Mr. Shelton bought a ranch of twenty acres at Burbank, where he has since lived practically retired, although giving some attention to the raising of alfalfa and also raising fruit for family use.

During the days of his mining experiences in Montana Mr. Shelton was brought face to face with the problem of maintaining order in a community populated principally by a lawless element, and he well remembers having seen thirty-six desperadoes hung in one winter, at the instigation of the citizens who were trying to

bring order and law out of chaos. Through his work on the vigilance committee he did much toward aiding to place the government upon a stable basis, and his efficient work as deputy sheriff of Beaverhead county, which office he filled for two years, was also helpful in maintaining the law. Reared a Democrat, he early espoused that platform and continued to vote for its principles until 1900, when, feeling in sympathy with the first administration of President McKinley, he cast his ballot for the reelection of that popular president to the office of chief executive. While he is not a member of any denomination, he is in thorough sympathy with the work of Christianity and has frequently been a contributor to its support, as well as to movements of a philanthropic and helpful general character.

CHARLES M. JAKUES. After a business career of great activity, resulting in a financial success desired by all but achieved by few, Mr. Jaques was led by considerations of health to come to the Pacific coast, and in a short time had become so attached to the country that he decided to establish his permanent home in Pasadena. Here he purchased No. 525 East Colorado street, a palatial residence of brick and stone whose beauty accords with the charming environment of this far-famed city.

Descended from Puritan ancestors who were among the pioneers of Plymouth, Charles M. Jaques is a son of John P. and a grandson of John Jaques, both lifelong residents of Massachusetts, where the former was a builder and contractor, and the latter a farmer. His mother, Pamela Kittredge (Chandler) Jaques, was a daughter of John Chandler, an agriculturist of the Bay state. In the parental family of seven children all but one attained mature years, Charles M. being the second. He was born near Boston, July 1, 1842, and at the age of sixteen graduated from the Boston public schools. His initial experiences as a business man were gained while conducting a wholesale and retail fruit and vegetable trade in Boston. During 1869 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., but not finding a desirable opening, six months later he went to Chicago, where he began the buying and shipping of grain. In the subsequent years he met with a success that was far in excess of his earliest rose-tinted ambitions. As the president of the Jaques Grain Company, he superintended the building of sixty elevators in Illinois and Nebraska, meantime making Lincoln, Neb., his headquarters. Since coming to California his attention has been largely given to mining, and he is president of the Hercules Copper Company, the Copper King Mining Company and the Verde Mining Company, all operating in Wyoming. He is also erecting three houses in Pasadena for renting

purposes. It will thus be seen that he has by no means retired from business activities, but is engaged in enterprises as varied and important as those that engrossed his time and thought when in the east.

The marriage of Mr. Jaques was solemnized in the historic town of Concord, Mass., and united him with Miss Mary Gray Shaw, by whom he has a daughter, Kathrina, now ten years of age. The father of Mrs. Jaques was Kingman A. Shaw, who for some years was a cattle broker at Brighton, Mass., but in 1869 removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and there conducted an extensive real-estate business. On retiring from active labors he settled in Chicago, where he remained until his death. Mr. Jaques is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, while in fraternal relations he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At no time in his busy life has he sought political honors or the responsibilities of public office, his tastes being rather in the direction of business affairs. However, he is a firm believer in Republican principles and is always relied upon by his party to support its tenets. His warm sympathy is given to all movements that are for the uplifting of the community, whether they tend toward a broadening educational or religious impulse, or toward ideals more nearly allied with the arts and sciences.

D. E. JUVINALL. No science presents greater opportunities to young men than that of electricity, with its constant developments and fascinating intricacies. The fact that Mr. Juvinall is endowed by nature with abilities that adapt him to the business of an electrician contributes largely to his success in this line of work, but coupled with the native ability are determination, perseverance and sound judgment, qualities of the highest importance in every occupation. Since he came to California in 1899 he has made his home in Monrovia, where he built and became a stockholder in the Independent Telephone System, the prosperous management of the same having proved gratifying to him from the standpoint of an electrician as well as profitable from the standpoint of a stockholder. As the owner of this system, he has labored constantly to maintain a high grade of service and to secure the patronage of the people in the vicinity, and now has one hundred and twenty-five subscribers.

The records of the Juvinall family show that Andrew Juvinall, a native of Ohio, became a pioneer of Illinois, where he afterward owned and cultivated a farm of three hundred and twenty acres. His son, James, who served during the Civil war as a member of an Illinois regiment of boys in blue, afterward tilled the soil of a farm of one hundred and ten acres near Danville, Ill., where his son, D. E., was born

June 20, 1871. From there in 1894 he removed to Jamesburg, same state, where he lived in retirement from active labors. In Illinois he met and married Miss Eliza Abbott, a native of Ohio, who in girlhood removed to Illinois with her father, James Abbott, and settled on a farm.

In a family of ten children D. E. Juvinall was one of the youngest. When a boy he attended the district schools near his home. At an early age it became apparent that he possessed a voice of unusual power and clearness, and he was given good advantages for its cultivation, being a pupil of Professor Peckham, of Chicago. Afterward he taught vocal and instrumental music for three years. To some extent, also, agricultural pursuits engaged his attention. In 1899 he removed to California and settled in Monrovia, where he built a residence on the corner of J. I. C. and White Oak avenues. Besides his property here, he owns seven hundred and sixty acres in Vermilion county, Ill., near the city of Danville. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a worker in behalf of movements that are uplifting and progressive. In habits he is irreproachable, and both in precept and practice advocates prohibition doctrines. His marriage, which was solemnized in Potomac, Ill., united him with Miss Mattie Goodwine, who was born in Illinois. Her father, John Goodwine, a native of Indiana, settled near Danville, Ill., but now makes Potomac his home, and has during all of his active life followed the business of a stock-raiser, his specialty being thoroughbred hogs and cattle.

THOMAS POLLARD, a government stone and mason contractor of Naples, was born in Lancaster, England, in 1855, and learned the trade of mason and stone cutter while still in his native land. After immigrating to America in 1880 he lived for eleven years in New Jersey, and later in New York and Pennsylvania, in all of which places he successfully carried on his trade, and became prominent as a contractor. Following an inclination to investigate the conditions along his line in the west, he removed to Los Angeles in 1897, and after a short sojourn came to Santa Barbara, where he was for some time identified with the McCormick Machine Company. On the 17th of July, 1900, he received the contract to build the lighthouse at Point Arcala, the estimated cost of which will be \$26,000, and the responsibility of which is certainly a guarantee of the confidence which his work has inspired in the government. He also received the contract to build six culverts and one bridge on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and so satisfactory has been his fulfilling of the same that the government inspector, Captain Brown, as well as others high in official life, have highly recommended his work and

given credentials which would be of value in any part of the world. Mr. Pollard is now making arrangements to go to Los Angeles to build the lighthouse.

While living in England, in 1878, Mr. Pollard married Harriet France, and of this union there are six children: Raymond, Florence, Ethel, Bessie, Beatrice and Roland. In addition to his general contracting Mr. Pollard is the owner and manager of an hotel in Naples. He is politically a Republican, and fraternally associated with the Knights of Pythias in New Jersey. In the memory of himself and family is the interesting fact that they were among the last American citizens to see the now historic Maine on its way to its doom in Havana harbor. They had left New York on board a steamer which arrived at Norfolk just as the North American Squadron received orders to proceed to Cuban waters, and they watched the departure of the stately fighting machines that later brought so much added glory to the United States navy, and one of which in its destruction was destined to be the real impetus of the Spanish-American war.

ANTHONY R. PIERCE. Industry, wise judgment and energy are marked elements in the character of Mr. Pierce and have been the principal factors in the attainment of financial success, which enables him to spend his later years in retirement from business cares and anxieties. Now a resident of Pasadena, where he established his home in 1886, he was born in Randolph county, Ind., March 26, 1833, being a son of Thomas and Lydia (Ward) Pierce, natives respectively of Loudoun county, Va., and Ohio. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Ward, was a Virginian who became a pioneer farmer of Indiana and remained there until death. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Pierce, was a Scotchman who immigrated to the United States at an early age and participated in the Revolutionary war. When a mere boy Thomas Pierce settled among the Indians in what is now Randolph county, Ind., of which he was one of the very first white settlers and in which he entered and improved a homestead of three hundred acres. He lived to be sixty-eight years of age, and his wife survived him, dying at eighty-three years. Their six sons and four daughters attained mature years, and only one preceded the father in death, while eight were still living when the mother passed away.

In the family Anthony R. was fifth in order of birth. When he was a boy schools were few and methods of instruction crude. His entire attendance at school only aggregated six months, and this was in a subscription school held in a log building, with slab benches, greased paper for window panes, puncheon floor, etc. It will thus be seen that he had no

advantages whatever. All that he has and is may be attributed to the patient spirit which enabled him to rise above obstacles. His first work was that of farm hand at twelve and one-half cents a day, and he continued at these wages until he was twenty. Going to Iowa in 1851, he pre-empted three hundred and twenty acres, but difficulties arose which forced him to give up the tract. In the same township he entered one hundred and twenty acres, and there he made his home from 1855 to 1886, meantime bringing the farm under a high state of cultivation. From time to time he added to his possessions, and at this writing still owns four hundred and one acres of highly improved land in Iowa. While in that state he laid out and founded the village of St. Anthony, which was named in his honor, and he now owns a business block there.

The first purchase made by Mr. Pierce in California comprised two acres on Munk Hill, Pasadena, but this he sold within six months, and bought other properties. Adjoining Altadena he now owns a ranch of thirty-five acres, with three hundred walnut trees, besides many orange, apricot, peach and prune trees. In common with many citizens of this locality, he owns water interests and has done much to foster the industry so closely allied with horticulture in California. The North Pasadena Land and Water Company, in which he is a stockholder, is one of the important concerns of the kind in the county. Interested in Masonry, he is connected with the Knights Templar and Shriner organizations. In politics he votes with the Republican party and in religion is a believer in Universalist doctrines.

The first wife of Mr. Pierce was Charlotte Bevins, a native of Illinois. The children born of their union are as follows: McHenry, of Lancaster, Cal.; Thomas J., of Marshall county, Iowa; Addina R., who married H. Beacher Ward, of Nebraska; Clara M., the widow of Frederick L. Plant, of Marshall county, Iowa; William E., of Oregon; Mamie L., Mrs. H. J. Munger, of Pasadena; and John M., who is living in Story county, Iowa. The present wife of Mr. Pierce, whom he married July 18, 1893, in Chicago, was Mrs. Anna Schultz, of foreign birth and parentage.

C. M. RICHARDSON. A thriving and constantly increasing business is carried on at the large livery establishment of C. M. Richardson in Ventura, and at this well conducted place tourist and permanent resident may find all manner of conveyances for a diversity of purposes, and may have a delightful ride over the smooth country roads on the only tally-ho coach this side of Los Angeles. An unusually large supply of fine appearing horses are at the disposal of the public, their speed and general

qualifications being far in advance of those usually found in like places of accommodation.

The youth of Mr. Richardson was spent on the home farm near Cleveland, Ohio, which was also the place of his birth. His father, Harvey Richardson, was born in Connecticut, and went to Ohio when a young man, where for many years he carried on farming and carpenter work. The mother, Susanna (Cook) Richardson, was also a native of Connecticut, but was married in Ohio. C. M. Richardson left Ohio in 1887, and came to Los Angeles, where for several months he worked as a street car conductor. He had previously purchased ten acres of land planted with apricots near Ventura, Cal., and upon this he eventually settled and lived there for seven years. He then sold out and purchased eleven acres three miles from the city, and four years ago bought the livery on California avenue near Main street, which is by far the largest barn in town.

In 1891 Mr. Richardson married Anna Fisher, a native of Nova Scotia, and of this union there is one child, Harvey, who is now eight years of age. In politics Mr. Richardson is independent and has no official aspirations. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the T. F. B., both of Ventura. With his family he affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is secure in the esteem of the community in which he lives, and his up-to-date and modern livery stable is a source of pride to the city and of convenience to all.

JOHN SCOTT. During the entire period of his residence in California, which dates from 1882, Mr. Scott has made his home at Duarte, where he cleared and improved a valuable ranch and has engaged extensively in the growing of fruits. His parents, Archibald and Mary (Nelson) Scott, were natives of Scotland, but England is his native country, and his birth occurred in Lancashire county in 1845. When a boy he attended local schools, receiving a fair academical education. Such time as was not devoted to his studies was spent upon the home farm, where he early gained an excellent knowledge of agriculture. From 1877 until 1882 he made his home in Ontario, Canada, and from there came to Southern California. A visit to various sections convinced him that Duarte offered unexcelled advantages, and accordingly he purchased property at this point.

The twenty-five acres of hill land which Mr. Scott acquired had not been improved, but was still in its primeval wild and uncultivated state. With characteristic activity, he set about its cultivation and the erection of necessary buildings. In addition, at the same time he acquired other property, all of which was developed under his capable oversight. His cottage was erected at a point commanding a fine view of the San



W. D. F. Richards

Gabriel valley stretching away for miles to the hills at Puente. Much of the land is planted in the finest qualities of oranges, and there is also an orchard of deciduous fruits, including apricots, figs, peaches and prunes.

For some years, in the capacity of water commissioner of his district, Mr. Scott rendered excellent service, and he also rendered satisfactory service as president of the Duarte Mutual Irrigation and Canal Company. Has also been county horticultural commissioner for years. So closely has his attention been given to the development of his ranch that he has had no leisure for participation in public affairs, except to vote the Republican ticket in national elections. He was reared in the faith of the Church of England and is now an Episcopalian. In 1876 he married Sarah Fisher, a native of England, and a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Sumner) Fisher. Of this marriage were born four children now living, namely: Elizabeth Mary, Margaret Crawford, Archibald and Alice Marion.

W. D. F. RICHARDS. The financial and executive ability which has placed Mr. Richards in the front ranks of the promoters of Ventura county, and the perseverance and wisely laid plans for improving the opportunities within reach of his all-around capacity are in no sense overshadowed by his fame as founder of the town of Saticoy. It is his lot to deserve the kindly interest regarding the circumstances which fashioned his success in life, and the methods pursued while treading the uneven path indicated by a moderately indulgent fortune. He was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., March 8, 1838, of an ancestry which settled during the eighteenth century in America, and was represented in the war of the Revolution by the paternal grandfather, Joseph, who was born in Connecticut. The parents of W. D. F. Richards, Benjamin and Hepsy (De Forest) Richards, were born respectively in New York state, June 30, 1800, and in Connecticut June 20, 1800. On the maternal side the ancestry is interestingly interwoven with the sufferings of the French Huguenots, who were forced to forswear their Protestantism or flee the country. A relative of the maternal grandfather, Isaac De Forest, whose name was David C. De Forest, sought an asylum of tolerance in America, and in gratitude to the country which granted him freedom in action as well as thought, he gave before his death to Yale college an endowment fund for the education of any who bore the name of De Forest. Jesse De Forest by virtue of a charter from the states general of Holland founded the city of New Amsterdam (now New York City) in 1623.

The sixth in a family of nine children, W. D. F. Richards was educated at the public schools, and at Fairfield Academy, one of the earliest in-

stitutions of learning in New York. He came to California in May, 1868, locating soon after in the Santa Clara valley, where he purchased six hundred acres of land on the old Santa Paula y Saticoy tract, and was one of the first in his neighborhood to begin improving the raw land. He soon began the raising of flax and canary seed, and one year he raised three thousand bushels of the latter commodity, for which he received from three to five cents a pound. Of later years he has been devoting his land to walnuts and apricots, having about four thousand apricot trees, and fifty acres of Santa Barbara soft shell walnuts. All needful improvements have been instituted on his ranch, and his home is one of the most delightful in the valley.

In 1887 Mr. Richards surveyed and platted a tract of his farm, which eventually evolved into the town of Saticoy, and he was the first to build houses and stores. The town in its present prosperous and promising condition, its advantages of situation, and fortunate possession of enterprising citizens, is the result of the faith in its ultimate well-being cherished in the mind of its foremost citizen, and practically demonstrated in innumerable lasting ways. In furthering the interests of the town he has for many years been engaged in general merchandising, and owns the West Saticoy general store with its complete line of general necessities. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Ditch Company, and many other organizations have profited by his intuitive prophecy of their usefulness in the community. His influence has been materially augmented by his activity in promoting the building of the Presbyterian Church of Saticoy, as well as the Methodist Episcopal Church, for both of which he contributed the lots, and subscribed liberally towards the construction. A Republican in politics, he has taken an active part in town and county politics, and has been a delegate to numerous conventions. He was one of the commissioners who separated Ventura from Santa Barbara county, and aided in the organization of the county, and in securing the first postoffice for West Saticoy.

October 4, 1877, Mr. Richards was united in marriage with Carrie Leavens, a native of Trenton Falls, Oneida county, N. Y., and daughter of Hamilton Leavens, of New York.

JOHN B. RAPP. A residence of twenty-two years or more in the district of Hollywood has brought to Mr. Rapp a wide acquaintance throughout this part of Los Angeles county, where he is engaged in raising greenhouse products and vegetables for the market. Of German parentage, he was born August 11, 1847, in Rüdesheim, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite the world-famed city of Bingen. At fourteen years of age he left home

and ever since then he has been self-supporting. It was his intention to learn the trade of a maker of surgical instruments, and with that object in view he went to Wiesbaden, fifteen miles away, where he paid \$175 for the privilege of being apprenticed to a leading man in the art. For three years he served at the trade without pay, and at the expiration of that time became a journeyman, working at his trade through Europe and Asia, and in the northern part of Africa. Returning home at the age of nineteen years, he followed the usual custom among Germans of offering his services to the army, in which he spent the three ensuing years. Ten months after he had been honorably discharged war broke out between Germany and France, and he was at once called into service, re-entering the army and engaging in its campaigns, marches and battles for the next seven months. When the war ended he still continued with the army, remaining about fourteen months altogether.

His travels throughout the old world had inspired Mr. Rapp with a desire to see America, concerning which he had so frequently heard from his childhood days. During October, 1872, he took passage on the steamer *Main*, which after a voyage of eighteen days cast anchor in New York. From there he proceeded to Carlstadt, N. J., and secured employment in a watch case factory. Not entirely satisfied with his prospects, he still sought other fields and a more suitable location. After two years he took passage on a steamship for Aspinwall, where he crossed the isthmus. His original plan of visiting South America was changed and he came to California on the steamer *Montana*, which arrived in San Francisco in December, 1874. The next ten months were spent at his trade in that city, from which he went to Portland, Ore., and began to manufacture cutlery and surgical instruments. While the business proved a profitable venture, the climate was so unhealthful that he was obliged to change, and accordingly returned to San Francisco, where he took up a similar line of business.

On coming to Los Angeles, in May, 1877, Mr. Rapp found a small city, whose people had little money and whose outlook for the future contained few encouraging features. However, the climate was so ideal that he decided to remain, and so opened a small repair and manufacturing shop. In 1879 he came to Hollywood district and bought a home, after which he continued to ride back and forth between his country place and the city every day on horseback. In the fall of 1881 he sold the business, since which he has given his attention exclusively to his greenhouse and market gardening industry. His first purchase consisted of fifteen acres, to which he added eighteen months later fourteen

acres, all of which is now improved and forms a neat homestead. Since becoming an American citizen he has voted with the Democrats in national issues and has served his party as committeeman. Six months after coming to Los Angeles Mr. Rapp married Miss Elizabeth Foerst, who was born in the same part of Germany as himself and whom he had known in childhood. They are the parents of seven children, namely: Elizabeth, Mrs. Otto Harms; Emily and Matilda (twins), Theodore, Otto, Arno and Ernest, all at home except the eldest daughter.

WILLIS H. SMITH, engaged in a lucrative harness and saddlery business in Pasadena, was born in Otisco, Onondaga county, N. Y., in November, 1855, a son of Willis G. and Almira (Whitney) Smith, also natives of New York state. The paternal grandfather, Smith, was a practicing physician of Otisco, N. Y., and his son, Willis G., followed in his professional footsteps. The latter was also identified with medical and surgical affairs in Otisco for a number of years, but owing to ill health he eventually retired to Savannah, N. Y., where he in time engaged in the mercantile business. About 1887 he came to Pasadena, where he died, leaving a wife and five sons, two of whom are in California, Willis H. being the third youngest in the family. Charles A. Smith is with the Columbia Banking Company of San Francisco; and A. P. is in the dry-goods business in Savannah, N. Y.

After studying in the public schools of Otisco and Savannah, N. Y., Mr. Smith became interested in his father's mercantile business in the latter city, having learned it in childhood. At the age of eighteen he became a bookkeeper for Mr. Hemingway, of Syracuse, N. Y., but not being able to stand the confinement, engaged in the livery business in Auburn, N. Y., with which city he was identified on and off for eight years. He was city treasurer and recorder for several years, and was prominent in general affairs. In the mean time he had undertaken a stationery business at Rock Rapids, where also he took an active interest in political and social undertakings. In May of 1892 he located in Pasadena as bookkeeper for Kennedy & Co., grocers, with whom he remained for about four years, later becoming bookkeeper for the Union Savings Bank, of which his brother was cashier. This position he resigned in the fall of 1896, to engage in the harness business, to which he has since devoted his energies, and which has been attended by such gratifying success. His establishment is advantageously located in the heart of the city, and the majority of the exclusive and exacting trade has come his way. He has furnished the Raymond livery and full outfit of harness manu-

factured by himself; also the Morgan outfit, as well as that of many other citizens whose turn-outs are characterized by extreme simplicity and elegance.

In Savannah, N. Y., Mr. Smith married Martha Smith, born in Seneca county, N. Y., and daughter of Bela Smith, a hardware merchant of Savannah. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born three children: Gertrude, a graduate of the Pomona College, and of the University of California, class of 1902; Elbert, a graduate of the high-school, and bookkeeper for the Pasadena National Bank; and Addison; attending the Throop Polytechnic. Mr. Smith is a Republican in political affiliation, a member of the Board of Trade and the Merchants' Protective Association. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MRS. JEANNIE E. STICKNEY. Far removed from the happy scenes of her girlhood, Mrs. Stickney is passing life's tranquil twilight in Monrovia, where she has made her home since 1897. Largely through the distinguished public services of her father, Hon. Amos Kendall, the family of which she is a member has been intimately associated with our nation's progress. Descended from Francis Kendall, who crossed the ocean about 1840 from England to Woburn, Mass., Amos Kendall was born of poor parents, at Dunstable, Mass., August 16, 1789. Neither outward circumstances nor the influence of friends were indicative of the success he was to achieve; but, being early thrown upon his own resources, he developed qualities of self-reliance and perseverance that were of inestimable value in subsequent years. When sixteen years of age he entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1811 at the head of his class, although he had frequently been out of school in order to earn the necessary funds for college expenses.

After a few years of law study, in 1814 Mr. Kendall settled in Lexington, Ky., where he was tutor in the family of Henry Clay during that great statesman's absence to negotiate the treaty of Ghent. Later he became editor of a paper at Georgetown, Ky., where he was also postmaster. In 1816 he bought an interest in the *Argus of Western America*, the state journal at Frankfort. Largely through his efforts one-half of the profits of the Bank of the Commonwealth were set aside for the school fund, by legislative act. In 1829 he was appointed fourth auditor of the treasury. During the following years he aided in shaping the president's anti-bank policy, was appointed a special treasury agent to negotiate with state banks, and became a distinct power in public affairs. It was at this time that Harriet Martineau wrote of him: "I was fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of Amos Kendall, one of the most remarkable men in America. He is supposed to

be the moving spring of the administration; the thinker, planner and doer, but it is all in the dark." An additional honor came to him in 1835, when he was appointed postmaster-general. During his service he freed the department from debt and introduced many reforms. In 1840 he retired from the cabinet, refusing a foreign mission tendered him by President Polk. For a short time afterward he was at the head of a bi-weekly called *Kendall's Expositor*, and a weekly the *Union Democrat*. In 1845 he became associated with Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse in the ownership of his telegraph patents, and his connection with their management, after years of trial and defeat, made him a rich man. The remainder of his life was passed at his country seat, Kendall Green, near Washington, D. C. During the Civil war he supported the Union cause, and his last political address was made for General McClellan at Trenton, N. J., in 1861.

In the midst of all his activities, Mr. Kendall found time to interest himself in worthy charities, and no deserving cause appealed in vain to him for help. One of his most notable philanthropies was the contributing of \$100,000 for the building of the Calvary Baptist Church at Washington, D. C., dedicated to his wife, while two mission schools received \$25,000 to forward their work. He lived to see the development of his idea of a collegiate department for the classical education of the deaf mutes and made the address at their first commencement. He resigned the presidency in favor of E. M. Gallandet, who is still its president. More than once he gave scholarships to the Columbian College, of whose board of trustees he served as president. With all of his other busy affairs he maintained an interest in literature, kept posted concerning those books that marked epochs in the world of thought, and was himself the author of several productions. He commenced a "Life of Andrew Jackson, Private, Military and Civil," but was unable to complete it because of the failure of a friend to supply him with the necessary material. His death occurred at Washington, D. C., November 11, 1869.

After having completed her education in a ladies' seminary at Washington, Miss Jeannie E. Kendall in 1852 became the wife of William Stickney, who was born in Bangor, Me., and graduated from Columbian College. He studied law with Judge Lomax, of Virginia, to whose sons he was tutor. In 1847 he began to practice law in St. Louis, but in 1850 returned to Washington and in 1852 became assistant counsel in Prof. Morse's telegraph cases and resided in New York. Subsequently he became private secretary to Amos Kendall, continuing in that position until Mr. Kendall's death. Later he was president of the National Safe Deposit Savings Trust Company of Washington, also acted as a member of the Indian peace commission

and as secretary of the deaf and dumb college and as secretary of the Columbian University, his alma mater. His death occurred at Washington in 1881, closing a career that was active, honorable and patriotic. Both he and his wife were associated with Calvary Baptist Church, and Mrs. Stickney is now a member of the Monrovia Baptist Church, also is identified with the Saturday Afternoon Club of Monrovia. On the organization of the Women's Christian Association in Washington she was elected the first president, and her executive ability and wise leadership accomplished much for the furtherance of reforms greatly needed by the city at that time. It had been her intention to spend her last years in Washington, where she had many ties of warm friendship, as well as the memory of the influential lives of father and husband, but in 1897 considerations of health led her to remove to California.

DAVID SULLIVAN. An evening spent with David Sullivan when in his most reminiscent mood is like being transported back many years into the last century, into the crude conditions that then prevailed in certain portions of the east as well as west. When narrated in the midst of the beauty of Santa Barbara these undertakings seem as the dew and fragrance of unspoiled early morning, soon to be overpowered by the heat and aggressiveness of a noon-day sun. Mr. Sullivan was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in June of 1813, and is the only surviving member of a family in which there were nine children. His father, Samuel, was born in Delaware, and became a prominent merchant in Zanesville, being also the owner and manager of a large and productive farm in the vicinity of the town, and living to a ripe old age. The mother, formerly Mary Freeman, of Georgia, attained the unusual age of ninety-one years.

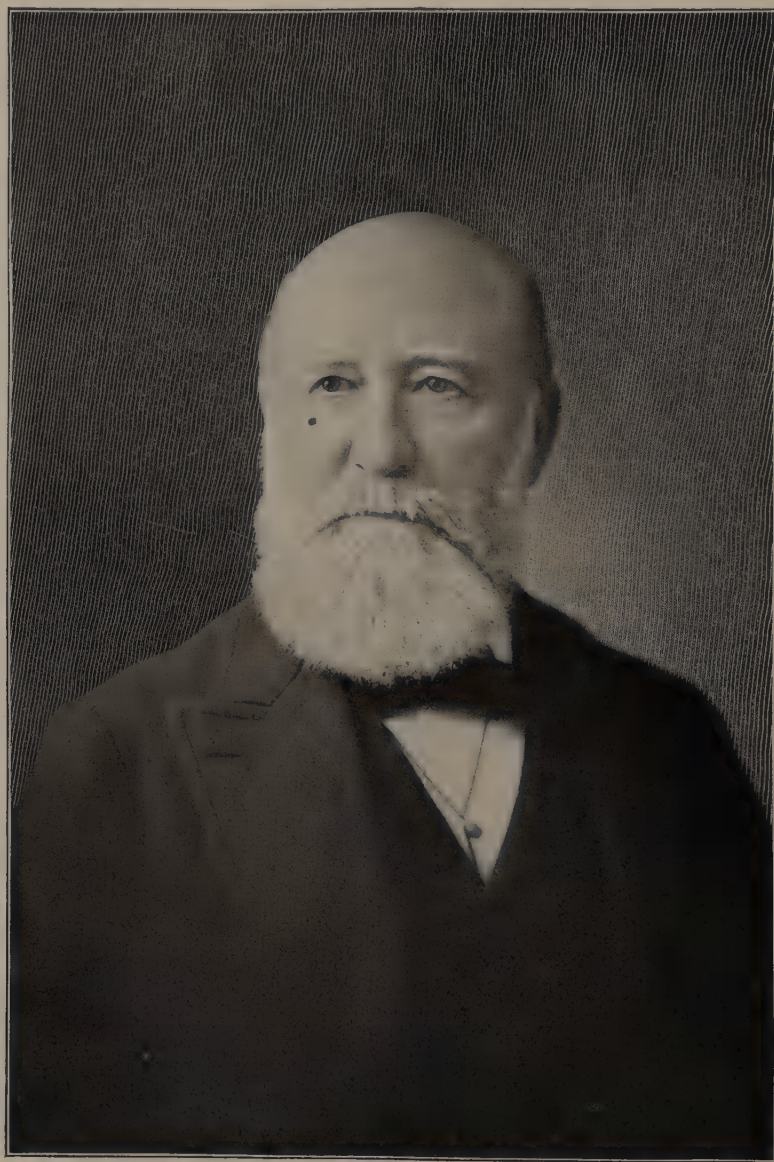
David Sullivan was reared on his father's farm, and when old enough became an assistant in the general merchandise store. When his duties admitted of the leisure he attended the early subscription school of the neighborhood, held in a building roughly constructed of logs. The benches were made of slabs, and the children used the now obsolete quill pens. In the surroundings of farm and store he remained until twenty-one years of age, and directly after the Black Hawk war, in 1834, removed with his brother to Iowa. Traveling in those days was not facilitated by Pullman cars, but was another expression for genuine hard work. The brothers loaded a keel boat with general merchandise and floated it down the Muskingum and Ohio rivers to Louisville, after which they hired a steamboat to take them to St. Louis and another boat thence conveyed them to the present site of Rock Island, Ill. They purchased the first lot in what is now Rock Island and started with

their merchandise a store which was continued for about a year. They then sold out and located near Davenport, Scott county, where they bought the first land purchased after the Black Hawk war, and which consisted of three hundred and twenty acres. In time Mr. Sullivan purchased other property near by so that he owned several farms and carried on large agricultural enterprises. The land for his original farm was decidedly in the rough and was broken with five or six yoke of oxen. On this land he maintains was raised the finest corn that ever grew from seed.

During the gold excitement Mr. Sullivan started for Pike's Peak and journeyed as far as Laramie, when discouraging reports made him change his mind and retrace his steps. A couple of years later, however, he came overland with his family to the Rocky mountains, and was much disturbed by the Indians in the Big Horn mountains. For two years he mined in Montana. He then located in Santa Barbara, the journey here being accomplished overland, and taking six months from Virginia City. He immediately bought the four blocks which he now owns and which are in the city limits, besides additional property, and engaged in farming and horticulture, raising apricots, plums, peaches and grapes. For many years he had several blocks of fruit orchards which never failed in their harvests, but of late years the drought has thinned out the trees to a considerable extent. Most of this property has since been sold, with the exception of the residence property at the corner of Mission and Bath streets. Mr. Sullivan has done much for the city of his adoption, whose interests have ever been his own.

In Ohio Mr. Sullivan married Ann Crabtree, who was born in England and reared in Ohio, and whose death occurred twelve years ago. Of their children two attained maturity, viz., Samuel, who has been engaged in mining in Montana, and Angeline, who became Mrs. Sprague, and died in Santa Barbara. An older sister of Mr. Sullivan, Mona, married the son of S. S. Cox, ex-member of congress, known as Sunset Cox. Mr. Sullivan is a Republican all the time, and is a Methodist in religious belief.

ECKFORD D. TYLER. Although by birth a Canadian, Mr. Tyler has been a resident of California since youth and is a typical representative of the energetic and capable men who are contributing to the growth of our state. His father, S. Tyler, a native of England, followed the occupation of landscape gardening there and in Canada, and from 1877 to 1882 was similarly engaged in Minneapolis, where he also conducted a florist's establishment. During 1882 he settled in Santa Monica, Cal., and five years later came to Pasadena, where he pur-



Charles W. Smith.

chased a small ranch on Bradford and Arroyo Drive. Since then he has carried on an occupation somewhat different from the usual pursuits of Californians, but one in which he is meeting with gratifying success. He owns a fine kennel of fox terriers and spaniels, of the best breeds the country produces, and he also has the largest aviary in the county, in both of which specialties he is prominent. By his marriage to Margaret McLarin, a native of Scotland, he had eight children, the second of whom is Eckford D., who was born near Toronto, Canada, August 27, 1872. He was five years of age when the family removed to Minneapolis and the public schools of that city furnished him with the rudiments of his education. In 1882 he accompanied the family to Santa Monica and five years later came to Pasadena, where he completed his studies in the local schools.

Taking up the carpenter's trade as an apprentice under J. J. Allen and serving with him four years, Mr. Tyler gained a thorough knowledge of the business, and after ten years as a journeyman carpenter and apprentice, in 1900 he began to take contracts for building. Since then he has built the residence of Miss Sybil Sweet, the addition to the Moore residence, and his own home on Grand avenue and Bradford street. Like his father, he is a lover of fine dogs, and now has a kennel of thoroughbred Scotch collies, in the breeding of which he is engaged, and he also devotes some attention to the breeding of thoroughbred Angora cats. Fraternally he is connected with the F. & A. M. and Woodmen of the World and in politics is a Republican. He was married in Pasadena, his wife being Miss Helen Salter, who was born on the Isle of Wight, England, and is a daughter of J. Salter, represented elsewhere in this work.

CHARLES W. SMITH. As president of the Los Angeles & Pasadena Electric Railway Company, vice-president of the Los Angeles Railway Company, and vice-president of the Pasadena & Mount Lowe Railway Company, Mr. Smith has been intimately associated with the development of the transportation facilities of this part of California, and the success of the inter-urban electrical system is due to his keen and judicious oversight, in connection with the efforts of men of like enterprise and resourcefulness. In addition to the various positions named, he is president of the Portland Cement Company.

During the colonial period a party of home-seekers came from Litchfield, England, and founded Litchfield, Conn., and it was then that the Smith family, represented by Charles W. Smith, became identified with American history.

Several of the ancestors, direct and collateral, were soldiers of the Revolution. William D. Smith was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1805, and grew to manhood in Berkshire county, Mass., where he followed the trade of carriage-builder. Removing to Austerlitz, N. Y., he engaged in the manufacture of carriages. A later place of residence was Homer, Union county, Ohio, and there, in March of 1848, he and two of his children died of the cholera. His wife, Almira, was born in Austerlitz, N. Y., and died in Ohio. She was a daughter of Story Gott, a native of Connecticut, of English and Scotch descent, and a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, after which he engaged in farming in Columbia county, N. Y. There were nine children in the family of William D. and Almira Smith, six of whom attained maturity and three are now living. One of the sons, William Henry Smith, was the first verbatim reporter in the legislature of Ohio, later became an editor and publisher in Cincinnati, and in 1869 originated the Associated Press of the United States, of which he acted as manager until his death, in 1897. Possessing high literary ability, he was the author of a number of works of standard merit and acknowledged authority in their special lines. Included among his productions are the St. Clair papers. At the time of his death he was engaged in the compilation of a History of the Northwest, which was almost completed; and he had also almost completed a biography of the late Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, which work he had taken up in accordance with a request made by President Hayes in his will.

In the town of Austerlitz, Columbia county, N. Y., Charles W. Smith was born September 5, 1831. In July, 1842, he accompanied his parents to Union county, Ohio, where he attended a subscription school held in a log building, with greased paper for windows, slabs for seats, and a puncheon floor. The common mode of writing was with quill pens, while the writing desk was a board fastened to and running along the side of the wall. However, while none of the modern equipments could be found, these same schools sent out into the world some of our greatest statesmen and our best citizens. At the age of eighteen he utilized his education in teaching, which occupation he followed during the winter months. Next he learned the trade of a harnessmaker and saddler in Woodstock, Ohio, and just about the time he completed his apprenticeship railroads were built into that section. March 1, 1855, he was appointed agent at Woodstock for the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad. About one year later he became their agent in Columbus, Ohio, and after his first year there he was invited to become general freight agent of the road, with headquarters in Columbus. Under various changes

and consolidations, he held the office from 1857 until the spring of 1870. Meantime the road had been extended to Cincinnati and Pittsburg on the east and to Chicago on the west. On the opening of the Union and Central Pacific roads he accepted the position of general freight agent for the Central Pacific, with headquarters in Sacramento; but after two years, on account of failing health, he resigned the position and returned east. A later position was that of general manager of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, with headquarters in Indianapolis. December 1, 1874, he resigned in order to accept a position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as general freight agent, with headquarters in Chicago, and three years later was promoted to be traffic manager of the same road. Beginning May 1, 1880, for one year he held the office of traffic manager of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, with headquarters in New York City, following which he was general manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, headquarters Richmond, Va.

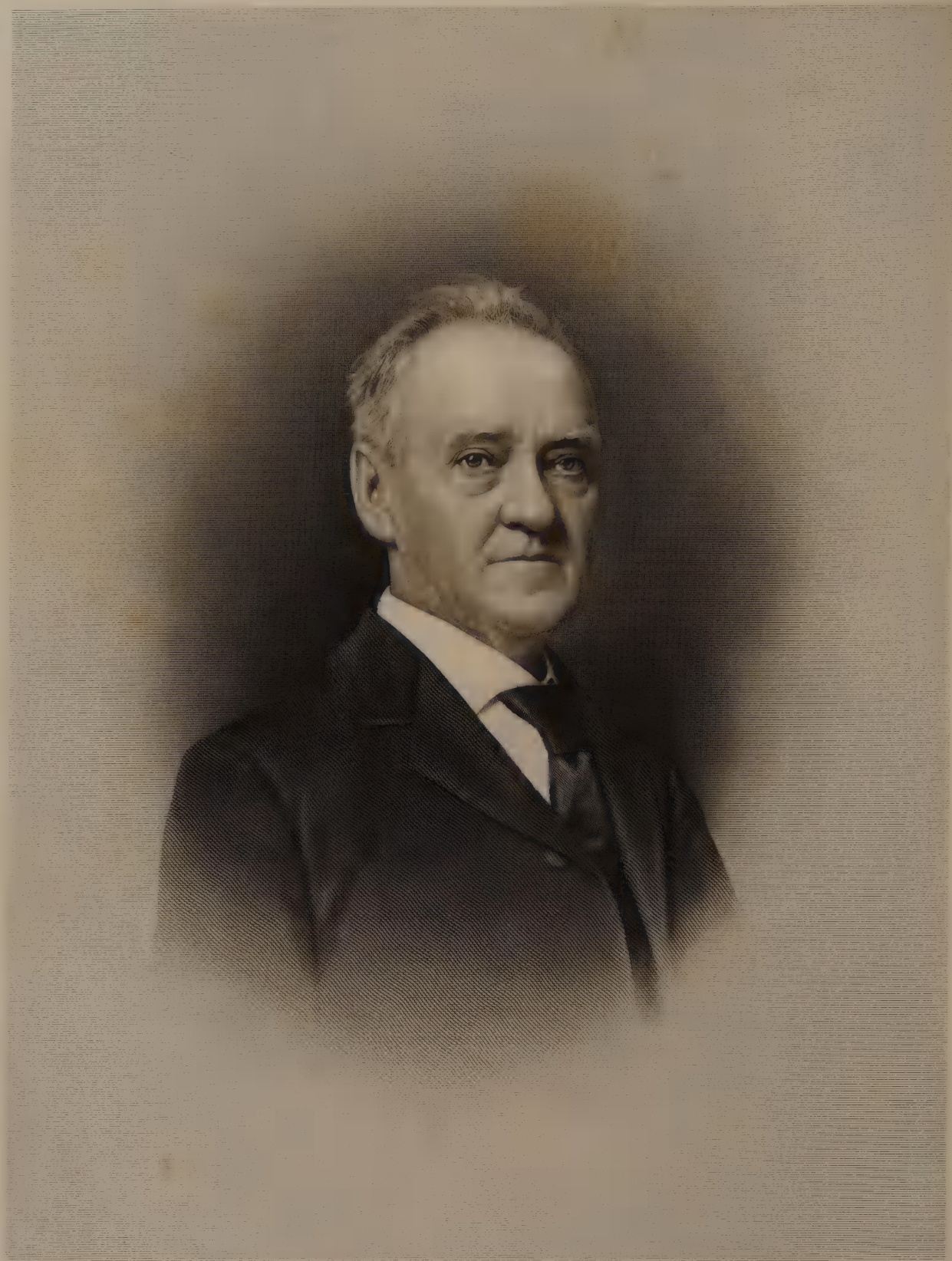
A further honor came to Mr. Smith in his election, January 1, 1886, as vice-president and general manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, after which he had his headquarters in Topeka, Kans. While officiating in this position there was great activity in railroad building, and the Santa Fe lines were extended through the west. In addition to this office, in 1888 he also acted as general manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. On the completion of the Santa Fe into Chicago, the headquarters of the company were moved to that city. The management of the company's vast interests, at a period so critical in the history of the road, proved too great a strain upon his health, and it became necessary for him to seek at least temporary change of environment. Accordingly in 1890 he resigned his position; two years later the road went into the receivers' hands.

It was Mr. Smith's intention to abandon railroading permanently when he left the Santa Fe office, but in 1896 the bondholders of the Atlantic & Pacific road became dissatisfied with the receivers and he was asked to fill the position. His health being much better, he consented and took charge in December of that year. Under his systematic oversight order was brought out of chaos and affairs were brought to a satisfactory termination. When the road was sold to the Santa Fe system, in July, 1897, he came to Pasadena, again expecting to retire permanently from railroading, but again his decision was changed. Some friends in Chicago, who owned the bonds of the Pasadena & Los Angeles Electric Railway, solicited him to accept the presidency of the road. In the fall of 1897 he became connected with the road in

this capacity, and also became a stockholder and director. Largely through his efforts the road was placed upon a satisfactory basis. In 1898 the company was merged into the Los Angeles & Pasadena Electric Railway Company, and of this he is still president. February 1, 1900, he was chosen general manager of the Los Angeles Railway Company, with headquarters in Los Angeles, and at once assumed the active management of the same, conducting it successfully. About the same time he installed his son, W. H., as manager of the Los Angeles & Pasadena Electric Railway Company. August 1, 1901, he resigned from the management of the Los Angeles system and was elected second vice-president, in which capacity his broad knowledge and experienced judgment are still at the service of the company. June 1, 1901, the company bought the Pasadena & Mount Lowe Railway, which became a part of the system, and he is its vice-president. In February, 1902, all of these roads except the Los Angeles Railway were merged into the Pacific Electric Railroad Company, of which his son is now manager.

In Woodstock, Ohio, Mr. Smith married Miss Marceline M. Sprague, who was born in Woodstock, Vt., of a very old New England family. They became the parents of three children: Mrs. Kate Kelsey, who died in Richmond, Va.; Ella, who died at five years; and William H., manager of the Pacific Electric Railroad Company.

The Pasadena Board of Trade and Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce number Mr. Smith among their members. During his residence in Ohio he was a member of the grand lodge, I. O. O. F. During the days of the Civil war he was a member of the Union League and a firm believer in abolition principles. In politics he is a staunch Republican. While living in Chicago he became connected with St. Paul's Universalist Church, in which his membership remains to the present. The success which he has attained is notable. When only fifteen years of age he was compelled to begin life's battles for himself, working on a farm for a shilling a day. From that discouraging start he rose to a position of such prominence in railroad circles that his talents were recognized by the leading railroad men of the country. His close connection with various roads resulted in their upbuilding and development. While to a certain extent his start in the railroad business was accidental, yet by a happy coincidence he had found the line of work for which he was best adapted and in which his talents might have ample opportunity for expansion. His achievements in the east merit recognition, but were his sole record that which he has made in connection with the street railroad system of the twin cities of Los Angeles and Pasadena, he would still be entitled to



Engraved by W. A. Woodbury, Jr. New York

John J. Hewitt

recognition as one of the most successful railroad men of the country.

JOHN J. HEWITT. In presenting to the readers of this volume the life-record of Mr. Hewitt, we are perpetuating the history of one of the most influential men of Riverside. While his name is intimately associated with other localities, yet the fact that the last, and perhaps the most fruitful years, of his life were spent in California, renders his biography especially interesting to the people of this state. To a certain extent, his removal to Riverside was the result of chance. Owing to impaired health resulting from overwork in many lines of activities, a change of climate was made desirable, and traveling through the west, along the coast, he arrived in Riverside in 1882. At once he was fascinated by this city. Without further delay he purchased property and established his family in the home which they still occupy.

From the first, Mr. Hewitt was identified with the business interests of Riverside and a contributor, in many ways, to its material development. When the First National Bank was organized he became a director and continued in that capacity until he was elected to succeed Mr. Naftzger as president of the institution. As a financier, he proved himself abundantly able to cope with the many questions constantly brought to him for decision. To his efforts, in no small degree, is due the high standing which the bank enjoys to-day as a financial institution. Nor did his connection with this bank represent the limit of his activities. After the organization of the Riverside Savings Bank, he was foremost in the work of placing it upon a firm basis and his connection with it created a confidence among the people in its safety. In addition to his work with these two banks, he acted as president of the Keeley Institute, which manages all of the branches on the coast.

When but a mere lad, the education John J. Hewitt hoped to obtain was rendered impossible owing to his ill health. In the fall of 1848 he went to Chicago, where he was employed as a clerk in the National Hotel. In the summer of 1849 he settled in Ogle county and, with the money saved while in the hotel, he bought a half interest in an ox-team and began to break prairie. Before the close of the first season he had bought the claim of his partner and had also become the owner of another team. The same fall he sold both teams and went to Kentucky, where he bought tobacco, shipping it by river to Pittsburg, where he sold the entire shipment at a good profit. After six months spent in this business he returned to Franklin county, Pa., but soon began to teach school in Washington county, Md. At the close of one term of school he embarked in the mercantile business, in which he met with fair success. In

the fall of 1854 he joined his father at Foreston, Ill. The next year his brother, Theodore, commenced the erection of the Central Hotel, but died before it was completed. In 1858 Mr. Hewitt began the erection of a second hotel structure. In February, 1868, he opened the Bank of Foreston, which he conducted until 1872, when he sold his interest. In June, 1880, he established the Farmers and Traders Bank at Foreston, of which he was chosen president.

Owing to impaired health, in the fall of 1881 Mr. Hewitt came to California, hoping to be benefited by the climate. His subsequent history was, in many respects, the history of Riverside. With its progress, his own financial advancement was promoted. With its growth, there was a simultaneous development of his personal interests. Meantime, he won the friendship of the people of Riverside. His acquaintances were his friends. When he died, September 12, 1900, his associates in business lamented his loss as if he had been their father or brother. Throughout all of his active life he showed the guiding star of Christianity. He was a member of the Calvary Presbyterian Church in Riverside and also an active worker in, and contributor to the Y. M. C. A.

January 15, 1857, Mr. Hewitt married Miss Susan M. Emrick, who was born in Franklin county, Pa., April 20, 1830, and died in 1864. They were the parents of four children: Emrick B., who died at about twenty-one years of age; Grace; Theodore D.; and Philo, who died at eight months. His second marriage was solemnized December 3, 1872, and united him with Miss Martha E. Hutchison, by which union were born two daughters, Beulah W., wife of Dr. W. W. Roblee, of Riverside, and Ethel M., at home.

LUTHER HARVEY TITUS. To its noble, self-sacrificing pioneers, no less than to its enterprising business men of later days, Southern California owes its remarkable progress. To their zeal and energy will posterity be indebted, and among the names worthy of perpetuation in the future is that of L. H. Titus, a pioneer of 1849. From 1869 until his death thirty-one years later he made his home in Los Angeles county, where he accumulated valuable properties and gained prominence by reason of his striking individuality and excellent business judgment. At Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., Mr. Titus was born October 9, 1822. His father, a native of New York, was of English and Holland-Dutch descent, while his mother, whose maiden name was Cary, traced her ancestry to the Puritans, and her father was a Revolutionary hero.

Starting out in the world to seek his livelihood, in 1840 L. H. Titus went to Rockford, Ill., and from there to Galena, where he worked

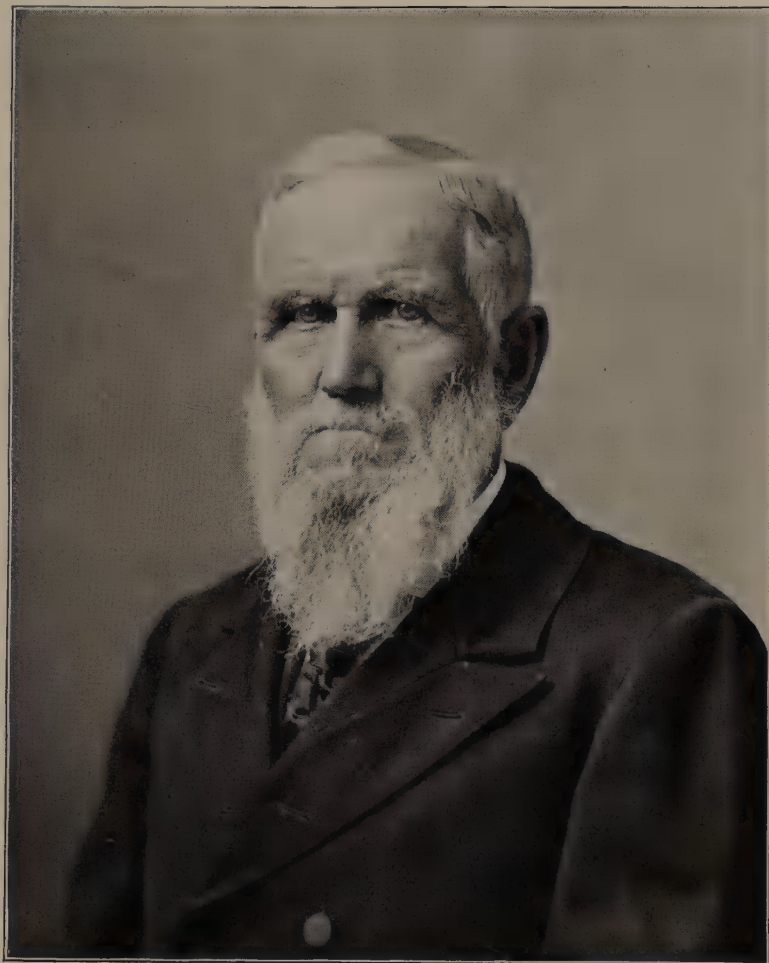
in the lead mines for four years. His next venture was the purchase of a farm, for which he paid out of his earnings in the mines. In 1845 he returned to Hamburg. Four years later he started on a memorable journey for the Pacific coast, via New York to Galveston, thence through Houston and Austin to El Paso, and along the southern route to the coast. As he was crossing the Rio Grande at the old copper mines he met David S. Terry, en route to California. Proceeding together and with various others, they arrived at the Gila river, where the hostility of the Indians caused all but three of the party to turn back. These three, consisting of Titus, Tupper and Salisbury, resolved to push on through the country inhabited by the ferocious Apaches, the most bloodthirsty of all Indian tribes. With a courage that knew no such word as "fail" they passed through the very heart of the savages' haunts. Ceaseless watchfulness alone saved them from horrible deaths. Again and again their cunning threw the Indians off their trail, and at last they reached the country of the friendly Pimos, from whom they purchased supplies for the remainder of the journey. Before reaching the Colorado river they overtook a party of twenty-eight Americans, with Dr. James B. Winston at their head. In company with this party they crossed the Colorado at Fort Yuma, using a government wagon box as a substitute for a ferry boat. A few days later Mr. Titus met with a severe accident through the blowing up of a powder flask, which, indeed, was but one of many catastrophes he met with on the way. Finally, however, August 13, 1849, the party arrived at San Diego.

By the steamer Oregon from San Diego, Mr. Titus arrived in San Francisco September 13. Thence he went to Stockton and Moquelumne Hill, and later to Calaveras, where he and Mr. Salisbury met with considerable success. When their claim had been worked out, Mr. Titus returned to San Francisco and from there to the redwoods north of the city, where he engaged in the manufacture of shingles. While there he caught a number of salmon, which he sold for \$5 each, also killed ten deer in two days, selling them for \$18 each. In February of 1850 he went to the Feather river, where he engaged in an unsuccessful attempt, with others, to turn Deer creek. Thence he went up the Sacramento valley and prospected above Shasta, later returned to Marysville, where he was very low with fever for some time. As soon as he had recovered sufficiently to permit of travel he went to San Francisco, where he took a sailing vessel for Panama, and finally arrived at home in 1851. During the ensuing years he continued in the east, where his business ventures were successful.

Returning to California in 1869, Mr. Titus was so pleased with Los Angeles that he decided

to locate here permanently, so went back home, and the next year, with his daughter and her husband, Capt. J. C. Newton, he once again crossed the continent to the coast. Soon after his arrival he bought a ranch near San Gabriel Mission, where he engaged extensively in the raising of oranges. At the same time he was interested in the breeding of fine horses. In 1870 he brought from the east the stallion "Echo," one of the finest horses that up to the time had been secured for the coast. The raising of grapes was another industry in which he engaged. Inventive ability was one of his noticeable characteristics, and was utilized in the devising of a ladder on wheels for picking fruit, also a three-notch board for planting trees, both of which patents are in general use in Southern California. Another ingenious device permitted of the cutting and picking of fruit with the same hand. He constructed a machine for moulding cement canals to economize the use of water, by which means a given quantity of water would irrigate three or four times as much land as when run in ditches in the soil. He was the first in Los Angeles county to use a portable apparatus for spraying fruit trees troubled with pests.

In 1845 Mr. Titus married Maria Benedict, who died leaving two daughters, Mary H., wife of Capt. J. C. Newton; and Clara R., who became a sister of the order of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. The older daughter was married to Captain Newton in 1866 and became the mother of two daughters, Clara Drysdale and Mary Titus Newton. At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., October 1, 1891, Mr. Titus was united in marriage with Miss Ella Crary, daughter of John and Ella (McKenna) Crary, natives respectively of Saratoga Springs and New York City. Her mother was educated in New York City and while visiting in Saratoga Springs met Mr. Crary for the first time. By their union three children were born, Mrs. Titus being the second. Mrs. Crary died at Saratoga Springs, April 23, 1888, and Mr. Crary, after many years as a merchant, is still living in that city, but now retired from active cares. Excellent educational advantages were given Mrs. Titus in her girlhood, culminating in a course of study at the Fort Edward Institute in New York. After graduating she returned home, where she remained until her marriage to Mr. Titus. Her bridal tour was the trip across the continent to her new home, Horseshoe ranch, on San Pasquel avenue, East Pasadena, a tract of fifty acres comprising one of the most valuable estates in the vicinity. The only child of her marriage to Mr. Titus was a son, his father's namesake, and who died December 24, 1895, at the age of three years. The death of Mr. Titus occurred April 29, 1900, on the home ranch, and thus passed away one of the honored pioneers of Los



J. M. Stewart.

Angeles county, one who as a friend, neighbor and citizen, had been faithful to every duty in life, and whose sterling integrity of character won the friendship of every acquaintance. Since his death the management of his properties has fallen to the care of Mrs. Titus, and her unusual business ability is called into constant exercise in their supervision. Besides the homestead, she has a section of unimproved land in Riverside; a section five miles from Templeton, the larger part of which is in wheat; six acres on Garfield avenue at San Gabriel Mission, which is under cultivation to barley; six acres on Rose avenue, Lamanda Park, which is planted to olives; and two lots on Agricultural street, Los Angeles. Her recognized ability in business affairs, coupled with her culture, has won for her a high position among the refined and successful citizens of Pasadena.

JOHN MARCELLUS STEWART. It is given to few in a corresponding sum of years to pass through the varied phases of life experienced by John Marcellus Stewart, the key note of which is best expressed in a paper read by this honored early settler before the pioneers in September of 1901. In vivid and graphic fashion are set forth his impressions of the days when men's minds reeled with visions of limitless wealth on the coast, and when the vast western plains were intersected with slow moving forms borne past all deprivation and suffering by the internal fire of their golden dreams. So faithfully and candidly are his experiences recounted that the pages were filed away in the archives of the society, and pronounced a masterful exposition of happenings possible at but one period of the world, and in but one country.

A native of Warner, Merrimack county, N. H., Mr. Stewart was born April 13, 1828, and comes of Scotch-Irish ancestors, who were devoted members of the Baptist Church. His father, John Stewart, was born in Massachusetts, as was also his grandfather, another John, and whose brother was killed at the battle of Stillwater, during the Revolutionary war. The grandfather eventually moved with his family to New Hampshire, where he was a pioneer farmer, and where he died. The younger John during the rest of his life, lived on the homestead which he tilled and improved and which had been the special pride of his father before him. He married Hannah Dalton, also a native of Warner, and a daughter of Isaac Dalton, born in Massachusetts and an early settler of New Hampshire. To this couple were born six children, two of whom are living, John Marcellus being the youngest. Another son, Leonard, was a soldier in the Civil war, and lost his life as a member of a New Hampshire regiment.

The education of Mr. Stewart was acquired in the public schools of Merrimack county, N. H., and at Sanbornton Academy. At the age of eighteen he had qualified for a teacher, and engaged in educational work for about a year. In 1848, when twenty years old, he located in Columbus, Columbia county, Wis., and after buying land on the prairies engaged in teaching school. He, also, heard the tales of gold narrated by returned travelers from the west, and in 1850 set out with four companions, and with horse teams and wagons crossed the Mississippi river at Dubuque, Iowa, and the Missouri at Council Bluffs. The little band here laid in a supply of horses and provisions, and proceeded by way of the Platte and the Southern Pass to Salt Lake and Humboldt, and arrived at Placerville, July 14, 1850. The danger infested journey consumed eighty-three days, and of the nine horses with which they started from Council Bluffs, and the one purchased on the way, four only succeeded in reaching California. For two years Mr. Stewart engaged in mining on the American river with fair success, and in 1852 returned to the states by way of Panama and New York, finally reaching Wisconsin, where he engaged in the milling business for six years. To facilitate his ambitious schemes he built a saw and grist mill on the Crawfish river, where was heard the hum of industry which indicated a deserved success. But as most returned who had once felt the charm and possibility of California, the miller of Wisconsin felt again the old desire, and in 1858 brought his family hither by way of Panama to San Francisco, and settled in Sacramento county. For a time he juggled with the uncertainties of mining, and then settled down to the slower but more sure returns of mercantile business, as found in the sewing machine trade of Sacramento. As time went on he had no occasion to regret this departure until the big flood left six feet of water on Jay street, when it behooved him to settle elsewhere. He therefore established a business in San Francisco, and in 1864 returned east with his family by way of Panama, and visited Wisconsin and New Hampshire until the following year. By the Nicaragua route he then returned to San Francisco and engaged in lumber manufacturing for several years.

In 1871 Mr. Stewart became identified with Southern California, and bought seventeen acres of land in Los Angeles east of what is now Grand avenue and south of Thirtieth street, where he built a cottage about a hundred feet from his present residence. This property was set out in vineyards, and under the present management was converted into a nursery which was maintained for about ten years. In the mean time the land had been sold off so that there were but ten acres remaining, and this

Mr. Stewart laid out into the Stewart nursery tract, most of which has since been disposed of. He has built some residences on his property, and has an unusually fine addition.

In Columbus, Wis., Mr. Stewart married Melissa A. Fisher, a native of New York state, and of this union there have been two children: Nettie, who is now Mrs. Barron, of San Francisco, and Grace, who is married to C. H. Hall and is living at home. Mr. Stewart is a Republican in political affiliation, and is a member of the Society of Los Angeles Pioneers. He is associated with the Immanuel Presbyterian Church, and is an ex-member of the board of trustees. Of recent years he has not discontinued his travels, for in January of 1888 he went east via the Central and Union Pacific Railroads and returned the following December to California by the Canadian Pacific Railroad. In 1890 he took a pleasure trip to Alaska, and it may thus be said that he has a most intimate knowledge of the country of which he is a typical citizen.

CLARK GILBERT WILKINSON. After some years of identification with various business interests in California, in 1901 Mr. Wilkinson turned his entire attention to the strawberry business, having previously started the raising of the plants. The five acres that he has planted in strawberries are in a thriving condition and give every indication of gratifying fruitage, in return for the care and labor expended upon them. To assist in the cultivation of the land, he has his own pumping plant, and is thus enabled to irrigate the ranch as needed. The property is located at Tropico, within easy reach of Los Angeles, where the berries are marketed.

The parents of Mr. Wilkinson are Samuel and Sarah (Smith) Wilkinson, natives of Pennsylvania, and pioneers of Tropico, Cal., having settled here in 1885. For some years the father carried on horticultural and farming pursuits, but he is now living in retirement at his pleasant country home. Of the twelve children comprising the family six are living, Clark Gilbert being the youngest of the number. He was born at Elburn, Kane county, Ill., March 18, 1872, and grew to manhood upon a farm. In 1889, four years after coming with his parents to Tropico, he became an employe of the Los Angeles & Glendale Narrow Gauge Railroad, and within six months had worked his way up from news agent to conductor. After one year in the latter capacity he left the railroad and began farming and teaming, but later opened the first plumbing establishment in Tropico. While still a boy he had learned how to operate gasoline engines by working the pumping plant on the home farm, and in this way he gained a thorough knowledge of engineering.

In 1898 he became chief engineer of the Tropico Water Company, of which he was an organizer and stockholder. After superintending the putting in of the plant, he continued as engineer for three years, and under his capable management the plant was greatly enlarged and improved. He is regarded as an expert in all matters concerning gasoline engines and is frequently called upon to set them up or repair them when out of working order. His interests extend to the oil business, and he acts as agent for the Franklin Refining Company of Los Angeles, which handles distillate and lubricating oil.

The marriage of Mr. Wilkinson and Miss Orlie F. Saunders, who was born in Kansas, occurred in Los Angeles, and they have since made their home at Tropico. Their family consists of two sons, Miles and Irving. Though not active in politics, Mr. Wilkinson is a staunch Republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows at Glendale, the Maccabees in Los Angeles, and the Independent Order of Foresters at Glendale, being an officer in the lodge last named.

R. H. WILSON. This well-known citizen of Monrovia arrived in California with his parents when a lad of about fifteen years. At once the qualities of energy and determination which he possessed asserted themselves. With an acre of land, given him by his father, he began for himself, planting the tract in nursery stock. From that small nucleus has grown the Pioneer Nursery, which is one of the largest and most successful in Southern California. A close study of the soil during the past twenty-five years has given him a thorough knowledge of the same, together with a complete understanding of the varieties of plant life best adapted to certain soils; and this latter fact causes him to be often consulted by amateur horticulturists desirous of securing a correct start in the business. His trade is large and extends all over the state, and the filling of the many orders received makes him one of Monrovia's busiest men.

At New Providence, N. J., Mr. Wilson was born March 15, 1859, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth B. (Sayre) Wilson, the former a native of Manchester, England, the latter of New Providence. The paternal grandfather, Henry Wilson, brought his family from England to the United States and settled in New York, afterward removing to New Jersey. The maternal grandfather, David Sayre, who spent his entire life on a New Jersey farm, was the son of a Frenchman residing in America from youth. Growing to manhood in the east, Joseph Wilson for some years carried on a saw manufacturing business at Newark, N. J., but, hoping to better his condition in the west, he settled in California in 1873. For thirteen years he

was employed in Los Angeles, and in 1876 bought thirty acres, which he planted in navel and valencia oranges, deciduous fruits and English walnuts. The ranch is one of the most thrifty in Duarte and its prosperous appearance reflects credit upon the enterprising owner, who, at the age of seventy-two, is still giving personal attention to its management.

When a child R. H. Wilson accompanied his parents from New Providence to Newark, N. J., where he attended the common schools until thirteen years of age. Since coming to California he has given his attention to business matters, but has compensated for his limited schooling by self-culture and habits of close observation. His first wife was Miss Alice Philbrook, who was born in Bloomington, Ill., and died in Duarte, Cal. His present wife was formerly Miss Florence A. Campbell, of Illinois. They have two sons and two daughters, namely: Alice, Nellie Elizabeth, Chester Ellsworth and Charles Roswell. The family attend the Presbyterian Church, to the work of which Mr. Wilson is a contributor. In fraternal organizations he is connected with the Foresters, Royal Arcanum and Ancient Order of United Workmen. In addition to the management of his nursery business and the supervision of his ranch of thirty-three acres where nursery stock is grown, he has various business interests, including the ownership of one-third interest in the Citrus nurseries at Duarte and a one-fifth interest in the California Rose Company of Los Angeles.

JOSHUA WOOD. The genealogy of the Wood family is traced back to the founding of Jamestown, Virginia's first colony. His great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia. The paternal grandfather, Thomas, was equally patriotic and offered his services to the country during the war of 1812, but ere he had been sent to the front peace was declared. Becoming a pioneer of Ohio, he cleared and improved a raw tract in Columbiana county, and later took up new land in Lexington township, Stark county, where he improved a farm and remained until death. His son, Robert, though born in old Virginia, spent his life principally in Ohio, where he cleared eighty acres of wild forest land, built a log cabin, placed the land under cultivation, and in time became a prosperous farmer. For years he served as township trustee, being elected to the office on the Republican ticket. He married Abigail Gaskill, who was born in Columbiana county and died at Alliance, Ohio. The family of which she was a member affiliated with the Society of Friends. Her father, Nathan Gaskill, a native of England, accompanied his parents to America and settled among the pioneers of the southern part of the state, later going to Columbiana county. In

the family of Robert and Abigail Wood there were twelve children, all but three of whom attained maturity and five are living. One son, E. J., now of Anamosa, Iowa, and another, J. D., of Alliance, Ohio, were soldiers in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Infantry during the Civil war.

The eldest of the family and the only one in California is Joshua Wood, of Pasadena. He was born in Alliance, Ohio, December 3, 1829, and grew to manhood on a frontier farm in Lexington township. Among his earliest recollections are those of seeing bear, panthers, wolves and deer. In the early days children had little opportunity to attend school, for every hand was needed in the arduous task of cutting timber, grubbing, clearing, cultivating and improving. The years of his youth had few recreations or pleasures, but he grew up, strong, resolute and clean-souled. Through self-culture, rather than any extensive attendance upon the subscription schools, he acquired a fair education, and at the age of twenty-one began to teach in the home district, where he remained for ten successive years, afterward teaching one year in Indiana. His success in educational work led to his selection as chairman of the township board of education, which position he filled for fourteen years. In the meantime he had bought and improved a farm of one hundred acres, and on selling this he bought one hundred and fifty-seven acres two miles from Alliance. For six years he was a member of the board of county commissioners, and for three years served as its chairman.

When the first call came for volunteers in 1861 Mr. Wood offered himself for service in the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, but was rejected on account of a stiff ankle. The surgeon, who noticed that his rejection was a keen disappointment to the enthusiastic youth, tendered him a position as aid in the provost-marshal's office, and he was delighted to see that much of active campaign work. While he was filling the position, as he stood one day on guard at the door, he lowered his bayonet to permit the entrance of a mere boy, who had just volunteered and desired an examination. It was this boy who afterward served so nobly in his country's cause and who, in later years, as President of the United States, brought the nation to a degree of prosperity never before experienced. The acquaintance formed in this unique way between the guard and the recruit was continued in later years, and Mr. Wood took pleasure in serving as foreman of the first grand jury after Mr. McKinley had been elected prosecuting attorney; also had the pleasure of attending the congressional convention where he was nominated for congress. Among his most prized keepsakes are a number of letters received at

different times from Mr. McKinley. Among his friends he also numbered James A. Garfield, with whom he was well acquainted.

In 1889 Mr. Wood came to Pasadena, Cal. Two years later he was made foreman of the Pasadena road district, which position he has since filled. In his district there are eighty-seven bridges, and eighty-two and one-half miles of road. In point of years of service, he is the oldest road foreman of any district in Los Angeles county. The satisfactory condition of his roads speaks volumes for his efficient labors in the office. Meantime he has also engaged in horticulture and has improved his place with deciduous fruits. While living in Ohio he married Miss Maria Carter, who was born in Portage county, that state. They have five children. The eldest, Lorinda, is the wife of G. A. Winner, who came from Alliance, Ohio, to Pasadena, Cal., in 1887, and is now superintendent of Station A, Pasadena postoffice, besides carrying on mercantile pursuits. The other members of the family are: Belle, at home; Edwin Garfield, who is tax adjuster with the Southern Pacific in Los Angeles; Mrs. Ona Spaulding, of Los Angeles; and Burdette, at home.

For twenty-four years, during his residence in Ohio, Mr. Wood was superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, and for four years he also had charge of another school. He is now a member of the board of trustees of the church in Pasadena and at one time served as president of the same. From his earliest voting days he has been an enthusiastic Republican, and no one is stancher than he in his support of the party. In Ohio he rendered service on the county central committee. In this state, during the candidacy of William McKinley, he did considerable stump work, and was especially careful to brand as falsehood a number of statements that had been made against the Republican nominee. Both from the standpoint of personal friendship and party policy, he was unceasing in his efforts to enlist the public favor in behalf of his friend, whose subsequent successful administration proved that he did not err in his estimate of his presidential qualities.

GEORGE B. WOODBURY, the secretary of the Verdugo Canon Water Company, at Verdugo, Los Angeles county, is of English descent and a son of George L. and Anna (Rich) Woodbury, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Dixmont, Me. His father, who was reared and educated at Salem, became an undertaker by occupation. While a young man he joined a party of fortune-seekers for the Pacific coast, but did not long remain in California. He was married in Massachusetts and later removed to New Orleans, La., where he was employed as book-keeper in an office. In 1860 his son was born in Monticello, Minn., while the family were vis-

iting there in order to escape the heat of a southern summer. Soon afterward, during the Sioux Indian outbreak, Mrs. Woodbury had a narrow escape from drowning, while attempting to seek safety from the red men. A few months later she was bereaved by the death of her husband, who was then thirty-nine years of age. She was thus left alone in New Orleans, with limited means, and surrounded on every hand by the evidences of hostility which the near approach of the war was developing. Being in sympathy with the north and desirous of joining her relatives in New England, she made hurried preparations to leave the south, and secured passage on the last boat that started from New Orleans before the war began. In her haste she was obliged to leave property and household possessions, and on her arrival in Boston had only \$20 in her possession. For many years she remained in that city, but finally died in Maine, when sixty-one years of age.

The public schools of Boston, supplemented by attendance at the Maine Central Institute, in Pittsfield, Me., furnished Mr. Woodbury with an excellent education, which he utilized by teaching three terms of district school during winters. In November, 1884, he crossed the continent and established his home in California, where he has since been a devoted adherent to the state's progress and a firm believer in the constant growth and progress of his particular locality. Buying twenty acres at Glendale, he found himself in a sparsely settled community, where few attempts at improvement had been made. With the subsequent development of the locality he has been closely associated and still owns the ranch that was his first purchase in the state. However, the land is rented, with the exception of his homestead of two acres, which is planted in fruit and vegetables for family consumption. His attention is mainly given to his labors as secretary of the Verdugo Canon Water Company, which office he has filled since 1901, having previously since 1886 been connected with the company as *zanjero*. He and his wife (who was formerly Miss Alice Wright, of Pennsylvania) have a daughter, Anna A. In his political views he is independent, not binding himself to any party, although maintaining an active interest in all matters pertaining to the local and general welfare.

JUDSON HORATIO WOODWORTH, one of the early settlers of Pasadena, was born in the township of Wayne, Ashtabula county, Ohio, October 31, 1847. The Woodworth family, from which he descended, came originally from England and settled in New England. Ezra Woodworth, his great-grandfather, came from Vermont in 1804, and settled with his family, consisting of a wife and nine children, in Ashtabula county. This family was among the

earliest settlers of that region. They found there an unbroken forest, inhabited by Indians and abounding in bears, deer and wolves.

Ezra Woodworth and his five sons bought large tracts of land from the government, and clearing the forests from them, made farms which are known today as among the very best estate in the old Connecticut Western Reserve. Horatio Woodworth, a grandson of Ezra and father of J. H. Woodworth, lived upon one of these farms, and reared his family of six children, of which J. H. is the eldest. The latter, after attaining his majority, remained with his father, engaging in farming, general produce shipping and manufacturing. In the year 1886 he came to Pasadena. Since living in Pasadena he has been identified with the real estate, loan and insurance business, in which he has maintained, either alone or in partnership with others, one of the leading real estate offices of the city. At present he and his son, Wallace S. Woodworth, are conducting an office at No. 11 South Raymond avenue.

Mr. Woodworth has been for several years president of the Pasadena Orange Growers' Association, and by his energy and perseverance has been a leading factor in bringing that organization to its present prosperous condition. He is also vice-president and a director in the Semi-Tropic Fruit Exchange, and a member of the Pasadena Board of Trade.

PETER FLEMING. Of the many men who have contributed to Pomona's progress none is more worthy of mention than the late Peter Fleming. In many respects he was a remarkable man. His sagacity and foresight have seldom been surpassed. From the time of his settlement in the eastern part of Los Angeles county in 1875 until his death, which occurred February 2, 1898, at the age of forty-six years, he was closely associated with the development of local water systems and did much to solve the difficult problem of satisfactory irrigation.

During his boyhood Mr. Fleming lived at Troy, Vt. (his birthplace), and in Massachusetts, where he was a close friend of Charles Allen, son of Enoch Allen. Later he was employed as a clerk by Allen & Endicott, of New York City, and while there married Margaret Coleman, who was born in that city and is now living in Pomona. Ill health forced him to relinquish his position in New York and seek a more genial climate, and he decided to come to California. His friends bade him farewell as he started on the long voyage by the isthmus, but they did so, believing it to be a last goodbye, for no one dared hope that he would reach his destination alive. However, he not only stood the trip well, but after he had settled at Spadra, he at once began to recuperate and soon felt himself to be a well man once more. Delighted by these

hopes, he sent for his family and made purchases of land with a view to permanent residence here.

In the selection of an occupation Mr. Fleming showed his usual sagacity. He was one of the first to establish an apiary in California, and so successful was he in this experiment that at one time he owned twelve hundred stands and annually shipped fifteen car-loads of honey to the east. The excellent price received for the product made the enterprise a remunerative one, and he continued successfully engaged as an apiarist until the country began to be thickly settled. As a result of the scientific study he had made of bee culture, he not only gained financial profits, but became known as one of the best informed apiarists in the state.

While this region still had few settlers, Mr. Fleming conceived the idea that if water could be developed to supply the land, it would command a much higher price and would attract a high class of permanent residents. In 1885 he began to develop a water system, having as an associate in the enterprise C. N. Earl, who was succeeded by J. W. Saller and he in turn by George Rhorer. The last named, with Mr. Fleming, organized the Sycamore Water Developing Company, which furnishes the domestic supply for Claremont, and also supplies the larger part of Ontario and all of Packard ranch. Selling his interest in this company in 1892, the following year Mr. Fleming was interested in organizing the Claremont Water Company, which developed into the Pomona Water Company. On the organization of the Consolidated Water Company of Pomona, August 1, 1896, it succeeded the Pomona city water works and the Citizens' Water Company, purchasing their pipes and utilizing them in the construction of their present extensive system. They now have fifty-six miles of pipe lines in the city of Pomona, and the North Pomona branch of four miles of pipes. The tunnel from which the water is obtained is five miles north-east of the business center of Pomona, above Claremont. It is five thousand feet long and at its upper extremity one hundred and ten feet below the surface of the ground. From the mouth of the tunnel the water is conducted in large cement pipes to within one and one-half miles of Pomona, where it enters a large reservoir, holding eight hundred thousand gallons. From it the water flows into a sixteen-inch iron pipe which feeds four distributing mains, and these in turn deliver the water into small laterals under an average pressure of fifty pounds. Not only is the supply large at present, but it seems capable of very great increase by extension of the tunnel farther into the water-bearing channel. In addition the company owns the Smith wells and thirty-five acres of water-bearing land on the Sorby place. The water not consumed by

Pomona and North Pomona is used for irrigating lands about Claremont and the Seth Richards orange orchard. From the organization of the company until his death Mr. Fleming was its largest stockholder and manager, and it was due to his sagacity that the project of tunneling was adopted.

The first ten-acre tract of oranges at Ontario was set out by Fleming, who succeeded by good cultivation in showing the people the possibilities of citrus-fruit culture, and thus proved himself a most helpful citizen. At Lordsburg he was a pioneer in setting out lemons, which he proved it was possible to raise profitably. Indeed, everything that he attempted seemed to prosper. Disappointments of course he had, for they come to all, but failure was a word that did not appear in his dictionary. His shrewd, keen, capable foresight made him one of the most influential men of his locality, and the heritage that he left to his family is one of which they may well be proud. He was the father of six children, namely: Edward J., who is represented in this volume; Mary A., at home; William T. and Frederick A., who are cigar manufacturers in Pomona; Frank X., a drug clerk; and Walter P., who is a student in local schools.

J. C. BREWSTER. Photography as a combination of art and science, carried to that high state of perfection possible only to those who have an innate appreciation of chairo-scuvo, attitude, varied emotions, and the multitudinous details which enter into and make a satisfying photographic reproduction, finds repeated expression in the work of J. C. Brewster, a resident of Ventura, and one of the pioneer and most gifted artists of Southern California. Added to a natural aptitude for his chosen occupation is the gift of application, and the desire to be foremost in all advances along the line of his work, many important discoveries having been made by himself. He has in addition to an extensive paraphernalia in ordinary use, a large camera with which he takes life-size head pictures, and he has also at his command all possible devices for securing the required finish and effects. An extensive and ever increasing trade is a reward for years of practical research.

Back to the voyageurs of the Mayflower Mr. Brewster traces his descent, and he is eighth in line from Elder William Brewster, who sailed from the shores of England in the most renowned craft in American history. Following him in direct succession were Love; Wrestling; Jonathan, who settled in Windham, Conn., in 1729; Peleg, who was born in 1717, and whose oldest son John, born in Canterbury in 1739, made the sixth generation. Next to the great-grandfather, Peleg, came Jedediah, the grandfather, who married Prudence Robinson, May 19, 1773, the following children being born of

the union: Elizabeth, Silas, Anson, Florina, Sarah, Calvin and Jedediah, Jr. Elizabeth, Sarah and Jedediah died in childhood, and the mother, Prudence, died in January, 1789. The following autumn Jedediah, Sr., married Asenath Hapgood, and a few years later removed to Berne, Albany county, N. Y. He was a soldier during the Revolutionary war. Calvin Brewster, the father of J. C., was born in Canterbury, Windham county, Conn., in 1787, and in 1810 became one of the first settlers in Wayne county, Ohio. He served with distinction in the war of 1812. In 1850 he removed to Keosauqua, Van Buren county, Iowa, and engaged in the hotel business. In 1862 he came with his son to California, and was for a time in the hotel business in Sacramento, his death occurring in Petaluma, Cal., at the age of eighty-four years. He married Harriet Cramer in 1837, Mrs. Brewster being a native of Strausburg, Lancaster county, Pa., and of Dutch descent. She was the mother of seven children, five of whom are living, and all in California. Mrs. Brewster died in Ventura in 1877.

Until nine years of age J. C. Brewster lived in Wayne county, Ohio, where he was born December 31, 1841. In 1852 he accompanied the family to Iowa, where he studied in the public schools of Keosauqua, and eventually was graduated from the Benton's Port Academy. Before he was of age he taught two terms of school, and with the money thus acquired took his first lessons in photography in 1860, paying \$80 for his six weeks' instruction. He then started in business on a small scale at Leroy, and in May of 1862 started for California in an ox train, arriving in Sacramento October 31, 1862. For a time he taught school in Sacramento, and then engaged with Wymer & Jacobs, large brick manufacturers in Virginia City, Nev., keeping their books at night, and doing other work during the day, for which combination he received double pay. He then bought a half interest in a photographic outfit in Vallejo, but after a few months sold out to his partner, and returned to Sacramento. For a time he had charge of a gallery on Jay street, and in 1864 returned to Virginia City, and assumed charge of the Vance gallery, R. H. Vance, of New York, being the pioneer photographer on the coast. He was later transferred to the Vance gallery at Carson City, and had charge of it until the spring of 1865, when he drove a Concord wagon and four mustang ponies to Ruby City, Idaho, and there opened a studio for Sutterly Brothers. His salary was \$50 a week, and his board, independent of room, \$16 a week. In the employ of the same firm he opened a studio in Salt Lake City in 1865, where Mr. Sutterly built a gallery, and while it was under construction Mr. Brewster ran a tent studio at Camp Douglas, three miles distant. In the spring of

1866 they started what proved to be a fine business in the new gallery, their receipts amounting at times to \$200 a day. Mr. Brewster then branched out for himself and opened a gallery in Helena, Mont., returning to Salt Lake City in the fall of 1868, where he also ran a gallery with great success. In 1869 he went to White Pine, Nev., and in 1870 to Virginia City, and opened a fine studio on C street. In 1871 he removed to San Francisco, where he worked for William Shew on Kearney street, but from this establishment he was discharged because he refused to work on Sunday. He was then with Bradley & Rulofson, as retoucher, and in 1872 went to San Luis Obispo, where he opened a large studio, removing in April, 1874, to Ventura. Here he opened a studio near the old mission, and in 1875 built a gallery between Oak and California streets, which building he removed to the present site on Oak street, making thereto extensive additions in 1877. As heretofore stated, his gallery is equipped with every known device for the successful conduct of the best possible work. In his studio are beautiful pictures of all the old missions, and he has a large collection of Indian relics, brought from the Island of San Nicholas, which he visited, and which is eighty miles out in the ocean. He has built a fine residence on Santa Clara street, which is beautifully located in the midst of flowers and shrubs. He has filled many positions of honor in the community, has served as a school trustee, as treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has been an honorary member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. He is a strong advocate of temperance, an elder in the Presbyterian Church for many years, Sunday-school superintendent for as many years, and a leader in the choir. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and a strong Republican.

In 1875 Mr. Brewster married Mrs. Mary Sinclair, née Mary Oberia Hadley, and widow of J. S. Sinclair. Of this union there have been two children, Calvin D., who died when two years old, and Pansy Augusta, who was born in Ventura, August 15, 1880.

MARIE ANTOINETTE NEY. Among the California artists who are helping to perpetuate the historical and picturesque old missions, none is more faithful and consistent in delineation than Marie Antoinette Ney. It is doubtful also if any interesting bit of scenery along the coast has escaped the attention of this wielder of brush and pencil, or if the glories of the mountains have found a more persistent and conscientious friend. So long ago as 1889 Miss Ney chose Pasadena as a fitting field for her activities, her arrival in the state being preceded by a thorough artistic training, and an association with people of high aspirations and keen

appreciation of the beautiful and true. She was born in Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., and is the youngest of the four daughters and two sons born to Charles and Cassan (McConney) Ney, natives respectively of Oneida county, N. Y., and Connecticut. Her father was connected with a large commission house in New York City, and came of a family long identified with that state, in which the paternal grandfather, Jonathan Ney, also was born. The mother was of Scotch descent, and her death occurred in New York. Of the four children still living, Roenna is a teacher of languages in New York City; Mrs. Phillip Dietrich lives in Pasadena; and Mrs. Wesley Tooke is a resident of Malone, N. Y.

The education of Miss Ney was acquired at Cooper Institute, New York, and her first artistic training at the Art Students League, also of New York. She subsequently taught art in New Jersey and Long Island up to the time of her removal to California in 1889. Before permanently locating in this state she spent four months on a tour of inspection, and six weeks of that time were spent on Mount Wilson. So charmed was she with the prospects here represented that she returned to the east to dispose of her interests, and again in California built a cabin on Mount Wilson, where she spent the summer. Her association with Pasadena was originally accidental, and arose from an advertisement inserted by the principal of schools for an assistant drawing teacher. She was engaged for a month on trial, but remained with the school for two years, afterward spending a year in Throop Institute in charge of the drawing and painting department. She then opened a studio in Pasadena, and as a result of her work in her present surroundings has exhibited in the Academy of New York City, the National Academy of Design in New York, and the American Water Color Society exhibit. In 1898 Miss Ney visited Europe and traveled and studied in different parts of the continent, and upon her return studied during two winters with the world-renowned William Chase, of New York. She is especially interested in mission pictures, of which she has made a distinct success, her canvases being in demand all over the country. California, and its diversified gifts has no more enthusiastic admirer than Miss Ney, who has traveled along the coast as far as British Columbia, and claims to have found no more inspiring scenery in Switzerland than is to be found in the Rocky Mountains. Each summer she starts out on a sketching tour, and returns laden with material for a winter's occupation. Miss Ney is possessed of personal characteristics which have won her many friends in California, all of whom are justly proud of her eminent place in the delightful world of art.

MRS. MARY S. FRYE. The Evanston Inn, one of the most luxurious and home-like of the many abodes at the disposal of the transient public of Pasadena, is indebted for the excellence of its management and the beauty of its arrangement to the business ability and artistic appreciation of its owner and proprietor, Mrs. Mary S. Frye. Among the multitude of places in the country where one may revel in Southern California delights none is more widely known or patronized, for here all things combine to satisfy the senses, the mind and the heart. From a small place rented by Mrs. Frye in 1899, the Inn has known a constant succession of enlargements and improvements, and is at present in need of far greater facilities for entertainment. The building is now three stories in height and contains forty rooms, the whole having a frontage of one hundred feet. A fine park adds to the comfort and pleasure of guests, and two cottages in the rear of the hotel are utilized for overflow during the busy season. The arrangements and plans are all the work of the genial and popular manager, whose reputation for tact and kindness is exceeded only by her gratifying success.

From a staunch New England ancestry Mrs. Frye inherits shrewd common sense, which, augmented and developed by careful early training, has placed her in a position to adorn and dignify her place. Before her marriage a member of the Sheldon family of Vermont, Mrs. Frye is a daughter of a Vermont merchant, Otis P. Sheldon, and his wife, formerly Mary Shedd. The father was born in Dorset, Vt., while the mother was born at Windsor, same state, the parental home being at the foot of the Ascutney mountains, on the Connecticut river. Both families were for many years identified with Vermont, and both claimed among their members those who had shouldered muskets in the colonial army during the war of the Revolution. There were but two children born into the Sheldon family, of which Otis P. was the head, the other daughter being Mrs. Skinner, of Cambridge, Mass.

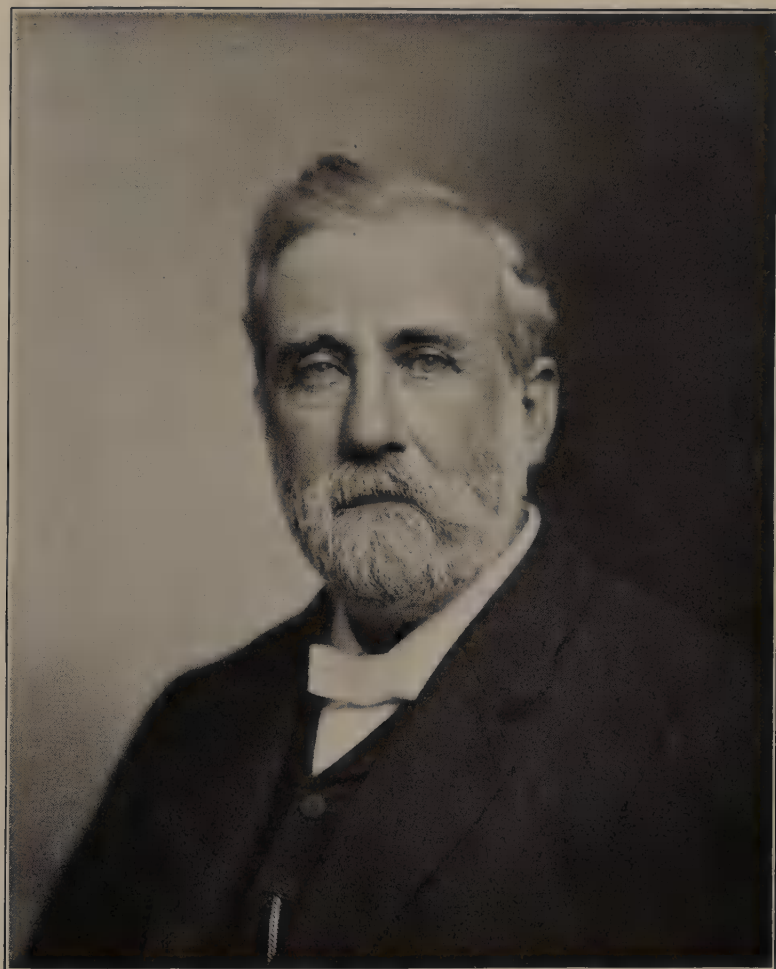
At Windsor, Vt., Mrs. Frye attended the public schools, and when eleven years of age removed to Newton, Mass., and graduated from the La Salle Seminary. She then took a course at the Philadelphia Art School, and later removed to Chicago, in which city her sister was then living. While in Chicago she was united in marriage with L. B. Frye, a native of Danbury, Conn., and the business manager for the Chicago branch of Fuller, Warren & Company, of Troy, N. Y. This position he creditably maintained for over twenty-three years, and in the mean time made his home in Evanston, a suburb of Chicago, where he lived about twelve years. Mr. Frye retired from active business in 1890, and, owing to impaired health, came to

Pasadena in 1896, his death occurring in this city in October of 1899. To Mr. and Mrs. Frye was born one son, Edward Sheldon, who is living with his mother. Mrs. Frye is prominent in social circles of Pasadena, and is a member of the Shakspeare and other social organizations. In religion she is a Presbyterian, and in political affiliations a Republican.

JOHN B. CUMMINGS. From the time of his removal to Pasadena in 1882 until his death, October 29, 1893, John B. Cummings acceptably filled his place in the city of his adoption as a carpenter and builder, and an enterprising citizen. He was one of the many men who have settled in this town after a youth and early manhood spent in Ohio, in which state he was born at Mount Vernon, in 1843. He was educated in the public schools, and at a comparatively early age learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed with much success in his native state. June 22, 1882, he arrived in Pasadena, and gradually made his way among the builders of the town, many important contracts falling to his lot. He was honorable and industrious, and skilled in his chosen work, and while in this city made many friends.

While living at Mount Vernon Mr. Cummings married Elizabeth Toms, daughter of George and Sarah (Wallace) Toms, and granddaughter of William Toms. The family is of English extraction, and the father and grandfather came together to this country, settling on a farm in Knox county, Ohio. The grandfather returned to London, where he died, but his son continued to live in Ohio, where he engaged in building and contracting. He served with distinction in the Civil war, in Company C, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but he never again saw the family to which he was devoted, for his death occurred at Cheat Mountain, Va. Through his marriage to Sarah Wallace he became identified with a family whose heritage mounts up into the millions, but which property is still tied up in England. The grandfather of Mrs. Cummings, Sir Richard Wallace, and his brother, Sir Arthur, were the direct heirs to forty million dollars, but through the failure of Sir Richard to return to England after the death of his brother, Arthur, the disposition of the property has been inadvertently delayed. Mrs. Cummings is the eldest in a family of five sons and two daughters, one of whom, Silas, is proprietor of the Enterprise Nurseries at Pasadena.

Mrs. Cummings is an excellent business woman. During the real-estate boom she speculated successfully in property, which she bought, sold and exchanged to advantage. She formerly owned several lots in North Pasadena, besides three hundred and twenty acres of land seven miles from Visalia, in Tulare county. She is very liberal and public spirited, and has



Geo. Stearns

brightened many lives by unostentatious contributions. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings had three children, namely: George E. C., who lives in Pasadena; Lula C., at home; and Queenie, who died January 1, 1899, at the age of seventeen years.

GEORGE L. STEARNS. In response to an expanding ambition a remote Stearns ancestor left the home of his forefathers in Germany and settled in England during the Norman invasion. At yet a later stage in the family history one equally desirous of improving his chances pursued his occupations and reared his family among the sheltering hills of Wales, from which safe but circumscribed retreat one bearing the name in after years crossed the seas to America, settling with other searchers for largeness of opportunity in Massachusetts. Thus began a line of Puritan sires and model matrons, the former of whom have since fought and often died while promulgating the liberty we now enjoy.

The honor and prestige of his family have been well maintained by George L. Stearns, who was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery county, N. Y., January 22, 1833. Ezra Stearns, the paternal grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, and in time became one of the pioneer settlers of New York state. Imbued with a sincere patriotism he followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war as a minute-man, and was wounded at Bunker Hill. His second brother also was a patriot, and served in the Colonial army during the same struggle for the removal of English oppression. The grandfather was a millwright in Amsterdam, N. Y., and died in the Black River country, whither he had gone to construct a mill. His son, Asa, the father of George L., was born in Pittsfield, Mass., and like his sire became a millwright, carrying on extensive milling and furniture manufacturing interests in Amsterdam. Having decided to try his fortunes further west, he located on a farm near Eagle, Waukesha county, Wis., where he died in 1857. Through his marriage to Anna Paddock he became allied with a family the most distinguished representative of which was LaFayette, the great Frenchman. Mrs. Stearns was born in New York City just after the landing of the ship which had brought her parents from France, in which country was born the grandfather Paddock, who became one of the pioneer farmers and millers of the Black River country, New York. Mrs. Stearns, who died in Michigan, was the mother of four sons and three daughters, of whom two sons are now living. Of these, Lawton B., who served during the Civil war in the Second Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, is a resident of Cove, Ore., where he is extensively engaged in building.

The necessarily limited educational oppor-

tunities afforded George L. Stearns in Amsterdam, Montgomery county, N. Y., were redeemed from future disastrous results by his ready wit and commendable thirst for knowledge, resulting in individual effort and self instruction, and eventually gaining for the studious youth a teacher's certificate. As early as eight years of age he shouldered responsibility by entering his father's furniture factory, where he learned to work in wood, and also became familiar with machinery and iron work. When twenty-one years of age he began to learn mechanical engineering and structural building in New York state, having finished which he settled in Rockford, Ill., in 1856. There he served as inspector for the Maney Reaper Company's works. Not content with the prospects in the Illinois town he repaired to Eagle, Wis., where he engaged in building mills and bridges, the latter being both public and for the railroads. In Wisconsin he tried to enlist for the Civil war, but was rejected. The same effort in Rockford was attended by the desired results, and he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and was placed on detached service for four and a half months at Camp Douglas. With this apology for an anticipated war service of large proportions he was obliged to content himself, and after being mustered out he returned to Wisconsin, and in Appleton engaged in the furniture business. He was the first contracting furniture manufacturer of the place, but his factory went up in smoke and flame, and proved the first of a series of like disasters which temporarily illuminated the business career of Mr. Stearns. The second destructive blaze happened in Hebron, in the same state, and the third factory to succumb to the elements of destruction blazed away in distinguished company, for on the same night in 1871, Mrs. O'Leary's cow tipped over the most expensive candle in the history of the world, and Chicago was in the throes of the most horrible and persistent of fire fiends. Nevertheless, Mr. Stearns in spite of these unwelcome and discouraging hindrances again engaged in the furniture business after locating in Cedar Falls, Iowa, and continued the same with moderate success until removing to Grand Haven, Mich., in 1874.

One of the most conspicuously successful periods of Mr. Stearns' life was in connection with the lumbering business in Grand Haven, where he also conducted a planing mill, preparatory to the organization of the Stearns Brothers Manufacturing Company, devoted to the manufacture of engines, machinery and windmills. This venture started out under auspicious circumstances and was maintained with ever-increasing success, and the Stearns windmills became known the world over, and were shipped to all quarters of the globe where the utility of

this invention is known and appreciated. The firm also manufactured tanks and wooden wheels for other manufacturers, and at one time turned out two-thirds of the woodwork for mills in the United States. Mr. Stearns was also the first to make tanks by machinery in connection for woodwork for mills. The windmills were, however, of paramount importance, and so great was the European demand that an exporting house was established at No. 43 New street, New York City, and from 1873 until 1883 inclusive, the Stearns Brothers had the largest exporting windmill business in the world. An unusually appropriate advertisement for the mills grew out of the destruction of the town of Alexandria, Egypt, when, above the general debris arose unscathed the Stearns windmill, pumping away as of yore, apparently unmindful of its exclusive isolation as the sole reminder of a previously prosperous town. The historian who chronicled the disaster gave a particularly interesting description of this always picturesque construction, a fact which lent additional romance to the flapping wings so well beloved of artist-souls on the Dunes of Holland, and on the practical prairies of the west. Thus nine years of united effort built up a commercial enterprise of international importance, and yet so uncertain are the most substantial plans of men, that in 1883 the grim and relentless flames swept away that which was created by the careful thought, diligence and splendid achievement of master business minds, and \$85,000 was as though it had never been, this being the sum lost above all insurance. This was the fourth large conflagration, but there had in the mean time been six smaller ones.

The necessity for artificial irrigation in California had in the mean time been prolific of orders for the mills constructed in Grand Haven, Mich., and by 1883 over two thousand had been erected in different parts of the state, and agencies had been established for their further disposal. It was therefore not surprising that Mr. Stearns should feel kindly disposed towards the business prospects of the coast, when taken in connection with the admirable fire departments and climatic and general inducements. Upon locating in Los Angeles he established, in 1884, the Stearns Manufacturing Company, which was disposed of in 1895 to the Lacy Manufacturing Company, on North Main street. His success proved in a measure a duplicate of that experienced in Michigan, and his mills and steam engines found a ready sale along the coast as well as inland. Another plant, established about the same time and later disposed of to his son, was the machine manufacturing concern that turned out the first steam engine and the first steam pump in Los Angeles. They also made and put in the first machinery for ironing shirts and collars in the city, and which is now used by the Excelsior laundry.

Having disposed of his former two interests in 1895, Mr. Stearns bought and built his present place of business at No. 1200 North Main street. This enterprise now constitutes the largest furniture manufactory in the city, and the plant consists of two buildings, one two stories in height, 36x85 feet in ground dimensions, and one 50x85 feet in ground surface. Furniture of all kinds is turned out of the factory, and a high grade of work is maintained in all of the departments.

At Eagle, Wis., Mr. Stearns married Mary Snyder, who was born in Cattaraugus, N. Y., and died in Whitewater, Wis. Of this union there were three children: Frank, who is in the machine shop in Los Angeles; Charles, who died in this city; and Augustus, who is a fruit shipper at Redlands and Highlands. A second marriage was contracted by Mr. Stearns in Cedar Falls, Iowa, the present Mrs. Stearns being Angeline Snyder, a sister of his first wife, and also a native of New York state. To Mr. and Mrs. Stearns have been born two children, Bert, who is a traveling salesman in San Francisco, and Will, who is a practicing physician in Dupuyer, Mont., and is a graduate of the Los Angeles Medical College. Mr. Stearns is pronouncedly public spirited, and is of practical assistance in furthering any plan of improvement in the city. He is a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and has lent the weight of his influence in furthering the undertakings of the Republican party. In the latter capacity he has been active in the county central committee, and during 1886-7 was a member of the city council. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons, having joined that organization in Cedar Falls, Iowa, in which town he was raised to the Royal Arch Masons and the Commandery. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with Bartlett Logan Post, G. A. R., and has also been vice-commander of Kennesaw Post. Mr. Stearns enjoys a standing in the community commensurate with his splendid financial ability, his sterling general worth and unblemished integrity. Of such are the bulwarks of any commonwealth composed, and to men of like calibre will appreciation and gratitude be ever forthcoming.

JOHN BRENNAN. That the successful hotel man is "born and not made" was proved by the career of John Brennan, one of the most capable in his line in the country. Identified for several years with the hotel business in Southern California, he is particularly remembered as the proprietor of the Hoffman House, in Los Angeles, which, under his wise and efficient management, developed into one of the most popular and paying hostelries in the southern part of the state. From his youth up he made a

study of entertaining the traveling public, and based his operations upon a wide knowledge of human nature, ready tact, and the aid of a pleasing and genial personality. Everyone who came to his hotels, whether in the east or west, left with the rooted intention of coming again, which means without specification that the internal and external man were well cared for.

A native of Peterboro, Canada, Mr. Brennan was born in 1849, and received his education in the public schools of his northern country. He never had any intention of engaging in other than the hotel business, and his first independent venture was conducted in Painesville, Ohio, in connection with the Cowles House. He later went to Cleveland, Ohio, and was proprietor of the Empress House, which establishment had an era of prosperity until relinquished by him at the end of five years. In Los Angeles he purchased the Hoffman House, as heretofore stated, and in 1893 returned east to Cleveland and ran the Oxford House, which was disposed of in 1895. Cherishing memories altogether delightful of his residence in California, he followed the example of most who come under the influence of her manifold charms and returned west. With hopes of a continued residence on the western slope of the country he purchased the New Morris Hotel of Santa Barbara, and was just located and ready for business when, on account of the failure in business of the proprietor of the Oxford House in Cleveland, he was obliged to relinquish his desire to live in the west, and returned to the scene of his previous efforts in Cleveland. While in the prime of life, at the age of forty-six, he died in Detroit, Mich., in 1895, his demise being occasioned by a cold. He left many warm and admiring friends, who appreciated the noble traits of his character, and who sadly missed him from his accustomed haunts. He was truly a man of many gifts, not the least of which was a large heart and a well-directed sympathy with all who struggle with the trials and vicissitudes of life.

Mrs. Brennan, who occupies a prominent place among the hotel managers of Santa Barbara, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and is a daughter of Timothy Callahan, for many years connected with the large grain firms of Buffalo, and subsequently a clerk in the surrogate court. The mother, Mary (Hughes) Callahan, who died in Buffalo, had thirteen children, eight of whom attained maturity, and five are now living, Mrs. Brennan and her brother, Cornelius, being the only ones in California. Mrs. Brennan has demonstrated her ability to carry on the work of her husband, and has been especially successful since going into partnership with her brother in the management and ownership of the New Morris and the Mascarel. These hotels are being conducted in a most satisfactory

and up-to-date manner, and with every regard for the comfort and convenience of the many guests who return again and again to avail themselves of the pleasant associations here to be met with. Like her husband, Mrs. Brennan is a Republican in politics. She has many friends among those whom she has met in a business and social way, and is one of the necessary adjuncts of hotel and social life in Santa Barbara.

A. MARIA McDOUGALL CONGDON, M. D. It is doubtful if any medical practitioner in Los Angeles county has achieved such pronounced success in the treatment of pulmonary troubles as has Dr. Maria McDougall Congdon, who makes a specialty of research tending to the amelioration of this universally dreaded human disorder. Cases considered practically hopeless have been restored to normal conditions under her efficacious treatment, and the growing confidence in her ability has brought her an extended patronage and a reputation by no means local in its reach.

A native of Allegany county, N. Y., Dr. Congdon was born in Clarksville, and comes of a family first represented in America by the paternal great-grandfather, who emigrated from Scotland, and settled in Vermont. There the paternal grandfather, another James, was born, and thence in later life removed to Saratoga county, N. Y., where the third James, the father of Dr. Congdon, was born. The father was a farmer in New York state, near Clarksville, who had the good fortune to strike the first oil and gas well in Allegany county on his property. He died at the age of forty-nine years. His wife was formerly Hannah Maxson, a native of Madison county, N. Y., and of Scotch descent. Mrs. Congdon was the mother of one son and two daughters. Of these Dr. Congdon is the youngest; Trivilla is the widow of J. F. Zimmerman, of Clarksville; and Marcellus C. is living in Cuba, N. Y.

Dr. Congdon received her professional training in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which she was graduated in 1892, thereafter engaging in practice in Cuba, N. Y., eight miles from the place of her birth. Her efforts were crowned with success, and she worked up a large practice. The constant strain of responsibility so told upon her general health that at the end of four years and a half she was obliged to seek a change of climate and surroundings, and therefore located in Pasadena. This city, rich in the possession of women of talent and diverse accomplishments, has welcomed the professional acumen and high standards of Dr. Congdon, whose sympathy with human suffering has led to so thorough an understanding of the diseases of women, as well as of pulmonary disorders.

Dr. Congdon is a member of the Pasadena Medical Society, and is medical examiner for the Knights of the Maccabees, the Live Oak Circle, Women of Woodcraft and the Fraternal Aid. She is a Republican in political affiliation, and is a stanch believer in temperance, whether viewed from the standpoint of intoxicants or of general living. Her son, Roscoe Paul Congdon, was admitted to the California bar April 10, 1900, and is now one of the prominent young attorneys of Pasadena, engaged principally in probate and corporation law. In February, 1898, he married Grace Moore, of Olean, N. Y., and they have one daughter, Lucille.

ELIZA J. BEACH, M. D. The science of homeopathy in Pasadena has no exponent more painstaking and capable than Dr. Eliza J. Beach, whose practice here began in the fall of 1887, and has since continued uninterruptedly. Dr. Beach was born in Knoxville, Tioga county, Pa., a daughter of David, and granddaughter of William Beach, the latter a native of Wales. The grandfather emigrated from Wales with his brothers, Samuel and David, and settled in Connecticut, where his remaining days were spent.

David Beach, the father of Dr. Beach, was born in Connecticut, and for several years lived in Tompkins county, N. Y., removing afterward to Tioga county, Pa., and later to Knoxville, Pa., where his death occurred. He was a manufacturing cooper up to the time of his retirement. His wife, formerly Anna Bull, was born in Groton, Tompkins county, N. Y., a daughter of James and Hannah (Shaw) Bull, natives of Connecticut. The Bull family is of English descent, and the paternal grandfather was the emigrating ancestor. Mrs. Beach died in Knoxville, Pa., having reared a family of seven children, five of whom are living, Dr. Beach being the third. Three of the sons served in the Civil war: Victor, a soldier in the Tenth New York Infantry, died in Memphis, Tenn.; Oscar, a soldier in Pope's Division, Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, died from exposure and starvation; and Charles, a member of the Tenth New York Volunteer Infantry, served for four years, and through two enlistments, and now lives in Cataugus county, N. Y.

Dr. Beach was reared in Knoxville, Pa., and was educated in the public schools and at Cowanesque Academy, after which she engaged in educational work in Addison, N. Y., as principal of a public school. In 1863 she removed to Leavenworth, Kans., and while there was one of the organizers of the Home for the Friendless, for women and children. She was appointed matron in charge by the other ladies interested in the enterprise, and so successful was her management that the place was enlarged from a two-room shelter to a four-story brick building on Fifth and Pine streets. This place

is still running, having been brought to a high state of development by Dr. Beach, who, during her seven years' association with the institution, became interested in medicine through Dr. Eliza Knowles Morgan, the homeopathic house physician. Having decided to devote her life to medicine she entered the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1869, graduating therefrom in 1871. She then became identified with the Dr. Rachel Gleason Sanitarium, at Elmira, N. Y., and in 1871 began to practice at Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa. In 1876 Dr. Beach entered the Homeopathic Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in 1877, later continuing her former practice in Mansfield for three years. In Waverly, N. Y., she practiced until 1886, during which year she came to Pasadena. Being pleased with the city, she returned to the east and disposed of her interests there, the fall of 1887 finding her again located in Pasadena, where she bought a residence on Worcester avenue. She engaged in practice in this town, and although interested in general medicine and surgery, she makes a specialty of rectal surgery and the diseases of women. The Doctor has a commodious residence and fine offices, and her experience in the west has been that of the successful, conscientious and gifted professional woman.

In 1897 Dr. Beach returned to Cleveland and took a post-graduate course at the old school, and this represents but one of her constant efforts to keep abreast of the advance in her great calling. She is a member of the State Medical Society, the Southern California Homeopathic Medical Society, the Los Angeles County Homeopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, and is foremost in professional matters in the city and county. Dr. Beach is a member of the Shakspeare Club, and of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. In political affiliation she is allied with the Republican party.

STEPHEN G. BROOKS. By virtue of the position which he occupies as agent for the Southern Pacific Milling Company at Santa Paula, Mr. Brooks is well known among the people of Ventura county. He came to California in September, 1888, from the historic town of Concord, Mass., where he was born and reared and where his early manhood years were passed. In that city he married Mrs. Jane Palmer, a native of Dover, Mass. Two children were born of their union, namely: Walter H., who lives in Greenwood, Cal., and Maisuna, who is attending school in Los Angeles.

During the years from 1871 to 1888 Mr. Brooks was in the employ of the American Express Company, but in the latter year he resigned his position in order to come to the Pa-



G. H. Johnson

cific coast. Arriving in California, he worked for a year in the employ of the Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage Company at Los Angeles. Later he secured employment in Santa Barbara, and still later made his home in Ventura. In September, 1890, he came to Santa Paula as agent for the Southern Pacific Milling Company, since which time he has had charge of the company's business and has discharged his manifold duties in a way highly satisfactory to his employers.

While in the middle district of Los Angeles county Mr. Brooks first became interested in the oil industry. Included among his possessions is some real estate in Los Angeles. Educational matters for the advancement of the Santa Paula schools receive his thoughtful and intelligent attention, in the capacity of secretary of the high school board. Another local enterprise in which he is interested is the Santa Paula Board of Trade, of which he is president. An active worker in the Democratic party, he is now a member of the county central committee and in 1900 served as chairman of the Democratic convention at Ventura. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and during his residence in Concord, Mass., was active in the Royal Arcanum. He is public-spirited and in the ranks of those who are seeking to promote the welfare of the town and county.

CAPT. ALBERT H. JOHNSON. The development of a community depends not only upon its advantages of climate and soil, but also upon the character of its citizenship. Judged by both of these standards, Monrovia bids fair to attain prominence among the towns of Southern California. Its soil is susceptible of high cultivation, its climate is said by many to be ideal, and its citizens as a class are enterprising and capable. One of the promoters of the town is Captain Johnson, who dates his residence here from January 25, 1887. Since coming here he has owned and developed a considerable amount of land. His first house was built on the present site of the Mills residence, and later he erected the attractive abode which he now occupies and which, with its pleasant surroundings, forms a distinct addition to Monrovia.

The boyhood days of Captain Johnson were spent on a farm near Wethersfield, Wyoming county, N. Y., where he was born April 23, 1836. When he was twelve years of age, his father, Orrin Johnson, took the family to Wisconsin, where soon he began to bear his part in the busy world of affairs. As a boy he worked on the railroad, first in his home state, and later in Illinois and Iowa. When the gold mines of Colorado were attracting thousands he made his first trip to the west, and from 1860 to 1863

was employed in mining at Leadville. On his return to Iowa, he enlisted at Fort Dodge in the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and accompanied his regiment in its varied expeditions up to the close of the war. From first sergeant he was promoted to regimental commissary sergeant and, in the spring of 1864, to the rank of captain. At the close of the war he returned to the duties of a private citizen, resuming railroad work and taking contracts to furnish ties and lumber with which to complete the Union Pacific Railroad. Meantime he also bought and sold real estate, also made a contract with the Northern Pacific Railroad and was a manufacturer, also a dealer in butter, eggs and poultry.

The work of a contractor proved congenial and profitable, but Captain Johnson found that the constant exposure to inclement weather rapidly undermined his constitution, and he therefore decided to seek California's equable climate. A visit through much of the state in 1887 resulted in a growing conviction that Monrovia offered a climate surpassed by no other location, and he accordingly established his home here, a decision which he has never had cause to regret. While living in Iowa he was married, at Fort Dodge, to Miss Lavinia Dwellie, by whom he had four children, namely: Amy, Tillie and Sarah, who died in childhood; and Alberta, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, whose death in 1898 was a deep and irreparable loss to her devoted parents and many friends. Mrs. Johnson is a communicant of the Episcopal Church and a contributor to various movements of a religious and philanthropic nature, in which the captain also is interested, being a man of benevolent spirit and kind heart. The days of his war service he holds in memory by his association with Stanton Post No. 55, G. A. R., of which he is past commander and an interested worker, while fraternally he is associated with the Masons and has been raised to the degrees of Royal Arch, Knight Templar, Scottish Rite and Shrine.

The principles of the Republican party receive the support of Captain Johnson, yet he is less a partisan than a patriot, less a political worker than a progressive, public-spirited citizen. Feeling the keenest interest in the welfare of Monrovia, he consented to serve in the city council, which position has given him an opportunity to further measures for local progress, particularly along the line of the development of water facilities through his service as chairman of the city water committee. He is known for his sound and careful judgment in the council, which quality makes his suggestions particularly valuable. Whatever progress and prosperity Monrovia may enjoy in the future may be attributed in no small degree to the efficient and judicious labors of such citizens as Captain Johnson.

ALBERT BRIGDEN. From the time of arriving in Southern California in 1877 until his death seventeen years later, Mr. Brigden made his home at Lamanda Park, where, shortly after his arrival, he purchased from Charles Ellis a tract of land, later selling a part to his brother-in-law, J. F. Crank, but retaining one hundred and twenty acres. The land thus acquired had at one time been owned by the widow of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, of Confederate fame, and she had erected thereon the first frame house in that part of San Gabriel valley. In 1869 Judge Eaton purchased the property and established what is now called Fair Oaks vineyard. Two years later Charles Ellis acquired a portion of the large ranch, and he in turn sold to Mr. Brigden, who built ditches and a reservoir, secured ample water facilities from the Precipice canon, and placed the land under cultivation. At this writing there are thirty-five acres in the finest varieties of oranges, five acres in lemons, five in deciduous fruits, while the balance is in a vineyard. Surrounding the land is a hedge nearly fourteen feet high and eight feet across, provided with three openings which secure entrance to the ranch.

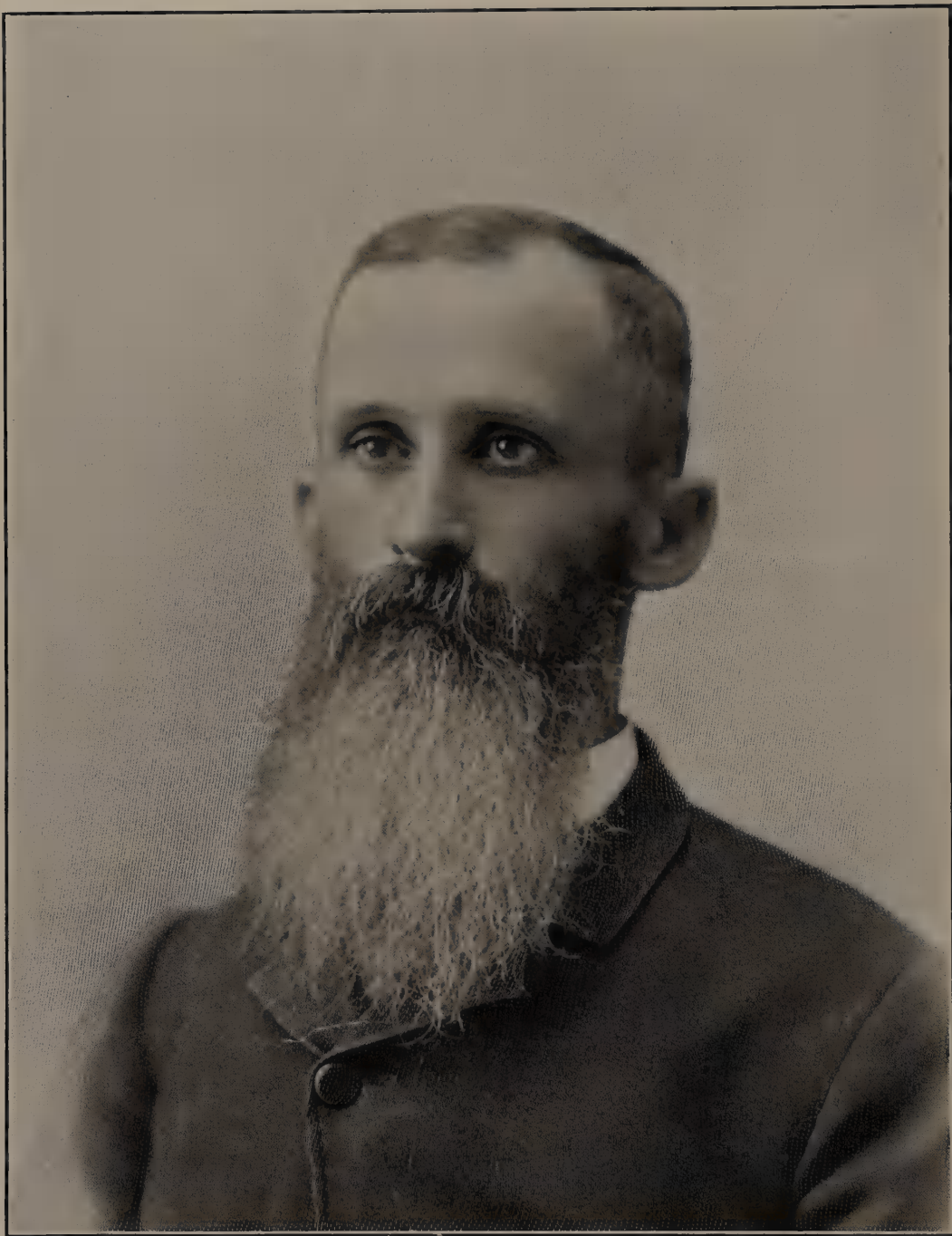
In 1844 Mr. Brigden was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., where his father, Timothy, was a manufacturer. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Cornelia Dwight Hickox, was born in Connecticut and was a relative of Timothy Dwight, ex-president of Yale College. In 1864 he enlisted as sergeant in the Fifty-eighth New York Infantry, which was assigned to duty in guarding prisoners and escorting paroled detachments to their point of exchange. At the age of twenty-one he became a partner in his father's business, and continued as such until fire destroyed the works in 1872. He then went to Chicago, where he was interested in a wholesale hardware business until 1876, the year of his arrival in San Francisco. The following year he settled on the ranch where his widow now makes her home. Associated with several gentlemen, in 1885 he incorporated the Sierra Madre Vintage Company, of which he became general manager and vice-president. During the same year a winery was built at Lamanda Park, which was afterward under the supervision of Mr. Brigden. From time to time its capacity has been increased, until it now disposes of two thousand tons of grapes during the season, these grapes being furnished principally from the Highland vineyards of Mr. Brigden.

During the time that he made his home at Lamanda Park no enterprise was inaugurated for its benefit which failed of his encouraging aid. Public-spirited to the point of self-sacrifice, he neglected nothing that would develop this region and render it one of the most beautiful spots of the country. In 1885 he assisted in incorporating the San Gabriel Valley Rail-

road, and became a director of the same. The opening up of this locality to settlement was due in large measure to this road, which has since been merged into the Santa Fe system. He was a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Union League, and in politics voted with the Republican party. His death occurred October 8, 1894, being the result of an explosion at Lamanda Park. To the many friends and associates of his busy years the news came with all the force of a sudden and unexpected bereavement and called forth many tributes of praise for his manly character, upright life and generous dealings with his fellow-men.

The marriage of Mr. Brigden occurred at Penn Yan, N. Y., June 27, 1882, and united him with Miss Helen L. Whitaker, who was born near Geneva, that state, and by whom he had two children, Louise C. and Timothy Dwight Brigden. The Whitakers are of English descent and early settlers of New Jersey. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Brigden was a Revolutionary soldier. The grandfather, Jonathan Whitaker, organized the first Presbyterian congregation in Yates county, N. Y., and long officiated as its elder; by occupation he was a farmer. The father, Gen. Alexander Finley Whitaker, was born near Geneva, N. Y., and engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements at Penn Yan, but, after being burned out in 1872, he retired from business cares. His last years were spent in California, in the home of Mrs. Brigden, but he died in New York while visiting old friends and relatives. The title by which he was known was given to him during his service in the New York state militia, where he held the rank of major-general. In religious views he was a Presbyterian. His two children, Mrs. Brigden, of Lamanda Park, and Melville Torrance Whitaker, of Los Angeles, were born of his union with Louise Phelps Torrance, who was born in Avon, N. Y., and died at Lamanda Park in 1900. Her father, Richard Torrance, was a native of Connecticut, and her grandfather was a commissioned officer in the Revolution and one of the most conspicuous figures in that historic conflict.

WILLIAM G. BENEDICT. Few men in Southern California have managed larger or more important real-estate transactions than has William G. Benedict, one of the honored business men of Pasadena. From an English-Quaker ancestry Mr. Benedict inherits the strength of character and high moral principle which have been of such inestimable value to him in fashioning his successful career. His youth, spent on the paternal farm near Cardington, Morrow county, Ohio, contained all of the hardships experienced by the average farm-



Granville Spurgeon

reared boy, and his opportunities were those of his own making. He was born January 10, 1833, and attended the little log schoolhouse in the vicinity of his home, sitting on the slab seats and poring over the rule of three at the crudely constructed desks.

Sylvester Benedict, the father of William G., was born near Lake Champlain, N. Y., the paternal grandfather, Cyrus, being also a native of New York, and an early settler of Ohio. Sylvester located on a farm in Morrow county, Ohio, where he lived for many years, and where his death occurred. He married Susannah Shaw, born near Lake Champlain, N. Y., a daughter of Jonathan Shaw, who settled on Shaw Creek, Delaware (now Morrow) county. The very first pioneers of this region were the Shaws and Benedicts, and the families underwent many hardships and deprivations while tilling their land and rearing their children. Three Benedict brothers married three Shaw sisters. They built their own log cabins and made their own clothes, and the Benedicts cleared one hundred and twenty acres. Of their four sons and three daughters, William G. is the only survivor, although a half brother, T. J. Grisell, lives in Galion, Ohio, but will soon come to Pasadena.

In 1856 William G. Benedict left the familiar surroundings in Ohio and located in Marshall county, Iowa, near Legrand. This region proved a most satisfactory place of abode, and he became prominent and useful in the community. He found employment in buying, improving and selling lands, in manufacturing and milling, and all that he touched seemed to succeed and yield abundantly. He also bought and sold stock in large numbers, shipping thousands of head to the Chicago markets. They at one time purchased a thousand head of cattle in Montana, which they shipped to Chicago. In connection with his Montana stock he also engaged to some extent in mining, but owing to the disadvantage of not being on the premises he failed to realize his expectations. During his six years' residence in Marshalltown he was a member of the board of supervisors uninterruptedly, and resigned the position only upon his removal to Pasadena in 1887.

Among the subdivisions developed and laid out by Mr. Benedict in Los Angeles county may be mentioned the L. H. Michner subdivision, in which he owns a half interest; the William G. Benedict & Company subdivision; the Benedict & Son subdivision; the Chamberlain subdivision on Woodbury Road; three subdivisions east of Pasadena; the William G. Benedict subdivision of the Halliday tract, Santa Ana; and he owned an interest in the Palmer tract. The real-estate business is conducted under the firm name of William G. Benedict & Son. They own an orange ranch of twelve acres on the Marengo

tract, South Pasadena. At the collapse of the boom in 1887 Mr. Benedict lost heavily.

In Legrand, Iowa, Mr. Benedict married Cordelia A. Youngs, a native of Miami county, near the town of Troy, Ohio. Of this union there have been born four children, viz.: Wilfred W., who is the partner of his father; Susie, who died at the age of eighteen; May, the wife of B. B. Hinman, of Chicago; and Charles V., traveling inspector for the Pasadena Electric Railroad. Mr. Benedict was an abolitionist during war days and is now a Republican. He is a well-informed, genial and popular gentleman, and has many stanch friends in the city of which he is one of the most enthusiastic upbuilders.

GRANVILLE SPURGEON. As one of the earliest settlers of Santa Ana, Granville Spurgeon was intimately associated with the development of its business interests. Coming here in 1870, he joined his brother, William H., the founder of the town, and whose arrival preceded his own by two years. For many years afterward the brothers were partners in a mercantile establishment, which they conducted successfully and which subsequently was sold to Beatty Brothers, but is now owned by the firm of Crookshank & Son. Another enterprise in which Granville Spurgeon engaged was the fire insurance business, also as a produce merchant, but these he also sold out to other parties. Of later years he devoted himself especially to the development of one hundred acres of peat lands, on which can be raised the finest celery in California. Of this he sold a part, still retaining fifty acres.

The Spurgeon family originated in England and on coming to America settled in Virginia, whence Mr. Spurgeon's grandfather removed to Bourbon county, Ky., during the days of Daniel Boone and other pioneers. Granville Spurgeon, Sr., was born and reared in Bourbon county, and there married Lovina Sibley, a native of Prince Edward county, Va., and a direct descendant of an influential English family. In 1830 Granville and Lovina Spurgeon moved to Columbus, Ind., and settled on a farm, but ten years later made another change of location, going to Clark county, Mo. After some years on a farm there they settled in Alexandria, Mo., where the father was an active business man and held some local offices of trust. While the family were visiting at the old home near Louisville, Ky., Granville Spurgeon, Jr., was born August 19, 1843. In 1849 the father came overland to California and for eighteen months engaged in mining, after which he returned to Missouri and in 1855 bought a farm. Some few years were spent on that place, but in 1864 he and his family sought a permanent home in California, spending five months on the road and settling in Solano

county. There both parents passed away, the father surviving the mother and dying at fifty-seven years of age.

About 1866 Benjamin and Granville Spurgeon, accompanied by a sister, moved to Watsonville, Cal. One year later, in November, 1867, these two brothers, with W. H., settled in Los Angeles county and took up government land between Compton and Los Angeles. The next year W. H. went to Santa Ana, but Granville remained on the farm until his brother, Benjamin, died in 1870, when he joined his remaining brother in Santa Ana. He therefore was one of the oldest residents of this city at the time of his death, which occurred August 7, 1901. During the long period of his connection with the city, he maintained a high standing as a citizen and a friend.

WILLIAM ALLEN. After a busy mercantile career in Egypt, Mr. Allen came to the United States, and, selecting what he believed to be one of the fairest spots in any country, established his home at Lamanda Park. At the time of its purchase by him the ranch, now known as Sphinx, consisted of five hundred and two acres, but the estate has since been reduced to four hundred and forty acres, the whole of which has been managed since his death by his widow and children. About twenty-six acres are under cultivation to citrus fruits, mostly oranges. A vineyard of over two hundred acres, set out in 1872, 1882 and 1885, furnishes an abundance of grapes of the Mission, Zinfandel, Blue Elbe and Berger varieties, as many as six hundred tons being used in one season in the winery on the ranch.

A native of Liverpool, England, William Allen early acquired a thorough knowledge of mercantile pursuits through the instruction of his father, Joseph Allen, who was a prosperous cotton merchant of that city. When a young man he went to Egypt, settling at Alexandria, where he engaged in exporting cotton to various European markets. His energy and shrewd business methods brought him an early financial success, and while he was still young he was able to retire from active cares, returning in 1864 to England and establishing a country home at Bath, Somerset. His first visit to California was made in 1878, when he was so pleased with the climate and prospects that he bought the ranch Sphinx. Returning to England, he brought his family back the following year, and about the same time erected for them a commodious rural residence. From the time of his removal to California until his death, which occurred July 21, 1886, he was busily engaged in undertakings calculated to develop his property and also to advance neighborhood values.

At Alexandria, Egypt, in 1859, occurred the marriage of Mr. Allen and Miss Emily J. Bell,

whose father, a Londoner by birth, became one of the early cotton merchants of that famous Egyptian city. Her mother, Hester L., was born on the Isle of Malta, where her father, John David, was at the time serving as general commissariat. The David family was of Welsh extraction. Of the union of Mr. Allen and Miss Bell nine children were born, namely: Annie, at home; Arthur, a cattleman at Payson, Ariz.; Harold, who is executor of his father's estate; Walter, manager of the home ranch; Edith, Mrs. Bowring, of Charter Oak, Cal.; Hubert, who carries on a cattle business at Payson, Ariz.; Sidney, an orchardist in Lindsay, Tulare county; Percy, who is engaged in horticultural pursuits at Covina; and Bernard, who resides on the home ranch at Lamanda Park. The family attend the Episcopal Church at San Gabriel and contribute to its various benevolences. Throughout the vicinity where they have so long resided their friends are as numerous as their acquaintances. Not only by reason of her hospitality and social qualities, but also on account of her executive ability, Mrs. Allen has won a high place in the respect of associates. With the able assistance of her sons, she has maintained a high standard of improvements at the homestead and has constantly added to its value by such changes as suggest themselves to an intelligent vineyardist of the present day.

PERRY P. BONHAM. Since the spring of 1886 Mr. Bonham has been identified with the business interests of Pasadena. He was born in New York City December 13, 1857, being the third among the five children of Perry and Marie Bonham, the former a furniture dealer in the metropolis. The family possessing sufficient means to educate their children and train them for life's responsibilities, the son who was his father's namesake attended local schools in boyhood, but, being of an ambitious nature, he early developed a desire to learn a trade, and accordingly when fifteen was apprenticed to the plumbing business, at which he served for four years. The year 1885 found him in Chicago, and the next year he settled in Pasadena, where he worked on the old Raymond Hotel, and then took charge of the plumbing department of the Pasadena Hardware Company, in which capacity he did the first plumbing in Pasadena.

Believing that the city offered an excellent field for independent work, Mr. Bonham entered business for himself in 1889, and for some years was located at No. 19 East Colorado street, but later bought the property at Nos. 45-47 West Colorado, where he erected a suitable business structure. Among the contracts which he filled were those for the Painter Hotel of Pasadena, Westminster Hotel in Los Angeles, Stimson and Newmark buildings in Los Angeles, State Normal building of Los Angeles,



J. P. Trotter.

Pomona College building at Claremont, the Schaffer block in San Diego, Green Hotel, Carrollton block, and many public buildings and residences in Pasadena. By many he is considered to be the finest plumber in the state, and on all hands it is conceded that his work has borne the test of time and has proved in every respect reliable and as guaranteed. In 1900 he sold out his business, since which he has given his attention to managing his real-estate holdings. He erected and now owns the Bonham apartment house, containing seven apartments, and situated on Walnut and Raymond avenue. The block which he erected on West Colorado has since been sold. The residence which he built at No. 460 North Marengo avenue is presided over by his wife, who was formerly Miss Fannie Johnson, and was born in New York City. They have one child. The family attend the Episcopal Church and Mrs. Bonham is a member of the same.

While voting with the Republican party in national elections, Mr. Bonham believes that local elections should not be based upon the belief of the candidate regarding tariff, currency, imperialism, etc., but rather upon his fitness for the work and his standing as a citizen, hence he votes independently for all local offices. At this writing he is a member of the board of police, fire and park commissioners of Pasadena.

J. P. TROTTER. During the years of his residence in California Mr. Trotter has been identified with various activities in Ventura county, and for some years past has made his home in the village of Fillmore. He came here in 1891 from Carroll county, Mo., where he was born November 30, 1859. His father, Hamilton Trotter, who was a merchant and leading citizen of Carrollton, gave him good educational advantages and trained him for the responsibilities of the future. This training, combined with his natural intelligence and practical experience, has made him a thoroughgoing business man.

For eight years, beginning in 1881, Mr. Trotter engaged in the stock business in Montana, principally in Gallatin county. From there he returned to his native county, and spent three years, still carrying on a general stock business. However, impaired health necessitated a removal, and, in search of a more healthful location, he came to California, where he has not been disappointed in the hoped-for restoration of his health. In 1891 he bought a stock ranch at Pole cañon, in the vicinity of Fillmore, and on that place he made his home for five years, meantime engaging in the raising of horses and cattle. On moving into Fillmore, he bought out the firm of Lineberger & Pyle, and since that time has conducted a livery and sales stable. Besides his barn, he owns several

cottages in the village. To him belongs the credit for the present improved state of the town. A tireless worker in behalf of the village, he has sought by all means within his power to promote the local activities.

October 25, 1888, Mr. Trotter married Miss Emma Faris, who was born in Carroll county, Mo., and accompanied her husband to California in January, 1891. During 1898 she returned to Missouri to visit her mother, and died at her old home on the last day of July.

The nominees of the Republican party receive Mr. Trotter's vote, and he is quite active in the politics of his county. In the fall of 1899 he was elected justice of the peace and afterward served efficiently in the position until he resigned, March 7, 1902. All movements for the general welfare receive his support and warm sympathy. Though he is a very busy man, having in addition to the business already named a meat business that is important and large, he yet finds time to work in the interests of local beneficial movements, and no citizen of Fillmore is more public-spirited than he.

JOHN RANSOM BRAGDON. From a Welsh ancestry variously represented in the church and among the more intellectual occupations, John Ransom Bragdon inherits a capacity for painstaking effort at once consistent with material prosperity and a high order of citizenship. As manager for the Pasadena Electric Light & Power Company he occupies a substantial position in the business world of his adopted city, his rise to his present responsibility being expressive of a thorough mastery of the business. Of Pilgrim stock, he was born in Boston, Mass., August 31, 1875, a son of Prof. C. C. Bragdon, and grandson of Rev. Bragdon, a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Prof. C. C. Bragdon was born in Portland, Me., and is a graduate of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. As a soldier in an Illinois regiment he served the cause of the Union during the Civil war, and for thirty years was connected with the La Salle Seminary, at Auburndale, Mass., first as principal, and later as proprietor. As an educator he has taken high rank among the most capable in the country, and, unlike many who follow a similar calling, has amassed a competence. Of late years he has been identified with interests in California, and is one of the large stockholders of the Edison Electric Light Company of Los Angeles. At the present time he is building a palatial home on the corner of Madison and East Colorado street, Pasadena, and will soon be installed in his new quarters. He married Kate Ransom, a native of Williamsport, Pa., and daughter of John Ransom, a large land owner in Pennsyl-

vania, and a lumberman on the Susquehanna river. Mrs. Bragdon was educated at the Dickerson Seminary, and is the mother of two children.

John Ransom Bragdon was educated in the Boston public schools, at Allen's private school, and at Williams College, which he entered in 1894, and from which he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of A. B. For the following six months he was private secretary to his father, and in January, 1899, came to California in the employ of the Edison Electric Light Company, of Los Angeles. From the humble position of telephone boy and messenger he worked his way into the bookkeeping department, later becoming assistant cashier. May 1, 1900, he was appointed cashier, and July 1, 1901, was made manager of the Pasadena Electric Light & Power Company, a branch of the Edison Company's plant. Although a comparatively newcomer to this city, he has already made his influence felt in various departments of its activity, and his faith in its future, and his own desire to participate therein, are best evinced by his purchase of property upon which a residence is in process of erection. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and is fraternally connected with the Delta Kappa Epsilon. In political affiliation he is identified with the Republican party, and as a member of All Souls Episcopal Church is secretary of the vestry. Mrs. Bragdon was Sarah Coleman, a native of Lake county, Cal., and daughter of Theodore Coleman, manager of Throop Polytechnic Institute.

JOSEPH EDWARD McCUTCHEON.
Among the many capable builders who have found business opportunities in Pasadena, none has more surely won the public confidence than Joseph Edward McCutcheon, erector of many of the finest residences in this city, and one of its most honored and respected citizens. Of sturdy Scotch ancestry, Mr. McCutcheon was born in Lindsay, Victoria county, Ontario, April 6, 1866, his paternal grandfather, Samuel, having settled in that region in the early '40s. He was a farmer by occupation, as was also his son, Samuel, the father of Joseph Edward, who was born, lived, and eventually died, in Lindsay, Ontario. The younger Samuel married Mary McCarroll, a native of Peterboro, Canada, and daughter of James McCarroll, born in the north of Ireland and of Scotch descent. Six children were born of this union, two of whom are living, Joseph Edward being the youngest and the only one in California. In his youth he had few educational advantages, for the family fortunes were not large, and it became necessary for him to assist in the general maintenance.

When seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to a carpenter in Lindsay for three years,

after the completion of which he continued to reside in the city and did such carpenter work as came his way. In 1888 he removed to Toronto in the hope of improving his prospects, and the same year crossed the lake to Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked at his trade for a short time. Upon removing to California in 1889 he worked for three years in San Francisco, and during a portion of that time was foreman for a firm in Oakland. After locating in Pasadena in 1892 he was for a time employed by Mr. Slaven, eventually becoming foreman for that gentleman, and remaining with him until embarking on an independent building business in 1898. For a year he continued a partnership with Mr. Stoll, but after the removal of the latter-named member of the firm he managed the business alone. Among the residences which reflect special credit upon Mr. McCutcheon may be mentioned that of Mr. Christy, and the Wildes, Dr. Groff and Vedder residences, of Pasadena; the Fred Armstrong and Mrs. Girouar residences of Altadena; and the Martin Chase residence at Riverside, the most imposing and beautiful in the town.

The wife of Mr. McCutcheon was formerly Elizabeth Bonham, born in Pittsburg, Pa., and a sister of P. P. Bonham, of Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. McCutcheon are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are well known in the social life of this beautiful city.

GEORGE B. ADAMS was born in Syracuse, N. Y., September 5, 1826, and there he lived with his parents, Zophar H. Adams and Lucy (Barnes) Adams, until the age of seventeen years, when he moved to Elgin, Ill. There for several years he was employed in one of the village stores, but at the age of twenty-three he began business for himself. His first venture was the grocery business, but after a few years he purchased a stock of watches and jewelry and steadily increased this business until he moved to the Pacific coast.

April 18, 1850, Mr. Adams married Ellen M. Truesdell, daughter of Burgess Truesdell and Maria L. (Gale) Truesdell, and four children, Florence, Claude, Alice and Gertrude, were born to them. Florence and Gertrude died before their father. His wife, son and daughter Alice were with him at the time of his death, April 10, 1900, at Alhambra, Cal. Throughout his life he was an earnest Christian. He was reared in the Episcopal Church, but when about twenty-three he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued an active member, having been steward and trustee for fifty years.

The National Watch Factory at Elgin was the making of that city, and to Mr. Adams, more than to any other, is due the credit of locating the factory there. Rival towns were making most strenuous efforts to secure the industry,

but through his tact and unceasing energy the little city offered liberal inducements to the watch company, and at last, after suppressing an entire edition of the *Elgin Gazette*, which contained a premature hint which, it was feared, would alarm the rivals and cause them to redouble their endeavors, success crowned his efforts. The first watch made in the Elgin factory was given to the president of the company, but the second was presented to Mr. Adams, in recognition of his services, and was carried by him to the day of his death.

In 1876 Mr. Adams moved with his family to California and became one of the earliest settlers of what was then known as the Alhambra Tract, near the famous San Gabriel Mission. Here again he showed the same public spirit which animated him in Elgin, and by continual and thoughtful effort the town of Alhambra was established and developed, and it was his pleasure to live to be known as the "father" of Alhambra. Here he was largely interested in fruit culture and was identified with the beginnings of that great industry of California.

But above all the achievements which mark the course of his life stand pre-eminent the self-forgetfulness and self-sacrifice he continually exercised to benefit those about him, not only those bound to him by ties of relationship, but friends, neighbors and the communities in which he lived. Always ready to help the needy, to comfort the depressed, to counsel and uplift the discouraged, to lay aside his own tasks and give his best efforts to accomplish and sustain every wise movement for the benefit of his neighbors and townspeople, such a life needs no epitaph or monument, for it is graven in ever-living symbols upon the loving hearts of those who knew him.

D. W. MARCH. Although a resident of Pasadena only since 1900, Mr. March has for many years been connected with building interests here and in different parts of Los Angeles county. Upon removing to the state in 1886 he spent the first winter in Monrovia, and in September of 1887 settled in Los Angeles, where he engaged in building and contracting for two years. In 1889 he removed to Alhambra, where he became well known as a skillful builder, and erected the bank building and several fine residences. He also built himself a home in the town, and had a little ranch of two acres set out in oranges. With Alhambra as a headquarters, Mr. March extended his activities to many towns in the county, and has structures of various kinds to his credit in Redlands, Long Beach, Whittier, Monrovia, and other points. He erected the H. N. Sherman residence at Orange, and at Pasadena has built the residences of J. F. Kerr and H. D. West, the United Presbyterian Church, the Goodrich block, the

Garibaldi building, the Whittier house, the Odd Fellows' Hall, besides many other public and private buildings.

A native of Columbiana county, Ohio, Mr. March was born April 9, 1850, and was reared on the paternal farm, upon which his father, Philip, settled in 1810, and upon which he died at the age of sixty-four years. Philip March was born in the Shenandoah valley, in Virginia, and was of Scotch-English descent. His father was an early settler in Virginia, and died in the war of 1812. The mother of D. W. March was formerly Sarah Gilmore, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and whose grandfather, William, came from Scotland and bought a farm which is now the site of the central part of Pittsburg. Mrs. March, who died in Columbiana county, was the mother of nine children, of whom two daughters and six sons attained maturity, and three sons are now living, D. W. being the only one in California. Two of the sons, Henry Clay and William Gilmore, served during the Civil war in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, and both died in Ohio.

When fifteen years of age D. W. March left the home farm and district school, and apprenticed as a carpenter in Pittsburg for three and a half years. He subsequently followed his trade in Pittsburg, and while there married Josephine G. Henry, a native of the town, and to whom has been born one son, James Nelson, a plumber of Pasadena. Some time after his marriage Mr. March returned to Ohio and settled at Marysville, Union county, where he built many residences and blocks, and where he was a member of the school board. From Ohio he came to California, as heretofore stated, and has since made his influence felt in building and general affairs. He is a Republican in national politics, and is a charter member of the Alhambra Lodge, F. & A. M., a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Eastern Star. Mr. March is connected with the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school; and he is a member of the Ohio Society.

J. E. MORGAN. Arriving in Los Angeles for the first time in 1875, Mr. Morgan found an unimportant town, contrasting strangely with the present western metropolis. Few business opportunities awaited men in those days, and, the outlook being discouraging, he went in the spring to San Diego county, where he started an apiary at Fall Brook and for nine years carried on a successful business in that line. Finally, however, disaster came, a flood almost totally destroying his entire industry, and so in 1884 he returned to Los Angeles, and secured employment with his brother, who had started the Highland water works. In 1889 he became interested in the raising of nursery stock and at the same time began to raise oranges and

lemons, establishing his home in Los Angeles. The Sycamore Grove nurseries, of which he is proprietor, are located at No. 4584 Pasadena avenue. At this writing he makes a specialty of ornamental trees, shrubs, olives and greenhouse plants, and from his tract of three and one-half acres in Arroyo Seco he makes shipments of nursery stock to all parts of the state and to the east.

Tradition has it that three brothers bearing the name of Morgan crossed the ocean together from South Wales, one of whom settled in New England, another in New York and the third in Virginia. The father of J. E. Morgan was George, who was born in New Hampshire in 1798, and in youth learned the saddler's trade. For a time he lived in Oswego county, N. Y., and then in Jefferson county, the same state, where his son, J. E., was born April 20, 1833. In 1845 he took the family to Fox Lake, Dodge county, Wis., where he remained until death. His wife, Eleanor (Evans) Morgan, was born in Vermont in 1808, of Welsh descent, and died in California. They were the parents of twelve children, all of whom attained mature years. Three sons served in the Civil war. One of these, Charles E., who enlisted from Oberlin College, served as captain of his company; he died at Greenville, Miss., a few years ago. Another son, A. T., who enlisted from Wisconsin, received from Lincoln a commission as brevet-major and lieutenant-colonel, and served as provost-marshal under General Cutler. Three times he received very serious wounds and each time he was reported among the killed. His regiment was in the thickest of many battles and suffered heavy losses, entering with one thousand and one men, and numbering, when mustered out, less than one hundred. He is now a resident of Montana, where he is engaged in mining. The third soldier son, W. A., enlisted in the Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry and served as lieutenant; he died in Los Angeles.

When the family settled in Wisconsin J. E. Morgan was twelve years of age. When twenty-one years of age, in 1854, he started out for himself, working for eight months, from four in the morning until eight in the evening, and receiving \$12 per month, the largest wages paid farm hands at that time. After a year he began to break prairie, for which purpose he used four yoke of oxen. At the end of the season he sold out, having \$300 in gold as remuneration for his season's labors. This was considered a splendid sum, yet, when all his privations and hardships are considered, it is doubtful if the young men of the present day could be induced to work the same length of time and the same number of hours for the same amount. A later venture was as clerk in Fox Lake for a year, after which he spent a year in Oberlin College, and then became clerk in a hardware store owned by a

brother of Governor Smith of Wisconsin, where he remained seven years. For eight years he carried on a lumber business at Randolph, Wis., after which he spent two years in lumber milling in Mississippi, going back to Wisconsin, and soon afterward moving to California. While in Wisconsin, in December, 1858, he married Irene Hawley, who was born in New York state and reared in Wisconsin. They became the parents of one child who reached maturity, May, who married C. J. Burleson. Since the death of Mrs. Burleson, leaving two sons and a daughter, the latter has been taken into the home of Mr. Morgan and his wife. When a boy Mr. Morgan was reared under Whig and abolition teachings, and on the organization of the Republican party became one of its members, since which time he has always supported its men and measures.

JAMES BEGG. One of the busiest places in Ventura is the horse-shoeing establishment owned and managed by James Begg, who has the well-earned reputation of being not only the pioneer in his line in the city, but also the best and most skillful. He has a comprehensive knowledge of his trade and is no respecter of quality, each and every four-footed applicant receiving his most careful attention. The hard-worked and patient farm horse coming into town from all parts of the county retraces his steps at set of sun the better for having received painstaking treatment for his pedal extremities, while the thoroughbreds and aristocrats who occupy box stalls and wear upon their well-groomed, glossy coats the latest novelties in harness, are equally well served and provided with the most comfortable footgear. Through this reliable work Mr. Begg has come to enjoy the confidence of the people and receives their patronage.

Of sturdy Scotch ancestry, Mr. Begg was born in Scotland in 1857, a son of John and Mary (McAdam) Begg, also natives of Scotland. He was educated in that country and while still quite young prepared for future independence by learning the trade of horse-shoeing. There were seven children in the family and all benefited by the common-sense training of their parents and became useful members of society. His parents still make their home in Scotland, but have visited their son in America. In 1879 James Begg crossed the ocean and settled in Santa Barbara, Cal., where for three years he followed his trade. Removing to Ventura, he then opened the shop which he has since conducted. After coming to Ventura, in 1887, he married Annie Laurie Barnett, of this city, who died, leaving two children, Annie Laurie and Jamie Gordon. The second marriage of Mr. Begg was solemnized in 1892 and united him with Emma Dubbers, who was born in Ventura,



William C. Fry

and is an officer in the Native Daughters of the Golden West. One son, William Frederick, has blessed this union. The family have a comfortable residence on Ash street, and Mr. Begg owns other city property, including his shop. Since casting his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine he has always supported Republican measures and candidates. In religion he is a Presbyterian, while fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and has passed all the chairs in the Ventura lodge.

The father of Mrs. Begg, Henry Dubbers, a native of Germany, was one of the three first white settlers of Ventura, and afterward remained here until his death. Few of the pioneers were better known than he. Possessing a fine education, he could read and write five languages, and was a fluent conversationalist in each. Through his extensive travels in South America, as well as by text-book study, he gained a thorough knowledge of Spanish and an acquaintance among aristocratic old Spanish families. Frequently he transacted business and wrote letters for the Spanish residents of Ventura and also in the San Joachim valley, where he lived for some time before settling in Ventura. He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters, who still live in Ventura.

WILLIAM C. FRY. Although by birth and education an Englishman, so much of Mr. Fry's life has been passed in Los Angeles county that he is a thorough-going American and a typical Californian. He was born in Devonshire in 1860 and grew to manhood upon a farm, alternating work at home with attendance at school. In September, 1879, he crossed the ocean to Quebec and from there proceeded direct to California. Establishing himself in Los Angeles, with his brothers, T. Ashton and T. G. Fry, he bought twenty-three acres near what is now Eleventh and Pico streets. This land they placed under cultivation to oranges and operated for several years. During 1885 they bought twenty-three acres in what is now the Hollywood district. As the land was merely a stubble field, it was bought at a low price. In 1888 William C. began to make improvements, and in the spring of 1889 he set out an orchard of walnut trees, and a grove of orange and lemon trees. At this writing he has acquired the ownership of the entire tract of twenty-three acres, which is now one of the most beautiful and valuable homesteads in Hollywood district, its value being placed at \$1,500 an acre by conservative judges. At the time he came here Hollywood had not yet sprung into existence. The surrounding country was sparsely populated. Improvements were conspicuous by their absence. In all of this work of improvement and cultivation he has borne an active part. As

road overseer, which office he filled for four years, he assisted in opening and building roads in the district. During the winter months, when his ranch does not demand the constant attention of other seasons, he carries on a real-estate business in the city of Los Angeles, and he also owns mining interests in Riverside county, but as yet these have not been developed.

In 1889 Mr. Fry married Miss Anna Armstrong, who was born in England and died in Hollywood district April 9, 1895, leaving two children, Sarah Rhea and Lawrence A. Mrs. Fry was a member of the Gospel Tabernacle Church and he also is prominent in the same, having for six years officiated as a deacon, since which time he has held the office of elder. He is a firm opponent of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and believes that the saloon is the greatest enemy of our nation. By precept and by example his influence has always been thrown on the side of prohibition, which cause has always received the benefit of his support and assistance.

ION WATSON PARKS. The family represented by Mr. Parks of Pasadena is not only one of the oldest of Vermont, but has also been very honorably associated with the history of that state. Not the least successful of its members was his father, Hon. Frederick Kinsley Parks, a general merchant and influential citizen of Grand Isle, Vt., an active Mason, attaining the thirty-second degree, and the recipient of numerous honors from the hands of his fellow-citizens, including election as selectman, member of the lower house of the Vermont legislature and judge of the probate court. By his marriage to Elizabeth Russell he had four sons and two daughters, of whom one son and one daughter are deceased. Into this family was born Ion Watson Parks, at Grand Isle, Vt., July 18, 1872. When he was eight years old he accompanied the family to Wyoming, and for some years his life was spent on the frontiers of the west. On Little Goose Creek, in Johnson county, Wyo., the family took up six hundred acres of land, and there he assisted in the raising of cattle and horses and in general farm pursuits. For three years he was in the employ of the L. X. Burr Cattle Company. His mother died in the west in 1889, and his brother, Wallace, who has for some time been a resident of Helena, Mont., is at the head of an improvement company in that city.

At infrequent intervals I. W. Parks attended school, his advantages in this direction including one year in Scranton, Pa., and one and one-half years in the night school at Grand Isle, Vt., supplemented by attendance at the high school of Burlington, Vt. As he passed from boyhood into youth, having meantime acquired considerable knowledge of stock, there came to him a

desire to fit himself for a veterinary surgeon, and in pursuit of this object he took a full course in the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, from which he was graduated in 1897. Returning to Vermont, he began to practice at Montpelier, and soon secured a growing business in his line. On the organization of the Vermont State Veterinary Association he became a charter member and was elected the first secretary, which position he continued to hold until his removal to the Pacific coast. Meantime he was interested in various measures bearing upon his chosen calling. While living in Montpelier he married Maude Carroll Fiske, who was educated in the grammar and high schools of that city. Since coming to Pasadena in November, 1900, they have purchased and now occupy the residence at No. 180 Oakland avenue.

In Pasadena, as in his former eastern home, Mr. Parks practices all branches of surgery and has become known through his thorough knowledge of successful modes of treating the diseases to which horses and other stock are subject. In addition, he devotes considerable time to taxidermy, in which art he has acquired commendable proficiency. Both the Ontario Veterinary Society and the State Veterinary Association of California number him among their members, and he is likewise identified with the Pasadena Board of Trade. Though seeking no prominence in politics, preferring to devote himself to his chosen work, he always votes at elections, casting his ballot for Republican candidates. Fraternally he is connected with Lodge No. 22, F. & A. M., and is vice-chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank.

MARCUS SAMUEL PLANT. Upon removing to Pasadena in 1886, Mr. Plant devoted nine years to his trade as a carpenter, and in 1895 began to build and contract, in partnership with Mr. Dawson, under the firm name of Plant & Dawson. During the intervening years many of the finest residences and public buildings in the city have been erected under the capable management of this enterprising firm. Among other commendable undertakings may be mentioned the Macomber block, the Lincoln Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Meeker's residence, and the residences of Mr. Warner, Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Evans.

A native of Wyoming county, N. Y., Mr. Plant was born September 16, 1842, and is the third of the seven children born to Ira L. and Polly M. (Lewis) Plant, natives of Connecticut, and the former born in 1817. The paternal grandfather, Isaac, was born in Connecticut, and was one of the very early settlers of Wyoming county, N. Y., whither he removed in 1823. As yet there had been no land tilled in that section of the country, and this courageous pioneer settled in the midst of dense forest, where he built

himself a log hut, and proceeded to clear away the surrounding timber. In time he improved a paying farm, and reared a family of children, and continued to live upon his original place of settlement until his death, at the age of eighty-two years. Ira L. Plant was a contractor and builder in Wyoming county, N. Y., and experienced all of the difficulties incident to that occupation in those days, for he had to go into the woods and hew and prepare his timber, and had none of the appliances which make modern construction comparatively easy. In 1856 he removed to Sterling, Ill., and engaged in building up to the time of his death at the age of seventy-five years. He was a Mason and a Republican. His wife was a daughter of David Lewis, who removed from Vermont to Wyoming county, N. Y., about 1825, and spent his last years in Battle Creek, Mich. Mrs. Plant, who died in Illinois, was the mother of four sons and three daughters, the daughters being all deceased. One son, Henry C., served in Company C, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, and is now living in Sterling, Ill.

From earliest boyhood Marcus S. Plant became familiar with the use of carpenter's tools, and before completing his education in the public schools was thus of great assistance to his father. His life was uneventful up to the time of the Civil war. In 1862 he volunteered in Company D, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered in at Dixon. During a three-years' service he participated in many important battles, including those of Stone River, Look-out Mountain, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Dalton, Dallas, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, and Peach Tree, at which latter conflict he was wounded in the right foot and left ankle, and sent to the field hospital for recuperation. Finally he was sent back to Chattanooga, and then to Jefferson, Ind., until a furlough home enabled him to vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He later rejoined his regiment and continued with it until the close of the war, when he was mustered out in Parker, Tenn., and honorably discharged in Chicago, Ill.

After the war Mr. Plant returned to Sterling and began to work at the carpenter's trade with his father, and at the end of three years learned the trade of millwright in the vicinity. In Chicago, Ill., he was employed by B. F. Gump, as traveling foreman for erecting machines in different parts of the country, and later filled a similar capacity for John T. Noye of Buffalo, N. Y. He remained with the latter concern for two years and a half, and was then employed by Stout, Mill & Temple, of Dayton, Ohio. In 1883 he located in Fall City, Neb., and engaged in building and contracting until 1886, in which year he came to Pasadena as heretofore stated.

The pleasant home of Mr. Plant is presided over by his tactful wife, formerly Charlotte H.

Barrett, who was born in Ohio, and moved to Illinois with her parents. Of this union there are three children: J. H., who is a painter in Pasadena; M. M., who resides in Stockton; and Mary S., who is living at home. Mr. Plant became a Mason in Sterling, Ill., and is now connected with the Pasadena Lodge No. 272. He is also a member of the Eastern Star. In political affiliation he is a Socialist. Mrs. Plant is a member of the Universalist Church, of the Relief Corps and the Eastern Star.

A. B. ROYAL, M. D. Ever since he came from Illinois in 1894, Dr. Royal has been recognized as one of the professional influences of Pasadena, and as one who maintains the highest tenets of his calling. Preceded by years of practical experience, he assumed the new responsibilities represented in this town with every assurance of success, and year by year has added to his store of knowledge, and to the esteem and confidence of a large following. He was born in Mazon, Grundy county, Ill., December 26, 1853, and comes of a family first represented in America by his paternal great-grandfather, who emigrated from England and settled in Pennsylvania, removing at a later day to Ohio, where his death occurred. The paternal grandfather, Charles, was born in Pennsylvania, but also removed to Ohio, locating, in 1846, near Newark, Ill. In 1852 he crossed the plains with ox-teams and wagons to Oregon, where he died.

Rev. Thomas Wesley Royal, the father of A. B., was born in Ohio, and in manhood became a farmer in Grundy county, Ill. He studied for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and preached in Illinois, Kansas, and Oregon, to which he removed in 1888, and where he died at the age of sixty-five years. He married Amanda Goodrich, who was born in New York, a daughter of Gardner Goodrich, who removed from New York to Illinois, where he lived in Du Page, Grundy and Livingston counties, and was one of the early pioneers of the state. Mrs. Royal lives in Greeley, Kans., and is the mother of three children, of whom A. B. is second. Charles lives in Los Angeles, and Ella is now Mrs. Wood of Greeley, Kans.

At the age of seventeen years A. B. Royal engaged in teaching school, and was thus employed for five years, at the same time working his way through the Academy at Morris, Ill. Having decided to adopt the medical profession for his life work he began to study under Dr. Palmer, of Morris, Ill., and in 1873 entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., from which he was graduated in the class of 1877. For the following eighteen months he practiced medicine in Mazon, Ill., and then located in Americus, Lyon county, Kans., where he remained for sixteen years. He became prominent in the

development of the town of Americus, was one of its incorporators, and a member of its first board of trustees. In 1894 he removed to Pasadena, and has since engaged in a general medical and surgical practice, his office being at Washington and North Fair Oaks, and his residence at the corner of Cedar and Fair Oaks.

The first marriage of Dr. Royal was solemnized in Americus, Kans., and was with Belle Jaquith, a native of Michigan, and who died in Americus leaving one child, Harry J., of Pasadena. In North Pasadena, Dr. Royal married Mrs. Mamie (Negus) Painter, who, by her former marriage had two children, Harry J. and Ethel Painter. Dr. Royal is fraternally associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen (of which he is examining physician), the Select Knights, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Knights and Ladies of Security, and the Foresters. He is a member of the Pasadena Medical Society, is a Republican in political affiliation, and in religion is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is secretary of the board of trustees.

WILLIAM M. ROGERS. Mr. Rogers of Pasadena comes from one of the old Puritan families of Newton, Mass. The genealogy is traced back to Bishop John Rogers, of Smithfield, England. Nor are his maternal ancestors less worthy of record on the pages of history, his mother, Elizabeth Blaisdel, a native of Portsmouth, being a member of a colonial family of New England; and in his possession now there is a coat-of-arms of her family that is one hundred and fifty years old.

An uncle of W. M. Rogers had a somewhat unusual history. John Rogers (such was his name) shipped from Boston as supercargo on a merchant vessel bound for Spain and, arriving at his destination, was led to explore that country. There he met an American consul, Robert Montgomery, whose daughter he later married. He then settled in Genoa, Italy, and from there moved to Naples, where he died in 1865. At one time he held the office of American consul at Naples, Italy. His thorough knowledge of the people and their customs caused him to be often sought for advice by Americans visiting in Italy, and to all the same thoughtful courtesy was extended. When his brother, Aaron, was unable, by reason of ill health, to endure the rigors of New England winters, he sent for him to come to Italy, where he assisted him in the commission business, Aaron remaining there for nine years, and then returning to his native town, Newton, Mass., where he died at sixty years of age.

In the family of Aaron Rogers there were four sons, John B., Charles F., George H. and William M. The first-named enlisted in the Fifty-

seventh Massachusetts Infantry, and was killed at Petersburg, June 17, 1864. Charles F., after a lifetime of activity as a pharmacist in Newton, Mass., recently retired from business and is now acting as city assessor. George H., who is now a rancher of Riverside, Cal., and formerly a pharmacist of Waltham, Mass., enlisted in the navy in 1861 and served for three years as a hospital steward. Not less patriotic than his brothers, William M. Rogers also offered his services to the country. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, and going to the front, took part in the battles of Kingston, Goldsboro and Whitehall, N. C. The following year he was mustered out at Boston, Mass., and honorably discharged. He then secured employment as salesman in a stove and tinware store, in which way he gained his early experiences in this business. For seventeen years he was with Charles King and for five years with the latter's successor, H. P. Brooks, in Hartford, Conn. On closing out his interests in the east, he came to California in 1897 and settled at Pasadena. Later he bought the property at No. 163 North Euclid avenue and tore down the house, which he replaced with a modern residence. He is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and in political views supports Republican principles. Though now sixty years of age (having been born September 24, 1842), he retains much of the robustness of youth, and under the influence of the healthful climate of Pasadena shows little trace of the passing years.

March 30, 1865, Mr. Rogers married Miss Elizabeth S. Gorman, who was born in Springfield, Mass., being a daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Moore) Gorman, natives respectively of Dublin, Ireland, and Westfield, Mass. The latter is now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Rogers. On coming to the United States, Mr. Gorman secured employment with a wholesale and retail grocery, continuing in the same business during much of his life. Indeed, his connection with the firm of William Gunn & Co. did not cease until the business was sold out, thirty-eight years after he had entered the firm's employ. His death occurred in Hartford, Conn., February 4, 1896, at the home of Mr. Rogers. He had a son, Francis Gorman, Jr., who was born in Massachusetts and in 1864 was graduated from Harvard College, afterward engaging as a private tutor in Cambridge, Mass. The superiority of his work caused his services as an instructor to be in great demand, and he continued very active until his sudden death from heart disease. His sister, Mrs. Rogers, is also the possessor of splendid mental resources, and, in the various places of her residence, has borne an active part in benevolent movements. One of her leading activities in Hartford was the Children's Aid Society. While in that city

she was also chosen the first president of the Robert O. Tyler Post, Women's Relief Corps, the successful inauguration of whose work was due to her wise discrimination and judicious leadership. At this writing she holds the office of president of the Women's League in the Universalist Church of Pasadena.

SMITH J. SHAFER. The record of Mr. Shafer while in the volunteer service entitles him to the praise of all men who honor courage and a chivalrous defense of principles one believes to be true. Indeed, it is as a direct result of his services that Mr. Shafer is now totally disabled and for years past has been a constant sufferer. Yet, in spite of all, he has never regretted that he offered himself to his country in her hour of need, for he is a staunch patriot and loyal citizen.

The home of Mr. Shafer is now at No. 459 North Fair Oaks avenue, Pasadena. He was born in Delaware, Ohio, May 20, 1841, and was third among eleven children, three of whom survive. His father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, became a pioneer of Knox county, Ohio, and thence removed to Delaware county, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick and shingles. His wife died in 1849 and three years later he passed away, leaving his son, Smith, an orphan eleven years of age. A cousin took the boy to his farm, and there he remained until sixteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the cooper's trade at Huntsville. Unfortunately, just about the time he completed his trade, flour sacks came into general use, replacing flour barrels to such an extent that wages were reduced and the cooper's trade became unprofitable. He was thus obliged to learn another trade, and took up harness-making and the saddlery business.

At the opening of the war Mr. Shafer enlisted in Company E, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and was mustered in at Camp McArthur and assigned to the army of the Potomac. With his regiment he took part in various engagements. At the battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862, he was wounded five times in the breast and once in the right hand, besides which a grape shot passed through the knee of the left leg. The fortunes of the battle were against the Federal troops. All was dismay and confusion, and the wounded were not given the attention they needed. He was left five days on the battle field, during which time he had nothing to eat but a cracker. Fortunately, a canteen of water had been given him by a merciful Confederate colonel, which kept him from dying of thirst. While he lay on the ground the Confederates came around him and said they intended to shoot. Too much in pain to utter a protest or feel any indignation at their treatment of him, he merely told them to go ahead and



R. O. Robinson

shoot, but they soon went away. As others came on the scene, he hired them, for \$5 and two rubber blankets, to carry him to a large house on the battlefield, and there a Confederate surgeon amputated his leg. After this he was taken to Lynchburg and a week later to Libby prison, where he was confined until September 11, 1862. He was then paroled and sent to Fort Delaware, and from there to Philadelphia, where he was honorably discharged December 28, 1863.

As soon as he had recovered sufficiently to seek work, Mr. Shafer was made toll gate keeper on a plank road at Delaware, Ohio, and also, for three and one-half years, engaged in the harness and saddlery business. He then removed to Clarinda, Page county, Iowa, and for many years conducted business pursuits there, first having a meat market and later a grocery. November 9, 1891, he came to California, and has since made Pasadena his home. For a time he engaged in the confectionery business here and each summer, during the season, now carries on a confectionery and fruit business at Long Beach. In politics he is an unfaltering Republican. As might be expected, he is a staunch Grand Army man and maintains a deep interest in the workings of the post. At Clarinda, Iowa, December 4, 1873, he married Miss Sarah Jane Hutchinson, who was born in Kentucky. In religion she is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, while socially she is connected with the Women's Relief Corps. Four children were born of their union, three of whom attained mature years, namely: Jessie, Stanley and Edna May, the latter of whom died at twenty-one years of age, just before she was to have been graduated.

RICHARD O. ROBINSON. As seasoned and brave a packet captain as ever plowed the waters between New York and Liverpool was Richard Robinson, the father of Richard O. He was born in Maine in 1817, and for years his craft carried merchandise to various ports on the coasts, and he made several trips around the Horn to San Francisco. When he permanently abandoned the high seas for more stable residence he located in California in 1872, and came to Ventura the following year, where he began farming and stock-raising and fruit growing. He was very successful in his operations and conducted them on a large scale, and at his death left an estate of between two and three thousand acres. His wife, formerly Mary Wentworth, was also born in Maine, and is now living on the old ranch in the upper Ojai valley.

The oldest son in the family, Richard O. Robinson was born in Maine July 15, 1848, and subsequently made several trips on the ocean with his father. He accompanied him to California in 1872, and settled in Ventura in 1873,

and from then until the death of the father was associated with him in the fruit raising, stock and farming business. This has since been his occupation, and he has met with gratifying success in all of his undertakings, his land being under a high state of cultivation, and his crops, cattle and fruit coming up to the high standard of excellence desired by their owner. He owns altogether twenty-four hundred acres of land, of which nearly eight hundred acres are under cultivation.

In Ventura in 1877 Mr. Robinson married Ella Wentworth, and two children have been born to them: Edna, who is a graduate of the high school, and Richard O., who is attending the grammar school. Mr. Robinson is a Republican in politics. Such is the political belief of his brother, C. W., who lives at Ocean Park, and was also of his father, the hardy sea captain. In fraternal circles he is well known. He was made a Master Mason and a Knight Templar at Ventura, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine at Los Angeles. He is appreciated in the community for his many evidences of good fellowship, and for his desire to aid in the general improvement of his county.

C. E. SLOSSON. Various enterprises contributing to the progress of Monrovia have received the benefit of Mr. Slosson's co-operation. When he settled in this town in 1887, immediately after his arrival in California, he took up real estate interests and has since handled considerable realty, both vacant and improved. However, the improvement of property does not represent the limit of his activities, but he has been interested in numerous other private and public enterprises. For several years he was a stockholder and the president of the Messenger Publishing Company. He was largely instrumental in establishing the Monrovia steam laundry, of which he is still one of the principal stockholders. At this writing he conducts the only livery and sales stable in Monrovia, with a teaming and contracting outfit in connection. On the organization of the Monrovia Board of Trade he became a charter member and is now its secretary, through which position he has been enabled to promote local commercial activities.

The Slosson family was identified with New York state for several generations. From there Abner Slosson removed in 1867 to Iowa, where he remained until death, meantime improving a valuable farm. Previous to his arrival, his son John had settled in Iowa, buying a tract of raw land near Northwood and afterward giving his attention to its cultivation. The farm on which much of his life was passed consisted of six hundred and forty acres and was purchased by him in 1871, remaining his home from that time until his death. On the farm in Iowa where he was born, September 25, 1861, C. E. Slosson

passed the years of youth, meantime attending the common and high schools of Northwood. Farming engaged his attention during vacations, and on leaving school he gave his whole time and thought to agriculture. A little later he became interested in a creamery business near Northwood. He has always been a firm upholder of Republican principles, which he believes best calculated to promote our national welfare. For three terms he served as a member of the central Republican committee of Los Angeles county, and during two of these terms he was also a member of its executive committee. For three terms he served as city clerk of Monrovia and for two terms as town trustee.

After coming to Monrovia Mr. Slosson married Anna MacCulloch, who was born in Pennsylvania and passed the years of childhood there, later coming to California to visit her brother and sister. Her parents were William and Christine MacCulloch, the former of whom, a native of Scotland, died in Michigan while on his way to California. Mr. and Mrs. Slosson have one daughter, Arline.

SILAS TOMS, proprietor of the Enterprise Nurseries, was born in Gambier, Knox county, Ohio, September 4, 1857, and is a son of George and Sarah (Wallace) Toms, and grandson of William Toms. George Toms was born in London, England, and came to America with his father, William, with whom he settled on a farm in Knox county, Ohio. William returned to London and died there, but his son continued to live in Ohio, where he married, and engaged in building and contracting. With the first call for three-year men during the Civil war he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died at Cheat Mountain, Va. In his young manhood he married Sarah Wallace, a native of Brighton, England, and daughter of Sir Richard Wallace, who, with his brother, Sir Arthur Wallace, was a co-heir to forty million dollars. Sir Richard came to America and settled in Gambier, Knox county, Ohio, where he engaged in contracting on an extensive scale, intending to return to England at no distant day. So well was he pleased with his new surroundings that he continued to tarry even after the news of his brother's death reached America, and he himself soon after sickened and died. Since then the property has remained undisturbed in England. Five sons and two daughters were born to George and Sarah Toms, of whom four sons and one daughter are now living, namely: George W., a resident of Pasadena; C. R., a contractor and mason; Henry, a veterinary surgeon at Mount Vernon, Ohio; Silas, and Mrs. Elizabeth Cummings, of Pasadena.

After attending the public schools at Gambier, Ohio, Silas Toms found employment at Kenyon

College as superintendent of men, and while there learned floriculture and landscape gardening. In 1882 he located in Pasadena and was employed by B. O. Clark, now of Honolulu, and contracted with him and the park nurserymen of which Mr. Clark was president. During the World's Fair at Chicago, he boxed all of the trees and plants exhibited from the Park Nurseries, and the same year started the enterprise with which he is connected at the corner of Kirkwood and Pepper streets. He owns another nursery on Jefferson and Summit streets, which contains ten thousand trees. He is the second oldest nurseryman in the city, and handles more nursery stock than any one other person here. In his houses are all manner of trees, both ornamental and useful, and in the matter of roses and ferns and standard flowers he has few superiors. He ships by the car load, and contracts for the setting out of hundreds of acres of orange and lemon trees, as well as acres of grape vines. His greenhouses are constructed after the most approved designs, and his property is one of the show places of Pasadena.

The first marriage of Mr. Toms was contracted in Ohio with Hattie Ayers, who died in Pasadena, leaving five children: Maude, who is the wife of Charles Canfield, of Pasadena; Clarence, who is a gardener of this city; Mamie, at home; Lewis, who is the partner of his father; and Jennie, at home. The present Mrs. Toms was formerly Elizabeth Neill, of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Toms is fraternally identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Nurserymen and Florists' Association of Southern California, and in political affiliation is a Democrat. Mrs. Toms was a member of the Baptist church at Old Cambridge, Mass. Being a lover of plants and flowers, she has added much to his business as well as domestic life. Mr. Toms is well known throughout the whole of Southern California, and is one of the most skilled of those who devote their lives to this interesting and ever expanding occupation.

WILLIAM SHIBLEY. In Rensselaer county, N. Y., William Shibley was born, January 4, 1836, being a son of Jeremiah and Lydia (Brockway) Shibley, natives of New York. The father, during active years, followed agricultural pursuits, and on retiring settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he died in September, 1866, aged seventy-one years. The homestead, which he had sold in 1854, contained two hundred and fifty-one and one-half acres. Of his nine children all but one attained mature years, William being the seventh in order of birth. Besides public school advantages, he was privileged to attend the academy two terms, and afterward tilled the soil of the home farm for two years.

Going to Illinois in 1856, he was employed as clerk and bookkeeper for his brother in a general mercantile store and paper manufacturing business. At the opening of the Civil war he relinquished business pursuits in order to assist in defending the country, his name being enrolled as a member of Company D, United States Engineers, in which he was serving as non-commissioned sergeant at the time of discharge, December 18, 1864. The entire period of his service was with the army of the Potomac. He assisted in building the bridges at Fredericksburg, Petersburg and Bull Run, besides numerous others less important.

After the expiration of his army service Mr. Shibley took up business pursuits in Illinois, and from 1866 until 1887 was interested in buying stock and grain at Rockton. During the latter year he returned to New York and settled at Cohoes, where he became manager of his sister's interest in a knitting mill, owned by his sister, Mrs. Sarah M. Root. In 1890 it was disposed of and Mr. Shibley removed to California in 1891 with his sister. The latter was born in New York and is the widow of S. G. Root, who owned large and valuable manufacturing interests. The residence occupied by Mr. Shibley and his sister is the property of Mrs. Root and stands at No. 510 Marengo avenue.

While in Illinois Mr. Shibley married Miss Mary J. Osgood, who died at Rockton, that state, in 1861. One daughter was born of this union, namely: Elizabeth, who makes her home in Illinois. He later married Miss Delilah White, who died in 1885; they had one child, Mary, who resides with her father and aunt in Pasadena. Interested in Masonry, Mr. Shibley has passed various of the degrees of the same and is connected with the commandery and consistory. His service in the war is borne in mind through his connection with the Grand Army of the Republic. Tenacious in his principles, he holds firmly to the doctrines of the Republican party, which he has supported from youth. He is a patriot from principle, and favors any measure for the benefit of the commonwealth and nation.

EDGAR FREMONT LANCASTER. While many others engaged in a similar occupation have come and gone in Pasadena, Edgar Fremont Lancaster has continued his reliable and conservative grocery business, and is at the present time the second oldest purveyor in the town, and one of the most extensive and successful. His youth was spent in Corydon, Wayne county, Iowa, where he was born October 18, 1858, and where he was educated in the public schools. The family were first represented in Iowa by the paternal grandfather, Bartlett, who was born in Virginia, farmed in Kentucky, and spent his last days in Wayne county, Iowa. He was a

soldier in the war of 1812, and was of English descent.

J. W. Lancaster, the father of Edgar Fremont, was born in Frankfort, Ky., and was a wagon-maker by trade, having served his apprenticeship in Cincinnati. In 1850 he settled in the neighborhood of Des Moines, Iowa, where he took up a claim, but later removed to new land in Dallas county, still later locating near Corydon, Wayne county. There he farmed and engaged in wagon and carriage making until 1889; during which year he disposed of his Wayne county interests and retired to Pasadena, where he is now living at the age of seventy-six years. He married Louisa Parr, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Rev. Morgan Parr, born in Indiana. Rev. Parr was the first minister of the Christian Church to preach in Wayne county, Iowa, and he was thus employed up to the time of his death at the age of seventy-one years. Mrs. Louisa Lancaster died in Pasadena, in January, 1902, at seventy-four years of age. She was the mother of six sons and two daughters, of whom one son and two daughters are deceased. The children are all living on the coast, Edgar F. being third in order of birth. Thomas M. is in the employ of his brother, Edgar; J. N. is a builder and contractor; John Lincoln is a merchant in the state of Washington; William died in Pasadena; H. A. is in Chaparral, Yavapai county, Ariz., and Ella is deceased.

While yet quite young Edgar Fremont Lancaster worked in his father's carriage shop, and when he arrived at eighteen years of age removed with his family to Missouri, where he engaged in the restaurant business. Returning to Corydon, Iowa, he lived on a farm for a year, and came to Pasadena in 1887, working temporarily at the carpenter's trade. He soon after bought a restaurant, called it the Omaha Waffle House, and conducted it until 1891. The same year he found employment in the grocery store of Chubb & Billings, and at the end of six months bought out the Tory & Hagadorn grocery business across from where he is now located. In December of 1900 he located in the Strong building, on the corner of Colorado street and Marengo avenue, and has since carried a full line of groceries, besides general produce, feed and flour. Two delivery wagons are required for his business, and he has the steady patronage of many of the finest families in town. In the meantime he has won a reputation for progressiveness and fair dealing, and is accounted one of the most reliable business men in Pasadena.

In Corydon, Iowa, Mr. Lancaster married Maggie Booth, a native of Corydon, and of this union there are four children, Marie, William, Irene and Paul. Mr. Lancaster is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally associated with the

Foresters and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Board of Trade and the Pasadena Grocers' Union. He is a member of and worker in the Baptist church, and is chairman of the board of trustees.

WILLET BARKER HAZARD. One of the most successful and popular of the hotel men of Pasadena is Willet Barker Hazard, the genial proprietor of the Whittier, a modern and finely equipped house, advantageously located at No. 165 South Marengo avenue. The present commodious structure was erected in 1899, as the successor of the old Whittier, established by Mr. Hazard in 1895, at No. 99 South Marengo. The lot has a frontage of sixty-six feet, and the building is 66x34 feet floor dimensions, and three stories in height.

Previous to entering the ranks of public dispensers of hospitality, Mr. Hazard had a varied business experience in different parts of the east, and for fifteen years tilled the soil and gathered the harvests on a typical Canadian farm. In fact his first impressions of life and work were gathered on the paternal farm in Prince Edward county, Canada, where he was born January 3, 1830, and which had been settled by his father, Joseph, in the early pioneer days. The elder Hazard was a member of the Society of Friends, and removed from his native Orange county, N. Y., to the forest region on the bay of Quinte, Prince Edward county, Canada, seven miles from Picton. He owned four hundred acres of land upon which he spent his middle and latter life, and where he reared a family of ten children, of whom Willet Barker is the second youngest. His wife was formerly Martha Barker, a native of Ontario, and daughter of Edward Barker, one of the pioneer settlers near the bay of Quinte. Mr. Barker was well known around the bay, not only as a farmer, but as a ferryman who piloted people in safety across the bay. He also was a Quaker, and a man of simple, unostentatious manner of living.

For those early days in Canada Mr. Hazard received a common school education, supplemented by attendance at the Bloomfield Academy, a boarding school. In 1853 he started out on his own responsibility, and in King township, York county, Canada, bought and improved a farm upon which he lived for fifteen years. In 1870 he located in Buffalo, N. Y., and engaged in the wholesale and retail lumber business under the firm name of C. P. Hazard & Brother. The firm were very successful, purchasing their commodities by the cargo, and re-shipping the same to New York City, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The lumber business was disposed of entirely in 1894, as was also the building enterprises which the Hazards had maintained in connection there-

with, and the same year Mr. Hazard removed to Pasadena, drawn hither by the climatic and general inducements. The following year he bought the Whittier, as heretofore stated, and has since been one of the prominent hotel managers of this town.

In his native county in Canada Mr. Hazard married Susan E. Noxon, a native of Canada, of which union there have been born five children, viz.: Mary A., who is now Mrs. Eugene Robinson, of New York state; Lydia E., who is the wife of Mr. Leon Deutch, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Eleanor; Carrie M., and Stevenson who died at the age of nine years. As were his ancestors for many years, Mr. Hazard is a member of the Society of Friends, and is one of the official board of the church. In politics he is a Republican, but has never entered the arena of political agitation.

L. C. TURNER. In the office of street superintendent of Pasadena, to which he was elected in 1901, Mr. Turner has displayed an energy of disposition and sagacity of judgment that are appreciated by all public-spirited citizens, desirous of the promotion of the city's welfare. A noticeable improvement has marked the condition of the streets under his supervision. With an eye keen to discern any needed change, he combines an enterprise and energy in the bringing about of the requisite transformation. Since 1890 he has made his home in Pasadena, where he resides at No. 404 Cypress street, and in addition to this place owns several other lots. Some years ago he built a storage barn on Champlain street. His principal occupation has been that of contracting for street grading, and most of the streets here have been built under contract by him. Another enterprise due to his energy was the building of the ditch from Rubio Canon to Eaton Canon.

Walworth, N. Y., is Mr. Turner's native place, and August 23, 1846, the date of his birth. His father, Silas, also a New Yorker by birth, became a stonemason and contractor and helped to build the first brick building in Rochester, N. Y. Besides this occupation, he had charge of a farm that he owned. After eighty-three useful years he passed away in Walworth. By his marriage to Margaret Caldwell, a native of New York, he had four children, namely: Lewis, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Lucy, wife of W. W. Tuttle, of New York; Edison, a pioneer of Pasadena and at one time a councilman, but who was killed by accident about 1887; and Lucian C., of this sketch.

On the completion of a course of study in Hiram (Ohio) College, of which James A. Garfield was then the principal, L. C. Turner turned his attention to farming, and later was engaged in the meat business for ten years. During 1864 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and



A. E. Vesper

Fiftieth Ohio National Guard, and served for five months in the Union army, after which he was mustered out at Cleveland, and then took up farm work in Ohio. In that state he remained until his removal to California in 1890, and while residing there he married Miss Dora Ethridge, who was born in Auburn, Ohio, and died in Pasadena, Cal., in 1899, leaving three sons, Frank E., Ralph H. and Roy N. She was a daughter of Nathan Ethridge, who was born in Rochester, N. Y., and engaged in building and contracting in Ohio, where he died. Though not a partisan, Mr. Turner is a warm and pronounced Republican and unswervingly upholds party principles. The Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows have his name enrolled among their members, and in matters of religious faith he is affiliated with the Christian Church.

A. E. VESPER. As manager and proprietor of the largest plumbing concern in Pasadena, A. E. Vesper has been connected with the finest work in this line in the city and county, and undoubtedly has as thorough an understanding of sanitary plumbing as any man on the coast. He has also made a study of heating apparatus, and in this connection has patented and is manufacturing one of the most reliable and practical gas machines on the market. So great is the demand for his superior workmanship that he employs twenty-five men during five or six months of the year. He has placed the plumbing and heating in the Union Savings Bank building, La Pintesca Hotel, Pasadena Hospital, the Stanton residence on Grace Hill, the Cudahy residence, and innumerable other buildings and private residences. At present he is the contracting plumber for possibly the largest job ever handed to any one individual in the state, viz.: the plumbing for the Potter Hotel, on Burton Mound, Santa Barbara. This hotel alone is to have eight hundred and eighty stationary fixtures in it, and is to be the largest, most complete and most sumptuous hotel in California.

Mr. Vesper is a native of Beaver Dam, Wis., where he was born January 17, 1860, a son of Artemas and Sarah A. (Caldwell) Vesper, natives respectively of Vermont and Pennsylvania, and the latter a daughter of Samuel Caldwell, a farmer of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, George Lincoln Vesper, was born in England and settled in Vermont, later removing to Wisconsin, of which state he was a pioneer. Artemas Vesper had a large stock farm near Rolling Prairie station, Wis., and became known all over southern Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, as a successful and enterprising stockman. He also raised and dealt in Percheron, Norman and English coach

horses, besides all manner of high grade cattle. He was prominent in the state of Wisconsin in a general way, and was a member of the board of supervisors of Dodge county, elected there to by the Republican contingent, to which he ever acknowledged unswerving allegiance. He was active in the Agriculture Association, and was a member of the United Brethren Church. He died at the age of sixty-seven years, while his wife died when fifty-six years of age. They were the parents of four children, of whom A. E. Vesper is second; Minnie G. is now Mrs. A. H. Cady of Burnett Junction, Dodge county, Wis.; Charles R. is connected with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; and Harry L. is living on the old homestead in Dodge county.

Mr. Vesper was reared on the paternal farm in Wisconsin, and was educated in the public schools and Marshall (Wis.) Academy. From earliest youth he displayed marked ingenuity for all things mechanical, and his first independent business venture was as a clerk in a hardware store. Of his father he had learned all about stock dealing in boyhood, and after leaving the clerkship he became active in buying and selling cattle and horses from Appleton to Green Bay, Wis. After a time he removed to Milwaukee and clerked in the Union stock yards for a year, still later engaging as a telegraph operator for the northern division of the St. Paul Railroad. He was for a time an operator for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in Minnesota and Dakota, and for two years and a half was operator and agent for the South Dakota Division of the Winona & St. Peter Division. In 1886 he located in Pasadena as trimmer and plumber, in the employ of the Stephens Hardware Company, and under them learned the plumber's trade. When this firm sold their mechanical department to Whiteson & Co., he still continued with them for two more years in the same capacity. In 1890 he bought a third interest in the concern, and in 1896 sold his interest and started the plumbing business of A. E. Vesper, now located at No. 37 West Colorado street.

In Pasadena Mr. Vesper married Sadie A. Gockley, born in Chicago, Ill. They have one son, Howard G., born June 13, 1902. Mr. Vesper is associated with Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is a charter member of the Merchants' Protective Association, and was one of the organizers of the Pasadena branch of the Master Plumbers' Association of California, of which he is president. He has been a member of the state executive board of the Master Plumbers' Association of California for the past six years. As one of the earliest members of the State Association of Plumbers he has been active in forming local branches all over the state, and served as president of the state association for

one year. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, and fearlessly works for the cause of temperance.

JOHN D. GAYLORD. The talents which Mr. Gaylord evinced as an educator brought him prominence in the realm of pedagogy and, until his retirement from the profession, he ranked among the leading teachers in New England. He was born in Ashford, Windham county, Conn., December 24, 1839, being a son of Horace and Mary (Davis) Gaylord, natives respectively of Connecticut and Rhode Island. The paternal grandfather, Luther Gaylord, devoted his entire active life to the manufacturing of harness and trunks in Connecticut; and the other grandfather, Major John Davis, engaged in the hotel business during all of his active life, with the exception of the years of his service as an officer in the Revolutionary war, and during the latter part of his life he lived in retirement at Ashford, Conn.

While agriculture formed the principal occupation of Horace Gaylord, his attention was by no means confined to the details of farm work, but embraced a comprehensive knowledge of public affairs and national issues. Among the offices he held were those of selectman and probate judge. He lived to be seventy-five years of age. Being a thorough believer in the advantages of a good education, he endeavored to prepare his sons for responsible and honored positions in life, and the success they attained cheered and rendered happy his old age. Three, William L., Samuel D. and Charles H., became earnest ministers of the gospel; Horace A. and John D., entered the educational field as did all their brothers with the exception of Charles H. The oldest, James G., died during the Civil war while he was confined in a southern prison; and the youngest, Edward E., followed the profession of a physician.

The sixth among the sons was John D. Gaylord, who after graduating from the Ashford Academy served as its principal for six years. A later position was that of principal of the Brooklyn (Conn.) high school, after which he was similarly engaged at Union, Conn., and Mansfield, Conn. Returning from the latter town to his former home in Ashford, he continued teaching, but at the same time had charge of the old homestead of one hundred and fifty acres. In 1879 he settled in Clinton, Conn., thence removed to Cambridge, Mass., and afterward lived for three years at Wellesley, same state. On coming to California in 1892, he established his home in Pasadena and bought an acre of land here, remodeling the residence at No. 146 Terrace Drive, which has since been his home.

Like all of the members of his family Mr. Gaylord is intensely patriotic. The Civil war

broke out when he was a young man, just entering upon life's active duties. Inspired by a desire to serve his country, in 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-first Connecticut Infantry, and accompanied his regiment to the front, where, in the office of sergeant, he took part in many of the important engagements fought by the army of the Potomac. Among these was the engagement at Fredericksburg. At the expiration of his term of service, in 1864, he was mustered out at Hartford, Conn., and returned to his home. Since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic he has been interested in its workings and has been commander of John F. Godfrey Post. All of his life he has believed in Republican principles, and these he has supported by his ballot and influence. In religion he is of the liberal faith.

In Connecticut Mr. Gaylord married Miss Sarah Kendall, who was born in Ashford, Conn., descended from the founders of the Ashford colony. Her father, Mason S. Kendall, spent his entire life at Ashford engaged in farming pursuits, and died there in 1890, aged eighty-three years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord have received exceptionally fine educational advantages and are already gaining positions of assured influence in the various fields of activity they have entered. The oldest son, Wallace K., is professor of chemistry in the Throop Polytechnic Institute, while Harry D. is an instructor in wood carving in the art department of the same institution. Horace A. follows the dental profession in Pasadena, and James M. is an electrical engineer of this city. The two youngest, John Clarence and Ruth L., are students in the Polytechnic Institute.

WILLIAM T. CLAPP. As early as 1873 Mr. Clapp came to California, where a year later he took an active part in organizing the Indiana colony, later known as the San Gabriel Orange Growers' Association. January 27, 1874, the twenty-seven incorporators of the company met for the selection of their individual homesteads. Four thousand acres of the San Pascual rancho had been purchased for \$25,000, and this tract was divided among the home-seekers. Such was the diversity of soil, location and topography that each of the twenty-seven stockholders secured his chosen homestead, without interfering with that of his neighbor. Water was brought to fifteen hundred acres and suitably apportioned among the members. Out of the land thus secured has been evolved the now beautiful city of Pasadena, which Dr. Elliott so named from an Algonquin word meaning "Crown of the Valley." The first schoolhouse and the first church were built on land owned by Mr. Clapp, and the first school was taught by his daughter, Jennie H.



Theo E. Schmidt

in their own home. The land which he acquired consisted of sixty acres extending from Arroyo Seco to Fair Oaks avenue, being mapped out as Division E, and he has since retained a portion of the same property, having his residence at No. 625 South Orange Grove avenue. One of the noteworthy facts about the colony was that it was founded on temperance principles, and has remained a prohibition city to the present day.

The ancestors of Mr. Clapp lived in Massachusetts. His grandfather, Charles Clapp, a native of Northampton, Mass., engaged in the manufacture of hats during his active life and died in his native town at ninety-three years of age. The maternal grandfather, Simon Huntington, was a farmer in Hinsdale, Mass., where he died at seventy-five years of age. The father, Levi Clapp, was born in Worthington, Mass., in 1796, and learned the hat-manufacturing business in the manner then in vogue, and he afterward carried on a gents' furnishing business at Worcester, Mass., where he died at sixty years of age. He had married Sarah Huntington, a native of Hinsdale, Mass., and they were the parents of three sons, namely: Lewis H.; A. Huntington, who was officiating as secretary of the Home Missionary Board of the Congregational denomination at the time of his death, in New York City, in 1900; and William T., who was born in Worthington, Hampshire county, Mass., January 17, 1821. The last-named received his education in public schools and academies. At an early age he learned the tanning business and from 1845 to 1868 he owned and operated a tannery in Massachusetts; for a time, indeed, he had two plants in active operation. Crossing the continent to California he traveled for several years, then returned east, and in 1873 again came to the Pacific coast. With him came his three children, Frederick Arthur, Jennie Huntington and William Billings, of whom the daughter is now the wife of Rev. F. J. Culver, a Congregational minister residing in Pasadena. His first wife, the mother of these children, was Miss Ophelia Billings, a native of South Deerfield, Mass. After coming to Pasadena he married Mrs. R. E. Burnham, who was born in London, England, and accompanied her parents to America, settling in New York. By her marriage to Mr. Burnham she had two sons, Fred R. and Howard, the latter being a mining engineer in the gold fields of Johannesburg, Africa, while the former has a wide reputation for his work as an explorer into the unknown wilds of Africa as well as his success in the field of mining engineering.

During the existence of the Whig party Mr. Clapp favored its principles and since its disintegration he has voted with the Republicans. In religion he is a Congregationalist, while

fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason of the thirty-second degree.

THEODORE E. SCHMIDT. A singularly appropriate analogy between the past and present is suggested by the fact that Mr. Schmidt is spending his well-earned retirement in Anaheim, for in the very early days of the city's immaturity he was a prophet of wise foresight, and even suggested the name, which, translated from the German means, "the home of Ana." As his name implies, Mr. Schmidt is of German ancestry. In his native town of Bielefeldt he was educated in the public schools, and at a comparatively early age embarked in the dry-goods business. This business experience was supplemented by extensive travel in different parts of Europe, principally in France and Spain, after which he enlisted in the German army as a private in the Fifteenth Infantry of fusileers, and for meritorious service was advanced to the grade of lieutenant. After an honorable discharge he came to America in 1848. In the latter part of the same year he started out to cross Texas and Mexico, and at Mazatlan boarded a French sailing vessel which eventually anchored at San Francisco, the entire journey having consumed about seven months. As a means of livelihood he went to work in a brickyard, and afterwards became the proprietor of a bakery establishment which he conducted for two years. Later he engaged in the dry goods business. Meantime he became one of the chief promoters of the Los Angeles Vineyard Company, of which he was the first president and leading director. The company bought the tract of land upon which Anaheim is built, and as before stated, the name of the embryo town was the suggestion of Mr. Schmidt. Two years after the purchase of the land, in 1857, he located here and engaged in horticulture upon forty acres of land, and continued with fair success until 1871. A desire to visit the land of his birth was the natural outgrowth of his success, and he therefore spent about a year in Westphalia, and upon returning to New York was accompanied by his brother. In New York City he started a wholesale wine business, his chief object being the marketing of the Anaheim wines, but his stock also included other brands. From a comparatively modest beginning at the foot of Broadway, on Bowling Green, he was obliged with the increase of trade to remove to more commodious quarters on Warren street, where, under the firm name of the James M. Bell & Co., he managed a thoroughly successful venture for many years.

In 1893 Mr. Schmidt disposed of his New York wine interests and removed to Vineland, N. J., where he purchased fifty-two acres of land and engaged in horticulture. This property is

still in his possession, although in 1899 he returned to California, and has since enjoyed a respite from business cares.

W. P. BARNES. The earliest recollections of Mr. Barnes are associated with the county of Los Angeles, where he now resides; for, although not a Californian by birth, he was brought to the state at two years of age and has witnessed its subsequent growth and development. During 1868 his parents settled at Azusa, being the ninth family in the valley, and here he has since made his home, having at this writing the only real-estate office in the town. Thoroughly familiar with local values, and possessing indomitable perseverance and patience, he is well adapted for the work in which he is engaged and merits a large degree of success.

In Tarrant county, Tex., Mr. Barnes was born October 25, 1857, being a son of Larkin and Elizabeth (Bohannon) Barnes, natives respectively of Kentucky and Alabama. His father removed to Missouri and there met and married Miss Bohannon, who accompanied him to Texas in 1847. Securing a tract of fifteen hundred acres, he became extensively engaged in the raising of cattle, but, not being entirely satisfied with the location, he determined to seek a home on the Pacific coast. Accompanied by his family, in 1859 he came to California and settled at El Monte, where he bought a ranch of forty acres and another somewhat larger in size. From El Monte in 1868 he moved to Azusa, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres and assisted in developing water. In order to secure irrigation facilities he built a ditch from San Gabriel Canon, which supplies all of the water now used in Azusa. He died in 1884.

After having completed the studies of the common schools W. P. Barnes was for some years connected with his father in the latter's horticultural undertakings, and also farmed independently for a time. The oncoming of the boom caused him to devote himself exclusively to the buying and selling of real-estate, and during those days of high prices and large demand for property he negotiated many important sales, representing thousands of dollars. His advice was constantly sought in matters pertaining to property values, and strangers in this section soon learned that his judgment was to be relied upon. One of his important transactions was the sale of the Haines tract of one hundred and sixty acres, which brought the seller \$46,000. With the cessation of the boom there were naturally many dull days for the real-estate agent, but more recently the rise in values indicates that the era of steady prosperity has commenced and permanent growth and progress is now assured.

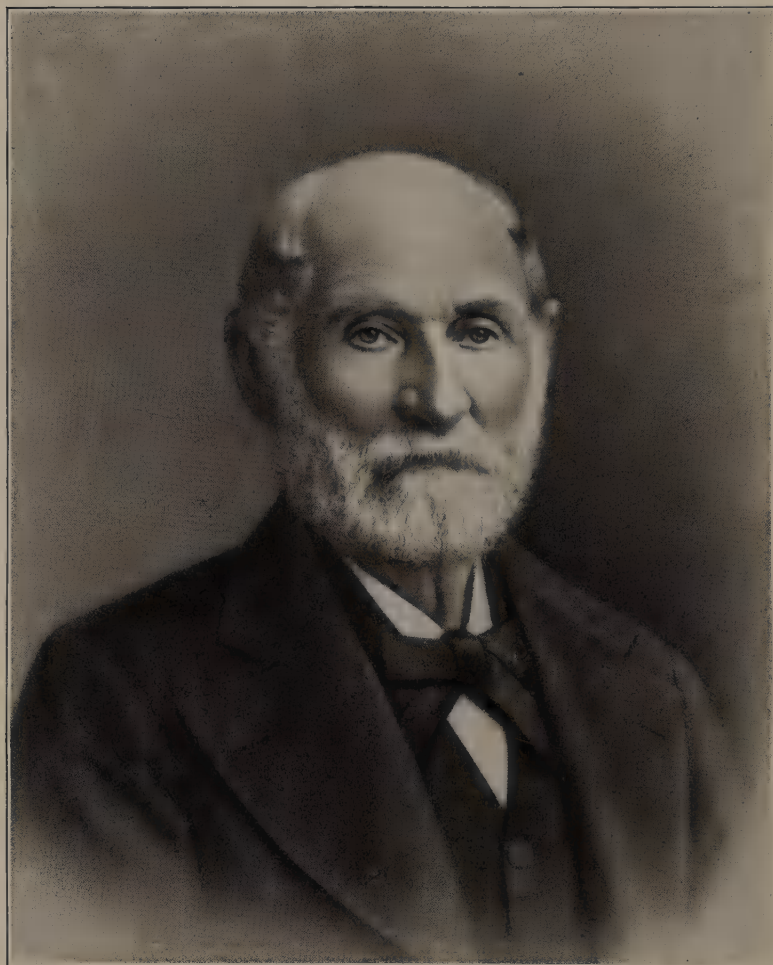
In Los Angeles occurred the marriage of

Mr. Barnes to Miss Blanche Hudson, who was born in Texas and died in California, leaving an only child, Irene. Mrs. Barnes was a daughter of T. H. Hudson, a southerner, who came to California in 1881 and for a time resided in Orange county, thence removing to Azusa, where he has since acquired various farming interests.

Fraternally Mr. Barnes is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. An adherent of the Jacksonian Democracy, he is a worker in his party's behalf and at this writing occupies a position on the county central committee. Besides his home interests, he has outside matters claiming attention, among them being the ownership of two miles in Death Valley and one at Searchlight, Nev., the latter having gold and silver ore in paying quantities, while the former contains valuable deposits of lead and antimony respectively.

WILLIAM SPROUL. Now engaged in the livery and transfer business in Santa Barbara, and known as one of the successful business men of the town, Mr. Sproul was born in Allegheny county, Pa., April 7, 1839, and comes of an old Pennsylvania family. In the same state also occurred the birth of his father, Nathaniel, a blacksmith, who in 1854 removed to near Viola, Mercer county, Ill., where he engaged in farming and where he died in 1899 at the age of eighty years. The mother, Jane (McGinnis) Sproul, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and died in Illinois. She was of Scotch descent and was the mother of seven daughters and three sons, of whom six are living, William being third. One son, John, is now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.

The education of Mr. Sproul was acquired in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and at the winter schools in Mercer county, Ill. In 1859 he started across the plains with four horses and three companions, going along the Platte river, with Pike's Peak as their destination. On the way, however, they met some returning "Peekers" with doleful stories of misplaced confidence and unrealized dreams, and these discouraging reports caused the travelers to proceed to California. At Ash Hollow they changed their horses for two yoke of oxen and one cow, and crossed to Wyoming, Sweetwater and Humboldt, and finally brought up at Chippen Flat, Nevada, in August of 1859. For a time Mr. Sproul engaged in horticulture near Marysville, and then turned his attention to lumbering, finally starting to raise hogs with considerable success. Eventually, the brown cinnamon bear was his undoing as far as hogs were concerned, and in the fall of 1860 he removed to Los Angeles and engaged in teaming. From 1863 until 1868 he was a stage driver on the overland route between Los Angeles and



Samuel Heiss

Santa Barbara, after which he teamed and conducted a transfer business in Santa Barbara. June 15, 1868, he started the first truck wagon in the city, and from then on gradually increased his business until he had four wagons in use. The present livery business is the outgrowth of this first enterprise, and in connection therewith is conducted a general transfer business. In 1888 Mr. Sproul built his livery and transfer barn at No. 516 Anacapa street, which is 40x112 feet in dimensions. He has been very successful in his business, and has a large patronage from the town and surrounding country. Other interests have also commanded his attention. At one time he built a soap factory, but this was sold after having been operated at a loss for two years. He is a Republican in politics, as are also his sons. Formerly he was a Knight of Pythias.

The marriage of Mr. Sproul and Clara Balenzuela, a native of Santa Clara, Cal., occurred in Santa Barbara. Mrs. Sproul comes of an old Spanish family, and is the mother of the following-named children: Addie, who is Mrs. Prince, of Los Angeles; William, who is with his father in the livery business; Myra, at home; Alfred, who is with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; Walter, also with his father in the livery business; Alvin, who is with the Southern Pacific Railroad; Harry, who is with his father in business; and Carl.

SAMUEL HILL. That adverse conditions build up the strong is a truism emphasized in the life of Samuel Hill, one of the large land owners and successful ranchers of Ventura county. A native of Lancashire, he was born March 21, 1815, a son of Samuel and Sarah Hill, who spent their entire lives in England, and who died at the ages respectively of sixty and forty years. Their son received his education in the public schools of his native land, and in time prepared himself for the future by learning the trade of miller, for which he served as an apprentice for four years. In 1835, when nineteen years of age, he immigrated to the United States, landing at Quebec, Canada, where he lived for a year and a half. He then located at Dubuque, Iowa, and practiced his trade for about seven years, and after a short sojourn in England returned to America in the days of California gold. Animated by the same desire which caused thousands to endure the hardships and dangers of crossing the plains, he gathered together sixteen men, whom he agreed to pilot to the gold fields, with the understanding that they were to work for him for a year after being safely conducted thither without present expense to them. The journey was undertaken with horse teams and without particular incident, and at the end Mr. Hill found

himself enriched by experience, but sadly in arrears as to work expected from his companions in travel, who separated in their respective paths, and were never more heard from.

The first year in California Mr. Hill wandered around taking inventory of the prospects for the future, mining and prospecting. At Spring Hill, the famous quartz mine, named for Mr. Hill and a spring found on the premises, he and P. Y. Coal operated the mine, and also carried a small stock of miners' supplies. After losing all they had in the world, Mr. Hill decided to forswear mining forever, and so located in Amador county, where for sixteen years he engaged in ranching with considerable success. So impressed had he become with the excellent money making chances in California, that in 1876 he bought his present place of six thousand and five hundred acres in the Conejo valley, twenty-five miles east of Ventura. In partnership with a Mr. Edwards he went into the sheep business, a hazardous venture, and by the next year, owing to long continued drought, he had barely eight hundred left out of the original nine thousand sheep. As recompense for the loss he gave up sixteen hundred acres of land, and at the present time has fifty-six hundred acres left.

After years of arduous labor Mr. Hill has to show for his pains one of the finest ranches in Southern California, and where once was an arid desert, are now fields covered with barley, wheat, and beans. Two thousand acres are under cultivation, and as a portion of the land is rented out there is a regular village of barns and cottages for the tenantry. The water supply is one of the best in Ventura county, an inexhaustible supply being piped from the mountains two miles distant, which is used for all purposes, and furnishes sufficient to maintain at least three hundred head of cattle. The home of Mr. Hill is modern in construction, and convenient as to arrangement, water being supplied to every portion of it by a two hundred and seventy-five foot pressure. It has also a gas machine and telephone, the whole constituting one of the truly delightful California homes.

February 28, 1870, Mr. Hill married Mrs. Sarah Middleton, widow of Thomas Middleton, who died in 1864. Mrs. Hill is a native of County Durham, England, and a daughter of George and Margaret (Grant) Cooper, both born in England. By her former marriage Mrs. Hill had five children: Thomas and Anthony, who are living at Redlands; Margaret, who is the wife of George Worts, of Vacaville, Cal.; Sarah L., the wife of William Ratsler, of Beaumont, and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Joseph Howard, of Congress, Ariz. In national politics Mr. Hill is a Democrat, but has never devoted more time to politics than is expected of all loyal citizens. With his wife he is a member

of the Episcopal Church, and contributes generously towards its maintenance.

JAMES BARKER. The deserved reward of a well-spent life is an honored retirement from business, in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. After a useful and beneficial career, Mr. Barker is quietly living at his pleasant home in Pasadena, surrounded by the comforts which earnest labor has brought to him. His residence in California dates from the 10th of October, 1885, just fifty-seven years from the day he was born, in Union, Me. He was the eldest child of Israel and Caroline (Nye) Barker, natives of Maine, and the parents of one son and one daughter, Eliza Ann. When these children were still very young the wife and mother died and subsequently the father married again, afterward continuing to make his home in Union, Me., where he followed the machinist's trade. During the last six years of his life he was an invalid.

The only part of the year when James Barker could attend school was during the winter season, when the snow was so deep that work on the farm was suspended. At such times he waded through the drifts to the schoolhouse a quarter of a mile away. When seventeen years of age he began an apprenticeship of four years to the trade of a cabinet-maker, after which he spent a similar period with Frank Rice in the carriage manufacturing business. His first business venture was made at Belmont, Me., where, with a capital of \$1,000, he started a carriage manufacturing business. So successful was he that within six years he had sold out the business and was the happy possessor of \$5,000, but unfortunately his next enterprise, the manufacture of bobbins for cotton mills, was less successful, and after one year in that business he sold out. Going to Searsmont, Me., he engaged in the manufacture of carriages for twenty-two years, meantime accumulating a neat property. Considerations of health finally led him to dispose of the factory and seek a change of climate. After a winter in Los Angeles, he came to Pasadena, where he has since built a residence at No. 409 North Los Robles avenue. During the boom he bought and sold considerable property and made a neat little sum, his experience in this respect being far more satisfactory than that of many people. In politics he is a Republican, while fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the blue lodge of Masons in Maine.

In Belmont, Waldo county, Me., Mr. Barker married Miss Mary L. Bicknell, who was born and reared in that town. Her father, James Bicknell, for years a farmer of Maine, finally settled in Lawrence, Mass., and there remained

until his death at eighty-two years. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Barker were named as follows: Herbert E., now deceased; Caroline Elvira, wife of N. S. Leithed; and James Edmund, an electrician living in El Paso, Tex. The family enjoy the acquaintance of many cultured people, and all delight to enjoy the hospitality for which the family home is known.

N. H. HOSMER. In the quiet but earnest and conscientious discharge of his duties as a citizen and horticulturist Mr. Hosmer has passed the many years of his residence in Sierra Madre, where he holds a high position by reason of the recognized value of his citizenship and the unwavering integrity of his character. The family of which he is a member ranks, both in paternal and maternal stock, among the early established residents of the historic city of Concord, Mass., and in that town he was born May 18, 1844, being next to the oldest child of Nathan S. and Ruth Lee (Hayward) Hosmer, likewise natives of that colonial Massachusetts town. His father followed the building business throughout all of his active life and died at Concord when he was eighty years of age.

In the midst of scenes made famous through events of the Revolutionary war and through the later connection therewith of such literary lights as Emerson, Hawthorne and Miss Alcott, the boyhood years of N. H. Hosmer were uneventfully passed. At the age of seventeen he was graduated from the high school of Concord, Mass., after which he began to earn his own livelihood, his first work being that of clerk in a grocery. Being of an industrious and economical disposition, his earnings were carefully saved and in 1878 were utilized in his removal to California, at which time he settled in Florence. He was accompanied by his wife, whom he had married in 1872 and who had previously been Miss C. W. Hathorn, of Solon, Me. A residence of a few years in this western region convinced him of its advantages for permanent location, and he has since remained in the state, with the exception of the summer of 1881, when he visited in Concord. During the fall of 1881 he settled at Sierra Madre and bought twenty-six acres, all in brush. Immediately he set about the task of bringing the land under cultivation, developing from it a fine ranch of citrus and deciduous fruits. At the opening of the boom, he laid out the Hosmer subdivision of Sierra Madre and platted a large number of lots, disposing of all of his land with the exception of eight acres, which latter constitutes his home place and is in oranges. Besides the management of his orange orchard he is now engaged in promoting his gold mining interests in the Mojave desert.

During the many years of his residence at

Sierra Madre Mr. Hosmer has watched with interest the gradual development of this locality, the redeeming of farms from great stretches of land covered with brush; the planting of fruit trees whose generous crops make this indeed a land of plenty; and the settlement of the farms by a desirable class of citizens. In politics he is a stanch Republican and has for years been committeeman of this precinct. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

SETH C. ARNOLD. By reason of his removal to Southern California in 1885, Mr. Arnold experienced all the excitement incident to the boom, as well as the serious depression that followed, and he is now witnessing the more substantial era of growth and commercial activity. Soon after his arrival he opened a furniture store on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, Los Angeles, and this he conducted for six years, when he sold out. During the boom times he bought considerable property in Pasadena, but much of this has been sold. He now owns two lots, 80x400 feet, where he has erected a neat residence and planted many English walnut trees, together with fruits of various kinds.

In Otsego county, N. Y., Mr. Arnold was born March 21, 1833, being a son of George M. and Betsey Arnold, natives respectively of Vermont and New York. When a boy his father settled in Otsego county, N. Y., and there in time he acquired the ownership of two hundred acres, forming the family homestead. The seven children in the family were named as follows: Joseph C., of Burlington, N. Y.; Seth C., of Pasadena, Cal.; David N., Betsey R., Ellen, Otis P. and Edson, all of New York. It is noteworthy that all of the seven married and had children. Seth C. supplemented attendance at the public schools by a course in the Albany (N. Y.) State Normal, from which he was graduated in 1851, receiving a state certificate as teacher. For fifteen years he engaged in educational work in New York, after which he was for two years principal of the schools of Monmouth, Ill. Removing to Iowa in 1858 he taught for five years in Iowa Falls, after which he settled on an eighty-acre farm he had previously purchased. However, in 1865, he moved back into the city and opened a general mercantile store, which he conducted for ten years. During 1875 he moved to Marshalltown, Iowa, and bought a stock of furniture, after which he continued in that business for ten years, and, on removing to California, brought his stock of furniture with him. Of late years he has been retired from business responsibilities, except such as are connected with the management of his property interests. In various places where he has made his home positions of trust have been offered him, but

he has no desire for public life, and, aside from voting the Republican ticket, takes no part in politics. In religion he is of Universalist faith.

The marriage of Mr. Arnold and Miss Jennie Wells took place in Iowa Falls, Iowa, Mrs. Arnold having removed to that city from her native town of Warsaw, N. Y. Her father, Joseph Wells, was a stone mason and contractor, and attained advanced years, dying in Iowa. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold consists of the following children: Clara, who is the wife of George Andrews, of Marshalltown, Iowa; Nellie, Mrs. W. B. MacNider, and Harry Otis Arnold, of Seattle, Wash.

A. W. ARMSTRONG. The records of the Armstrong family in America indicate that they were early residents of Pennsylvania and maintained an active connection with the development of that state. From there Dr. Alfred M. Armstrong removed to Ohio and engaged in the practice of his profession at Dovlestown. Some years ago he retired from practice, but he is still remarkably robust for one of ninety-two years, and advanced age has not quenched his interest in movements tending toward the progress of his state and nation. His son, Alfred C., was born in Ohio and made railroad-ing his principal occupation in life, being for twelve years purchasing agent for the Lake Shore Railroad and for four years holding a similar position with the Santa Fe. On retiring from business, he came to California, and subsequently made his home at Altadena until 1893, when he passed from earth's activities. Four children were born of his marriage to Mary Warner, a native of Ohio, her father, Lucius Warner, having removed to that state from his native city, Waterbury, Conn. The Warner family is of remote Scotch extraction.

The second in the family of Alfred C. Armstrong was A. W. Armstrong, of Altadena, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 10, 1861. It being the desire of his parents that he should have excellent educational advantages, he was sent to Brooks Military Academy in Cleveland, Ohio, and later became a student in Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1882. Taking up an active business, he selected the occupation of a marine engineer, and this he followed for eight years, principally with the firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Del. On coming to the Pacific coast in 1891, he bought ten acres at Altadena. These were in seedlings and he at once replanted in navels, while he also planted seven acres in lemons. The grove has become one of great value, and its thrifty appearance, as well as the fine quality of its products speak volumes for the scientific skill of the owner. Besides managing his ranch, he is interested in stocks in the industrial line.

During the residence of Mr. Armstrong in Wilmington, Del., he married Miss Effie Fulenwider, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa. The children born of their union are named as follows: Margaret Owen, Henry Fulenwider, Alfred Warner, Jr., Mary Warner and Catherine Gwynne. The family are identified with All Saints' Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Armstrong officiates as vestryman. While in college he was one of the leading members of the Delta Psi Fraternity. In politics he is a believer in the principles of Democracy as viewed by Cleveland and other leading supporters of sound money and free trade. The office of postmaster of Altadena, to which he was appointed during the administration of President Cleveland, is still filled by him with characteristic zeal and ability. Golf and other outdoor sports have an ardent friend in Mr. Armstrong, who has been honored by election to the office of president of the Country Club of Pasadena and is now filling the position, his executive judgment and enthusiasm having done much to promote the welfare of the club.

COL. CHARLES BENTZONI, U. S. A. While general history treats of the great events of the past and records the rise and progress of governments, biographical history deals rather with the individuals who make the nation's history, and the record of army officers is therefore peculiarly appropriate. Glancing over the record of Col. Charles Bentzoni, both when in active service upon the field of battle and when stationed at frontier posts in time of peace, it would seem that the words "America expects every man to do his duty" had become interwoven with the innermost fibers of his being. Faithfulness to duty was the watchword of his whole career as a soldier, and, now in the twilight of life's long day, as he dwells upon the past and reviews his connection with military affairs, he may feel a just pride in the part that he has borne in maintaining the honor of his country among the nations of the world.

In Dantzic, where he was born October 11, 1830, Charles Bentzoni was reared and educated. At seventeen years of age he entered the German army, in which he remained for seven years, meantime receiving promotion from the ranks to a non-commissioned officer. In April, 1857, after a voyage of two months from Liverpool, he arrived in New York City on the sailing vessel, Thornton, and for a month remained in the metropolis. May 12, of the same year, he enlisted as a private in the regular army, and was stationed on Governor's Island as an instructor of infantry. January 4, 1861, with two hundred men, he started for Fort Sumter, on the steamer, Star of the West, under the orders of General Scott. January 9, after the steamer had crossed the bar, it was

fired upon by the batteries of Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, and was compelled to return to New York. These shots were the very first fired by the Confederates in the Rebellion.

During the latter part of July Colonel Bentzoni was assigned as first sergeant of Company D, Eleventh United States Infantry, a newly formed regiment. November 20, 1861, he was appointed second lieutenant, and March 17, 1862, was made first lieutenant. During 1862-64 he served in the army of the Potomac. In November, 1864, he was made colonel of the Fifty-sixth United States Colored Infantry, and during the two following years commanded the eastern district of Arkansas. September 30, 1864, he was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Poplar Spring Church, Va. March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel in recognition of his valor in the war. On being mustered out of the volunteer service, September 15, 1866, he rejoined the Eleventh Infantry, as first lieutenant, and subsequently was appointed a captain in the Fortieth Infantry, of which General Miles was the first colonel. His commission as captain dated from July 28, 1866. In 1869 the Fortieth United States Infantry consolidated with the Thirty-ninth, forming the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry. In this Colonel Bentzoni continued until December 4, 1891, a period of twenty-five years and six months, when he was promoted to be major in the First Infantry, and with the latter he continued until he was retired October 11, 1894, by reason of having reached the age limit. During his long connection with the Twenty-fifth Infantry he served in the Indian country from the Gulf of Mexico to the British Northwestern Territory, and had numerous encounters with hostile Indians.

From March, 1867, to April, 1869, Colonel Bentzoni was stationed at Fort Macon, Plymouth, Raleigh and Goldsboro, N. C., and from there was transferred to Fort Jackson and St. Philip, La. Subsequently his stations were as follows: Fort Quitman, Tex., May 17, 1870, to August, 1871; commanding at Fort Bliss, May 27, 1871, to June 27, 1872; Fort Quitman, June 29, 1872, to January 5, 1877, as commander of the post; Fort Clark, Tex., February 3, 1877, until May 16, 1877; leave of absence until May 1, 1878; commander at Fort St. Felipe, Tex., from May 1, 1878, until September 5, 1879; thence transferred to the garrison at Fort Stockton, a lonely station about six hundred miles from the railroad, and in the central part of Pecos county, Tex., to reach which consumed his time from the 5th to the 19th of September; Fort Randall, Dak., from August 2, 1880, until September 4, 1882; on general recruiting service at Buffalo, N. Y., from October 4, 1882, until October 12, 1884; in garrison at



WILLIAM C. CROWELL

Fort Snelling, Minn., from November 1, 1884, to May 18, 1888; in garrison at Fort Shaw, Mont., from May 21, 1888, until June, 1891; thence transferred to Fort Buford, N. D.; received his majority December 4, 1891, and was assigned to the First Infantry with station at Angel Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal., where he remained until his retirement from active service. From November, 1894, until August, 1896, he resided in Los Angeles, after which he spent a few months in San Francisco. April 10, 1897, he started upon a trip around the world, during the course of which he visited Honolulu, spent six months in Japan, six weeks in China, two months in India, and two months in Egypt. He next visited Turkey and Austria, and afterward traveled in other European countries. His first wife had died many years before and while on his tour of the world he married Mrs. Gertrud Von Schlutterbach, whose mother was his first cousin. The ceremony was solemnized in London, England, August 26, 1899. Returning to this country, he landed in New York June 3, 1900, and for a few months remained in that city, coming from there to Los Angeles February 11, 1901, and purchasing the residence at the northwest corner of Thirtieth and Flower streets which has since been his home.

In bearing Colonel Bentzoni is a typical soldier, with a firm, elastic step, an erect carriage, and an imposing dignity of manner. His long years of active service have left few traces in figure and face, for, with the exception of impaired eyesight, he retains the strength, physical robustness and alertness that characterized his army service. Like the majority of army officers, he is never too weary to enjoy a good story and a hearty laugh, and like them, too, he is generous toward those less fortunate than he in fighting the battles of life.

WILLIAM C. CROWELL. Many years ago Jonathan Crowell, a native of the Cape Cod region of Massachusetts, removed to Yarmouth, on the bay of Fundy, in Nova Scotia, where during the brief and fleeting summers he endeavored to secure from the soil those products which would sustain his family and find a ready sale in neighboring markets. He himself was a descendant of another Jonathan, who came from England and set up his home at Cape Cod, where his ship landed. Jonathan, son of the Nova Scotian emigrant, was born on that peninsula, and there spent his entire life. Next in line of descent was Capt. Weymouth, a native of Yarmouth and for years in earlier life a sea captain, but now, at seventy years of age, a tiller of the soil near the bay. By his marriage to Elizabeth Gavel, a native of Nova Scotia, he had eleven children, six of

whom are still living, three sons and one daughter having their homes in California. Of the sons, Charles and William C. reside in Pasadena, while Weymouth lives in Los Angeles; the daughter, Mrs. Adeline Crosby, is a resident of Pasadena.

In Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, William Chamberlain Crowell was born September 21, 1871. The days of boyhood he passed on a farm, on which he worked during summers, while in the winter he attended school. During 1889 he went to Seattle, Wash., where he was an apprentice under his brother, Weymouth. His leisure hours were given to the study of architecture in the Puget Sound Business College, where he studied for two years. Coming to Pasadena in 1894, he took up carpentering. In the fall of 1895 he went to Guatemala, Central America, in the capacity of superintendent and draughtsman for Henry Jones, a large contractor. His sojourn in that region was beneficial to him educationally, for he gained an excellent knowledge of Spanish. After a year with Mr. Jones he turned his attention to contracting and architectural work in San Marcos, Guatemala, and was laying the foundation of large profits and a successful business when his health gave way, through outdoor work in a climate exceedingly warm and enervating. In 1897 he returned to Pasadena and later spent six months at his Nova Scotian home, recuperating. Since his return to Pasadena he has engaged in contracting and building, having built among many other structures the Pasadena ice plant, Tompkins, Hitchings, Coffin, Dr. A. S. Hoyt and Michael Cudahy's residences. He was married in Yarmouth, in August, 1899, to Miss Iva Mickerson, a former schoolmate there. They have two children, Elsie and Ruth. The family are connected with the First Baptist Church of Pasadena. In politics Mr. Crowell is a pronounced Republican, while fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

WILLIAM H. BULLIS. Since 1880 Mr. Bullis has considered Tropico his home, although for a few years the acquiring of his trade kept him elsewhere. As a consequence of his long residence in this locality he is familiar with its growth from the early days of its settlement to the present time and has been especially interested in experiments made in order to ascertain the varieties of fruits best adapted to the soil. In 1890 he went to Salt Lake City, where he served three years at the trades of bricklayer and cement finisher and two years at the plasterer's trade. Returning to California in 1895, he has since carried on business at Tropico as a contractor in plaster,

brick and cement work, under the firm name of Bullis & Stine. A large trade has been built up that extends throughout the San Fernando valley. In addition to this business, Mr. Bullis has improved twenty acres on Third street, West Glendale, ten acres of which are in fine qualities of peaches and apricots. The balance he expects to plant in grapes. The land is under the Verdugo Canon Water Company, in which he is financially interested. At one time he served as a director in the Tropico Water Company.

As early as 1849 Joseph R. Bullis, grandfather of William H., sought the possibilities of California and entered the mines near Hangtown. His first visit to Southern California was made about 1867, when he bought a large tract of land at Lynwood. In time he acquired several thousand acres of the Tugo tract, where he engaged in stock-raising, general farming and dairying. At the time of his death, in July, 1889, he was eighty-nine years of age. During the forty years of his residence in California he witnessed many changes and saw the whole state evolved from a wilderness to a highly improved and thickly settled region. Being himself a man of shrewd foresight, he believed Southern California investments would prove profitable, and so not only invested personally, but advised others to do the same. It was largely as the result of his advice that his grandson ten years ago bought the twenty acres he now owns.

On another page of this volume will be found mention of Philip H., son of Joseph R. and father of William H. Bullis. Since 1880 he has owned property in the town of Glendale, but his home is now in Redondo. By his marriage to Henrietta, daughter of William Payne, there were born five children: Joseph W., a horticulturist at Alhambra; W. H.; Tessie A., Mrs. Stine, of West Glendale; Georgia F., at home; and James Allen. William H. was born in Kent county, Mich., April 4, 1869, and was brought to California at the age of six months. His education was obtained mostly at Lynwood, although he was for a time a student in the Glendale school. His attractive home on Glendale avenue is presided over by his wife, formerly Luella M. Marden, who was born in Minnesota, came to California in 1880 and graduated from the Los Angeles State Normal School. For eight successive years she taught the primary department in the Tropico school, and since 1899 she has served efficiently in charge of the Tropico postoffice, having been appointed to this office under President McKinley. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bullis are staunch adherents of Republican principles, and he has served as a member of the county central committee, besides aiding in other ways to promote the party welfare in his town and county.

JUAN E. CAMARILLO. A visit to the home of Juan Camarillo, worthy descendant of that elder Camarillo, whose deeds in the early days of Ventura county will ever be recalled as historic mile-posts in the development of the state which he visited first in 1834, coming hither from Mexico, where he was born in 1812, is an occurrence destined to linger long in the memory of the fortunate one. Upon a portion of the enormous ranch which he bequeathed to his sons, Juan E., the younger, who was born at Ventura in 1870, has erected a home which for novelty and interest is unexcelled in the county. With his brother, Adolpho, he was educated in the grammar school at Ventura, and with him graduated from the Woodbury Business College, at Los Angeles. He also attended for a time the university of Southern California. After his father's death, December 4, 1880, he lived with his mother in Ventura until her death in 1898, at the beautiful home with its memories of the splendid traits of character which brightened the career of the Mexican emigrant, and which had no superior in Ventura. Juan E. still owns this home, but to drown the sorrow occasioned by the departure of his beloved parent, and to afford occupation in his now lonely life, he erected the beautiful ranch house which is now his home, located about half a mile from that of his brother. This house is enjoyed by himself and one Oliver B. Dunn, whom Mr. Camarillo took as a companion from his youth; besides being a companion he is now the foreman of the ranch. Mr. Dunn is indeed a worthy recipient of his friend's interest, and it would be difficult to find a nobler or more congenial companion.

Adjacent to the home is a large and finely equipped barn, wherein are kept blooded saddle and driving horses, of the good points of which Mr. Camarillo is an excellent judge. Of minor importance, however, is the really palatial home of the horses compared with the interest which greets the traveler who secures admission to the home, with its valuable and exhaustive collection of Indian relics, many of them the work of tribes now extinct, who carried with them to the happy hunting ground the secret of the art embodied in their productions. Now in Ventura county there is but one Indian woman basket maker, of whom Mr. Camarillo has an admirable kodak picture, representing her outside of her cabin, at work on the baskets by which she makes a living. A particularly interesting relic is that of a mantle or mangas, formerly worn by men of high degree in Spain. It is decorated with a gold fringed collar, hand made, and has a hole in the center through which the head is supposed to project. Another cherished souvenir is the Indian cap of penance, used to designate a red man who had been guilty of a crime, and to

single him out as unworthy the notice of his tribe. It is made in the shape of a fool's cap, and from the roots of an herb, so finely woven into a net that it has the appearance of leather. Also there is included in the collection the first scales used by the elder Camarillo when he first opened his store in Santa Barbara, a queer kind of scales, the old style chimes variety. Many of the most interesting and important of these prized reminders of the past are handed down from the grandfather, who secured them when he was appointed by Spain commandant of the mission in San Diego county, which office is similar to that of governor or superintendent, and carried with it a large responsibility, and varied opportunities for good government.

With a due appreciation of their responsibility as descendants of a noble family, the Camarillo heirs observe a most delightful hospitality, and invariably dispense towards strangers as well as friends those old world considerations and gallantries of manner so intensely admired, yet so rarely seen, in this country of commercialism and devotion to the worship of the golden calf.

JOHN B. DAWSON. The rapid growth of Los Angeles during recent years and the high character of the architecture adopted for its public buildings and residences have combined to attract to this city contractors and builders of superior skill, conspicuous among whom is John B. Dawson, of the firm of Dawson & Eldridge. Desiring a larger scope for his activities than his former home afforded, he established himself in Los Angeles in 1895 and has since devoted himself with energy and intelligence to his chosen occupation. The contracts which have been filled by himself and partner, S. T. Eldridge, include some of the most important in the vicinity, and all have been executed with dispatch and great care.

A member of an eastern family and a son of John and Agnes (Porter) Dawson, this citizen of Los Angeles was born near Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y., April 22, 1859. After having completed the studies of the local schools, he took up the carpenter's trade, which he learned in its every detail while he was still young, and in addition he studied the builder's and architectural departments. Even at an early age it was his ambition to become a successful contractor and builder, and, to aid in the attainment of this end, he acquired a thorough knowledge of carpentering, seeking the best employers, so that he might have the benefit of their successful experience. After some years as a journeyman he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he followed the trade for five years. During this time he became interested in military matters and enlisted in Company A, First Regiment Michigan State Troops, in which he served

for three years and received various promotions including first-sergeant. While in Ann Arbor he was also active in fraternal organizations, particularly the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was honored with the offices of past grand and past chief patriarch. In that city he was made a Mason in Fraternity Lodge No. 262, F. & A. M., and also belonged to Washtenaw Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., and Ann Arbor Commandery No. 13, K. T.

When the boom of the '80s was attracting many settlers to the Pacific coast, Mr. Dawson became interested in studying about the west, with the result that in 1887 he settled in Pasadena. The large amount of building then in progress rendered his calling a desirable one, and he immediately found employment as a foreman of buildings, in addition to which he also became interested in real estate, and bought and sold a number of lots. However, after a year in Pasadena, the cessation of the boom put an end to improvements, and in 1888 he removed to Santa Cruz, where he began to take contracts for buildings, among these being the Santa Cruz County Bank building, the residences of Capt. W. W. Gray, A. M. Johnson, J. L. C. Stevens, William Rennie, W. D. Haslam, and many others, also the Capitola hotel at Capitola.

In Santa Cruz Mr. Dawson married Miss Mamie E. Sutphen, daughter of Judge C. T. Sutphen, and they made their home in an attractive residence erected by himself. Accompanied by his wife and two children, Mildred Agnes and John Clifford, in 1895 he moved to Los Angeles, trading his Santa Cruz property for a deciduous fruit ranch at Boulder creek, which he still owns. Shortly after settling in this city he formed a partnership with a well-known contractor, under the firm title of Dawson & Schurz, and they were given contracts for a number of fine residences in Los Angeles and Redlands. While in the midst of their activities, with much work ahead of them, Mr. Schurz was bitten by a black spider and lost his life. They had just accepted a contract to build the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Pasadena, which, at a cost of \$80,000, was afterward completed by Mr. Dawson. After a time he formed a partnership with S. T. Eldridge, who is represented elsewhere in this work. Among their many contracts may be mentioned those for the \$30,000 residence of Hiram Higgins, the State Normal School addition, the Twentieth street schoolhouse, with twelve rooms; the Los Angeles Railroad carshops; the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, costing \$60,000; also the city hall and jail building at Pasadena, Cal., \$40,000.

Having given his attention closely to business matters, Mr. Dawson has never entered into the political life of the city, and aside from vot-

ing the Republican ticket takes no part in public affairs. In religious views he inclines toward the Presbyterian faith, while his wife is identified with the Episcopal Church. As a citizen he favors all movements for the growth and upbuilding of Los Angeles, to whose beauty and attractions he has added not a little by his work as a builder.

ARTHUR L. CHAFFEE. Surrounding the dry-goods and clothing business of A. L. Chaffee & Co., of Ventura, there is a tinge of the historic, a suggestion of hardship in early days, and of obstacles overcome, rendering possible the present successful trade. Beyond the fact that the enterprise is without exception the oldest of its kind in Southern California and by far the largest in its line in Ventura county, is its association with the life of that well-remembered pioneer, Walter Scott Chaffee. This early settler, who, more than any other in the small Spanish settlement of San Buenaventura, dispelled with the enthusiasm of his eastern spirit the old-world traditions of the town, was born in Peterboro, Madison county, N. Y., February 2, 1834. His father and ancestors were associated with many of the early struggles of the country, and during the great slavery excitement the former was instrumental in aiding many an unfortunate to gain liberty.

At fourteen years of age Walter Scott Chaffee began to clerk in a store in Syracuse, N. Y. Ten years later he opened a general mercantile store at Portage City, Wis., but soon he returned to New York, and from there went to Colorado about 1860, engaging in mining near Leadville with Jerome B. Chaffee. The following year he came to Ventura, which at the time had only three American citizens. He started a farming industry on More's grant and was especially interested in raising hogs. Six months later he opened a general store in a small adobe house, shipping a stock of goods here from San Francisco by schooner. By 1863 the increase of trade warranted the erection of the present brick structure on the corner of Palm and Main streets. He erected the first frame building in Ventura county, bringing the lumber from Santa Barbara and putting up a house which is still the family residence and in good condition. In time he became the instigator of many enterprises. Much real estate came into his possession. He owned a ranch of one hundred acres devoted to walnuts and apricots, and was one of the first to set out a walnut grove, also one of the first to resort to irrigation. He was one of the original incorporators of the Bank of Ventura. When the town was incorporated he was appointed by the legislature a member of the first board of trustees. His courage and strength of character are best illustrated by the stand which he took during the Civil war, when,

upon a liberty pole in front of his store, there waved a United States flag. After a number of flags had been stolen, he took the precaution to guard the last one with a shot gun, and this same flag was the only one south of San Jose which was placed at half mast when it was known that Lincoln had been assassinated.

The wife of Walter Scott Chaffee was Rebecca Nidever, a native of Texas, born in 1846. Her parents, John and Mary (Vernon) Nidever, came to California as early as 1853, and died in Santa Barbara county. Mrs. Chaffee is still living on the homestead. Of her nine children eight are living, namely: Walter S., who is secretary of the corporation; John H., who is cashier of the Ventura Savings Bank; Arthur Leslie, the subject of this article; Helen, wife of Willington Wilde, of Ventura; Ethel M., wife of M. McIlhenney, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Lawrence W., Chester C. and Bessie M. Arthur Leslie Chaffee was born in Ventura November 22, 1870. He acquired his education in the public schools and at Heald's Business College in San Francisco. When sixteen years of age he entered his father's store and was engaged in the capacity of bookkeeper. On the death of his father he became an administrator of the estate and one of the incorporators of the same, which includes all the property besides the store. For some time he continued the business alone, but in 1900 the firm of A. L. Chaffee & Co. was incorporated. Possessing excellent ability as a manager and a keen knowledge of finance, he is a worthy successor of his father.

The marriage of A. L. Chaffee united him with Eva Solari, who was born in Ventura and received her education in Pomona convent near Pasadena. Her father, Augustino Solari, was a pioneer merchant of Ventura. By her marriage two children have been born, Grant Leslie and Harold Scott. Mr. Chaffee is a Republican in politics.

J. H. DOBBINGS. Proud of his descent from a long line of British naval officers, Mr. Dobbings is equally proud of his citizenship in the "land of the free," and no native-born son of the United States is more loyal than he in allegiance to our government and its institutions. Since September, 1885, he has made his home in America, and for some years past has filled with efficiency and faithfulness an important position as first assistant engineer at the Pacific Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. The machinery now in use at the plant has been put in under his supervision, and includes eight boilers, with a capacity of five hundred horse-power; one engine, seventy-five, and one engine, twenty-five horse; one ice machine, of five tons capacity (twenty-five horse); and one eight-ton ice machine, fifty-horse power.



Archibald McNeil

The great-grandfather of Mr. Dobbings was for years connected with the British navy. The grandfather, J. G. Dobbings, was an officer in the British navy until sixty-four years of age, when he was retired after an honorable and active career. The father, John, was born in Elstow, Bedfordshire, England, and in early manhood turned his attention to mining. For twenty-six years he was superintendent of mines for a large company in England, but since 1888 he has made his home in Pasadena, Cal., where he is living retired. He married Sarah Bell, who was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and died in England in 1874. Her father, George Bell, was at one time manager of a division of the Northeastern Railroad in England.

The family of John and Sarah Dobbings comprised four daughters and one son, the latter, J. H., being next to the youngest of the children. He was born in Middlesboro, Yorkshire, England, April 13, 1864, and received his education in local schools. At fourteen years of age he began an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade in Bolckow, Vaughn & Co. (his father's employers), with whom he continued to serve for seven years. On the completion of his time, in September, 1885, he came to America, settling in Des Moines, Iowa, where he worked at his trade with the Pioneer Coal Company. The spring of 1886 found him in San Francisco, where he followed his trade in the Risdon iron works. From there, in October, 1887, he removed to Pasadena, where he engaged in the retail oil business until 1889, and then, going to San Diego, was occupied as chief engineer of the Fourth street cable railway until it was closed down in 1893. Meantime he had embraced the first opportunity to take out naturalization papers and had entered into full American citizenship in 1890, since which time he has taken an active part in local Republican movements and has worked in the interests of his party. On leaving San Diego he became first assistant engineer at the Soldiers' Home, which position he has filled since May, 1893, with credit to himself and satisfaction to those concerned.

During his residence in San Francisco Mr. Dobbings formed the acquaintance of Miss Mattie A. Evans, who was born in Concord, N. H. They were married in San Francisco and now have a family of two children, Olney J. and Dorothea Belle. Mrs. Dobbings is a Presbyterian in religious belief, while Mr. Dobbings, having been reared in the Church of England, finds the Episcopalian faith in accord with his doctrinal views. He was made a Mason in Silver Gate Lodge, San Diego, and is now senior warden in the Santa Monica blue lodge; also a member of Lodge Perfection No. 3, in Los Angeles; and Rosary Croix Chapter No. 3, K. T., in Los Angeles. For some years

he has been affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, in Santa Monica. Along the line of his chosen occupation he is connected with Council No. 4, San Diego, National Association of Stationary Engineers.

ARCHIBALD McNEIL. The owner and proprietor of the Santa Maria flour mills, and known as one of the substantial citizens and business men of Santa Maria, Mr. McNeil was born near London, Canada, in 1848. His parents, Peter and Henrietta (Beaton) McNeil, were natives of Scotland, in which country they were reared, educated and married. After their immigration to America they settled near London, Canada, where the father engaged in farming. On his homestead he died in 1875 and his wife in 1882. They had a family of ten children, of whom Archibald was seventh in order of birth.

A practical home training and an education acquired in the public schools, supplemented by learning the trade of miller, were the preparations with which Mr. McNeil started out to face the world when twenty-two years of age. He learned the miller's trade in Napier, Canada, under James G. Sutherland, and among the most pleasant recollections of his youth are those connected with his stay of four years as a member of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland. On coming to the States he settled near Lafayette, Ind., and operated a mill for a year. He then came to California and for two years worked in a mill at Chico for General Bidwell. A later location was at Marysville, this state, and for nine years he had charge of Governor Perkins' mill at Oreville. From there he came to Santa Maria in 1882, and formed a partnership with John Adams, under the title of Adams, McNeil & Co. Buying Mr. Popp's mill at Nepoma, they tore the building down, and removed the machinery and timbers to Santa Maria, where the plant was changed from a burr to a roller mill. The affairs were conducted under the partnership until 1899, when Mr. McNeil became the sole possessor of the mill property, and now operates it alone. The present capacity of the mill is sixty barrels a day, and about all of the mill work for miles around is taken care of at this enterprising establishment. The building is located on Ocean avenue, on the Pacific Coast Railroad tracks near the depot.

In the town Mr. McNeil has erected a pleasant and comfortable residence on Mill street, and in addition to his mill and residence property owns several city lots. He is variously interested in local affairs, and is a stockholder in the new savings bank. Politically a Republican, he has never been an office seeker, and entertains liberal ideas regarding the election of candidates to office. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, being past

chancellor of Santa Maria Lodge No. 90, and No. 46 Uniform Rank K. of P., besides which he is a charter member of the Santa Maria Lodge, Independent Order of Foresters. In 1876 he married Margaret Morrison, daughter of Warren and Nancy (Tobin) Morrison, of Oreville, Cal. Of this union there are four children, namely: Flora, a graduate of the Santa Maria high school and the California State Normal; Edwina and Warren, both high school graduates, and the latter now a student in the California State University at Berkeley; and Margaret, who is attending the local schools.

EDWARD GOLTER. While he is thoroughly loyal to American institutions and a typical Californian in enterprise, Mr. Golter is a foreigner by birth, being a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where his parents, Gotleib and Louise Golter, were also born. His paternal grandfather, Frederick Golter, was a farmer by occupation and belonged to one of the old families of the province. In the parental family there were four sons and two daughters, one of whom, Paul, lives in San Francisco, while a sister makes her home in Los Angeles. Edward, who was the youngest of the six, was born July 18, 1864, and received his education in the national schools. At fourteen years of age he began an apprenticeship to the brewer's trade in Heilbronn, where he served for two years. Later locations were in Stuttgart and Ulm, where he was employed in breweries, and afterward he traveled throughout the empire, securing employment wherever an opening occurred. In 1883 he was graduated from the Brewers' school in Munich, after which he again traveled through Germany as a brewer.

During 1886 Mr. Golter crossed the ocean to New York and from there across the continent traveled to Los Angeles, where he soon entered the brewery of Maier & Zobelein, accepting a very humble position. From the first it was evident that he understood the position, and his promotion after five months gave him a position better suited to his abilities, that of foreman and brewmaster, in which capacity he has been retained since September 1, 1887. His long continuance in the position proves that his work has been acceptable to his employers. During his service the capacity has been repeatedly increased, until it is now six times as great as when he became connected with the plant, and his position is therefore one of much greater responsibility than it was ten years ago. The yeast is manufactured in the brewery, and is the best of its kind, while the other necessary articles are also as perfect as can be secured.

The marriage of Mr. Golter took place in Los Angeles, his wife being Miss Ida Hensling, who

was born in the government of Stettin, Pomerania, Germany, and by whom he has a son, Edwin F. Among the organizations of which he is a member are the Turners Society, Sons of Herman and Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M., in which latter he was made a Mason a few years after Los Angeles became his home.

GEORGE W. HILL, the city treasurer of Pomona, was born in Blairsville, Pa., in 1840, and was reared and educated in the same town. Although he had gained a knowledge of agriculture through his early experience upon a farm, yet his tastes did not run in that line and as soon as possible he turned his attention to other occupations. At the age of twenty-two years he entered the Pennsylvania Railroad shops as an assistant, and worked his way up until he became wreckmaster. At the expiration of seven years he resigned his position in order to give his attention to the operating of a planing mill which he with others had purchased. Three years were thus spent, and for a similar period he conducted a grocery in Blairsville, later opening a clothing establishment, which he conducted about ten years.

With the hope that a change of climate might be of benefit to his daughter, in 1887 Mr. Hill disposed of his property in the east and removed to California. In company with J. W. Neal he built a plant and engaged in the manufacture of iron pipe, of all sizes, for the water supply throughout this section. The business was carried on prosperously for two years, but at the expiration of that time, the demand for pipe decreasing, the business was sold, and is now the property of the Southern California Manufacturing Company. While in the hands of Mr. Hill and Mr. Neal about twenty hands were employed.

A subsequent enterprise conducted by Mr. Hill associated with another business man of Pomona, was the management of a clothing business, but after four years he disposed of his interest to his partner. During the second administration of President Cleveland he was chosen postmaster of Pomona and held the office for four years. During his incumbency of the office, in 1894, he established a free delivery system in about one-third of the city, employing three regular and two extra carriers. In 1899 his party further honored him by electing him city treasurer and tax collector, in which capacity he has given faithful and efficient service. He is among the local leaders of the Democratic party and takes an active part in its measures and movements. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company D, Two Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, and went to the front, remaining in service until the close of the war. In later years he was warmly inter-

ested in Grand Army work in Pennsylvania. By his marriage to Miss Marguerite S. Wilson, of Blairsville, Pa., he became the father of three children, but Susan and Rebecca are deceased, and the only one living is George M., a school student. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FREDERICK J. FISCHER. At the time of the discovery of gold in California news of the rich find reached a young German jeweler, John Fischer, who was then in Brazil. Eager to join the throng of gold-seekers, he hastened to New York, and there took passage on a ship for the Isthmus of Panama, going from there to San Francisco. During his voyage and after his arrival his plans definitely resolved themselves into a determination to follow his trade rather than prospect in the mines. In 1850 he opened what was one of the first jewelry stores in San Francisco, his location being on Sutter street, where he was twice burned out at times of great fires. The lawlessness reigning on the coast caused him to throw his influence in with the vigilance committee in a determination to establish law and order. At the time that the colony of Anaheim was first talked of by a number of prominent Germans in San Francisco, he became interested in the project, and was one of the founders of the town, where he carried on a hotel and put out a vineyard of twenty acres. His daughter, born in 1860, was the first child born in the colony. He assisted in the incorporation of Anaheim, of which he served as postmaster and also, for several terms, held office as president of the common council, being the first to hold that position. Indeed, he was one of the Republican leaders of the colony, and his influence did much toward forwarding enterprises favored by his party. After having for years conducted a hotel and superintended his vineyard, in 1878 he removed from Anaheim to Los Angeles, and later filled the office of deputy county recorder, also served as city assessor for three terms (one being an unexpired term). Soon after the expiration of the third term, he died in Los Angeles, in July, 1894. Fraternally he was connected with the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, as well as with the Veterans' Association of that order.

In San Francisco, in 1855, John Fischer married Julia Hartung, who was born in Hanover, Germany, and died in Anaheim in 1874. Her father, Fred Hartung, had a large weaving and spinning establishment at Goslau, Hanover. Some years after his daughter, Julia, had crossed by sailing vessel, around the Horn, from Germany to San Francisco, he brought the other members of the family and settled in San Francisco, later removing to Anaheim, where he owned a large winery. At the age of

eighty-four years he died in Anaheim. There were six children in the family of John and Julia Fischer and five of these are living, namely: Emily, wife of George Hull, of Los Angeles; Frederick J., who was born in San Francisco, May 10, 1858; Anna, Mrs. DeFreese, of Los Angeles, who was the first child born in Anaheim; Mrs. Malvina McKennie and Mrs. Dora Bain, both of Los Angeles.

When the family settled in Anaheim, Frederick J. Fischer was only a year old, hence his first recollections are of a home in Southern California. His education was obtained in the Anaheim schools, of which Prof. J. M. Guinn was principal. In 1873 he began an apprenticeship of four years to the machinist's trade, in the Cyclops machine works, at San Francisco, returning to Anaheim at the expiration of his time, and a year later going to Los Angeles. In April, 1879, he traveled by team and wagon to Tucson, Ariz., where he became engineer of an ice plant that manufactured ice by the ether process. The capacity was only one ton every twenty-four hours, and this found at five cents a pound a ready sale, but, not being sufficient to supply the demand, ice was also shipped in from Los Angeles. After two years in Arizona, he returned to Los Angeles, and for five years was machinist in the Southern Pacific shops. For a year he carried on a business as plumber and gas-fitter, his shop being on what is now San Fernando street. In 1889 he became chief engineer of the Citizens' Water Works, and when this company was merged into the Los Angeles City Water Company, he became chief engineer of the new organization, which position he has since efficiently filled. The plant has three engines, with a capacity of eight million gallons of water, and is well equipped with modern improvements.

A general recognition of Mr. Fischer's ability as a machinist has brought him prominence among others in the same line of business. At this writing he is serving his third term as a member of the board of examining engineers of Los Angeles. On the organization of the Los Angeles Division No. 2, National Association of Stationary Engineers, he was honored with the office of president, and is now its treasurer, also the state deputy national president. For some years he and his wife (formerly Annie Martin, and a native of Oregon), with their daughter, Julia, have owned and occupied a comfortable residence at No. 429 North Fremont avenue. The nature of his occupation being such as to leave him little time to participate in public affairs, he has never been a seeker after office, yet he has held a number of positions in the Republican party, chief among these being a member of the city central committee and deputy city assessor. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of

America and Ramona Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West.

ROBERT P. ELLIOTT. During the years of his residence in Santa Monica, dating from the fall of 1883, Mr. Elliott has been actively engaged in the building business, and it is probable that he has erected more buildings than any other contractor in the city. Equally important has been his connection with educational work. From 1894 to 1900 he served on the school board, being its president five years of the time, and while occupying the position he was instrumental in the erection of the high school and two grammar schools.

Eighteen miles west of Meadville, in Crawford county, Pa., Mr. Elliott was born November 19, 1840, a descendant of Scotch forefathers. His grandfather, Thomas, a native of Crawford county, was a son of John Elliott, who was born in Maryland and became a pioneer of western Pennsylvania. The father, John Elliott, Jr., was born in Crawford county, but in 1853 removed to Green county, Wis., settling near Monroe. The year 1855 found him in Kansas, where he settled on a farm near what is now Valley Falls, and there he died in April, 1860. His wife, Mary (Porter) Cowan, was born in Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, and accompanied her father, Robert Porter, to New York City. Her first husband was an early settler of Crawford county, Pa. By that union three children were born, two now living. One of these, Henry Cowan, now living near Guthrie, Okla., was a lieutenant in the First Kansas Infantry during the Civil war. Of her marriage to John Elliott, eleven children were born, seven now living. One son, Washington M. Elliott, who resides near Chandler, Okla., was a soldier in the Eleventh Kansas Infantry. Mrs. Elliott died in Santa Monica, Cal., in 1895, when more than eighty years of age.

One of the vivid recollections that Robert P. Elliott has of his boyhood is that of driving with team and wagon to Kansas. As a farmer he worked early and late, and no change came into his life until the Civil war began. In August, 1861, he volunteered in the Fifth Wisconsin Battery of Light Infantry, and was sent to the front, taking part in the siege of Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth, battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, all the engagements in the Georgia campaign up to and including the siege of Atlanta, the battles of Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, the march to the sea with the entrance into Savannah, the battles of Goldsboro, Averysboro and Bentonville. He took part in the grand review at Washington, and then returned to Wisconsin, where he was mustered out June 14, 1865, at Madison. At the time of his discharge he was serving as sergeant.

Immediately after his return from war he was married, in Monroe, Wis., to Miss Carrie Williams. They are the parents of eight children: Marietta; Mrs. Dora Hathaway, of Santa Monica; Mrs. Nellie May Shader, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Edith Pearl Abbott, of Santa Monica; George P., a carpenter, who has been associated with his father in the building business; William E., Carrie M. and Franklin J.

In 1866 Mr. Elliott settled at Harrisonville, Mo., and the next year became a farmer near Valley Falls, Kans., whence in 1870 he went to the Pottawatomie reservation and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres eighteen miles north of Wamego. Besides farming he did considerable work as a carpenter. From Wamego he came to Santa Monica, of which town his brother, Thomas, had been one of the first settlers. Among the buildings he has erected here were those for J. J. Davis, Mr. Howard and Mr. Lewis, also many of the finest residences here, and the first house built in Sawtelle. In politics he is a Republican. His memories of war times are kept fresh through his association with the Union Veteran League, Camp No. 138, at Soldiers' Home.

In closing this sketch mention may appropriately be made of the lady who, December 17, 1865, became the wife of Mr. Elliott, and has ever since been his faithful and devoted helpmate. Her father, George Williams, was born in Ovid, N. Y., of Welsh descent, and became a pioneer of Rock Grove township, Stephenson county, Ill., later settling near Monroe, Wis., thence returning to Illinois and New York. During the Civil war he was a member of the Fifth Wisconsin Battery. He died in Kansas in August, 1882, aged sixty-one years. By his marriage to Mary Hartsough, who was born in Ovid, N. Y., and died in Los Angeles, Cal., he had ten children, five of whom are living, Mrs. Elliott being the fourth. Two of her brothers, Peter and Levi, were members of the Fifth Wisconsin Battery and served by the side of their father at the front. Naturally, she possesses a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the war, in which her father, husband and brothers served with honor, and her interest finds expression through the activities of the Women's Relief Corps and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Union Veterans' League.

JOHN GOFTON FRANKLAND. Among the families who crossed the ocean from England in 1851 was that of Robert J. Frankland. Some years before he had married Elizabeth Gofton, daughter of a ship chandler. Accompanied by their two children, the younger of whom, John Gofton, was an infant, and taking with him also his two children by a former marriage, he crossed the Atlantic to Quebec and settled in Molton, Ontario, where he engaged in



H. C. Ruggles,

the carriage-manufacturing business. Later locations were at Streetsville and Barry, Ontario, and he died in the latter town. His wife is now living in Peterboro, Canada. Born of their marriage were two sons and four daughters, now living, John G. being the only one of the number in the States. He was born in Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, April 9, 1850, and has no recollection of the voyage of seven weeks and three days between Hull and Quebec. His earliest memories are associated with Molton and Streetsville, where from a boy he worked in his father's shop and gained a thorough knowledge of woodworking and carriage-making. At eighteen years of age he began to work at the trade in Streetsville, later going to St. Thomas, where he engaged in contracting and building, and also operated a large planing mill for the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds.

The year 1880 found Mr. Frankland in Chicago, where he erected a number of residences. Three years later he began to follow contracting at New Rockford, N. D., and at the same time improved a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Among his contracts while in North Dakota were those for the courthouse at Carrington and a church at Minnewaukon, besides various depots on the Northern Pacific line. In December, 1889, he removed to New Whatcom, Wash., where he followed the same occupation as before. His removal from Washington to California took place in August, 1893, since which time he has engaged in contracting in Los Angeles, being now a member of the firm of Frankland & Franklin. Among his contracts in this city are those for the residences of Lee A. Phillips, on Twenty-eighth and Severance streets; Mrs. Hahn, on Severance; W. M. Jack, on Ellendale Place; the Buchanan house, on Thirty-second street; the Holterhoff and Erkenbrecher residences; the large Connuck and numerous others in various parts of the city. He is a member of the Builders Exchange and the Master Builders Association. Close participation in and connection with public affairs have prevented him, owing to the pressure of business duties, and he has seldom consented to hold office, although, while living in North Dakota, he served as justice of the peace at New Rockford for five years, and was probate judge of Eddy county for one term. A member of the Baptist Church, he is an earnest worker in his congregation, a member of its board of deacons and board of trustees, and a participant in Sunday-school work.

In St. Thomas, Canada, Mr. Frankland married Miss Margaret Thompson, who was born in Ontario, of Scotch descent. They are the parents of five children, namely: Mary Ellena, wife of Joseph Grayson, of Seattle; Maude Mar-

garet, Mrs. N. D. Bennett, of Los Angeles; Florence Clayton, Hazel and Pearl at home.

H. C. RUGGLES. The present home of Mr. Ruggles in Pasadena is far removed from the home of his ancestors in Maine, and the distance in miles is not greater than the contrast in climate between the two—there the long and dreary winters, here the constant and flower-laden summers. The founder of the family in America, Edward Ruggles, great-grandfather of H. C., came over from England and settled in Harwich, Mass. His son, Paul, was born in Harwich, and moved from there to Carmel, Me. His son, Franklin, was born near Carmel, that state, and removing to Pennsylvania, took up the manufacture of rakes there, also followed the trade of a mechanic and later engaged in contracting and building. Going to Kansas in 1875, he settled on a farm near Lincoln and afterward engaged in raising stock and general farm products, remaining there until his death. While in Pennsylvania he married Hulda Harding, who was born at Muncie, Lycoming county, Pa., and is now living in Kansas. Her father, James Harding, was an Englishman by birth, but for years resided on a farm in Pennsylvania.

In a family of seven children, all but one of whom are living, H. C. Ruggles was third in order of birth and is the only one in California. A brother, Q. E., is a well-known portrait painter in old Mexico, and another brother, Dexter L., is a pharmacist in Kansas. H. C. was born in Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa., March 11, 1860, and at fifteen years of age accompanied the family to Lincoln, Kans., where he assisted on the farm. However, his tastes did not run along agricultural lines, and he soon turned to other industries. Before leaving Pennsylvania he had worked as fireman in a planing mill and in Kansas he secured employment in the first steam mill built on the Saline river at Lincoln Center, holding the position of engineer there for two years. From Kansas he went to Denver, Colo., and secured work as machinist in the shops of the Union Pacific Railroad. On the completion of the new shops, on Fortieth street, he was placed in charge of the steam and electric light plant there, as chief engineer and electrician. To fit himself for this work he attended a night school, where he had special advantages for the study of electricity.

A visit to California in July of 1895 convinced Mr. Ruggles that the climate of Pasadena had no peer in the United States and he therefore resigned his position in Denver and accepted a place as chief engineer and electrician with the Pasadena Electric Light Company, continuing in that capacity until January, 1901, since which time he has been chief engineer of the Pasadena Ice Company. In the

installing of the ice plant he assisted as erecting engineer, and the excellent work which has always been secured from the machinery is due largely to his capable oversight. While filling the duties of every position with the greatest fidelity, he has yet found time for original work of his own, having made improvements on oil burners and also invented an improved mechanism for street lighting. In electricity he is thoroughly posted and is also an expert draughtsman. At one time he was trustee of Los Angeles Lodge, Local No. 2, National Association of Stationary Engineers, and is still quite active in this society. Politically he is a stanch Republican, and fraternally is connected with the Woodmen of the World in Pasadena, the lodge of Odd Fellows in Denver and the encampment in Pasadena. While not connected with any denomination he contributes to the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which his wife is identified. He was married September 8, 1884, in Kansas to Miss Dora Edwards, who was born in Missouri and removed to Kansas with her father, George Edwards, an extensive farmer and at one time postmaster at Ackley. The four children born of their union are, Agnes, Ana, Viola and Franklin.

F. I. GARDINER. The genealogy of the family represented by F. I. Gardiner, postmaster at Soldiers' Home, is traced back to Northumberland, England, whence Arthur Gardiner, who was a captain of horse, accompanied the Earl of Essex to Ireland, settling upon a large grant of land in county Roscommon and Galway. From him descended Patrick Gardiner, a gentleman farmer and large land owner of Roscommon. The latter's son, Matthew, was born in Roscommon, and became an architect and superintendent of building at Carrick-on-Shannon, the assize town of county Leitrim, Connaught, Ireland, where he died. His wife, Susan, was a daughter of Robert Irwin, a land owner and prominent citizen of county Leitrim, whither his ancestors had come from Scotland.

Of the eleven children of Matthew and Susan Gardiner, two sons and three daughters are living, F. I. being the eldest of these and the only one in America. He was born on the old homestead at Carrick-on-Shannon, June 28, 1836, and received his education in a private school. Under an uncle, Francis Gardiner, he served five years in the wholesale grocery business in Dublin. About 1857 he crossed the ocean to New York City and secured employment as fireman on a steamboat, later working as chief stoker between New York and Panama, also between New York and Cuba, and Havre and Falmouth. By way of Panama, in 1858, he came to California, after which he was employed on steamers out from San Francisco for

two years. Returning to New York in 1860, he continued his seafaring life. During the Civil war he was for two years under Captain Phillips on the steamer Corwin, United States survey, being paid from the United States treasury, although not an enlisted sailor. In April, 1864, he enlisted in the navy and was assigned to the battleship New Hampshire on its first trip under Commodore Thatcher. Later he was detailed to the Monitor Passaic as first-class petty officer, and remained in this capacity until May 25, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Philadelphia. While on the Corwin he was engaged in gunboat duty on the coast, and on the Passaic was principally in the blockade service.

After the close of the war Mr. Gardiner came on the steamship Nevada through the Straits of Magellan to San Francisco and for eighteen months engaged in coasting on the Pacific. Next he secured a position as conductor on the street railway in San Francisco, and from that was promoted to be ticket auditor and then secretary of the omnibus railroad, in which he was also a stockholder. When the road was sold he continued with its purchasers for a year as secretary, and then resigned. In 1886 he came to Los Angeles and for some years conducted a dairy business on Grand avenue. A severe illness caused him to come to the hospital of the Soldiers' Home for treatment. On his recovery he was about to leave, in order to resume business pursuits, but just at this juncture he was, greatly to his own surprise, tendered an appointment as postmaster, his commission dating March 11, 1892. Under President Cleveland he retained the office, and again, under President McKinley, received another commission. During his incumbency of the position the office has advanced from fourth class, with perquisites amounting to \$115 per quarter, to third class, with a salary of \$1,500 a year.

While in San Francisco Mr. Gardiner married Susan McCourt, who was born in Enniskillen, the chief town of the inland county of Fermanagh, Ulster, Ireland. Of their union there are one son and four daughters, namely: Robert St. John, who lives in San Francisco; Emily Jane, a graduate of the Los Angeles high school and State Normal, and now manager of Mount Tamalpais hotel; Frances Cora, who is in Los Angeles; Elizabeth, a graduate of the Los Angeles State Normal, now employed as a telegraph operator in that city; and Margaret, who resides with her mother at Los Angeles. The family are of the Episcopalian belief. The Republican party has received the stanch support of Mr. Gardiner ever since he has had the privilege of voting, and his support of its principles has been enthusiastic and firm. On the organization of the Uncle Sam Post, G. A. R.,



W. D. Daniels

at Soldiers' Home, he became one of its charter members, and still continues active in its work. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and E. Gale Lodge, F. & A. M., in which he was made a Mason.

CAPT. M. J. DANIELS. Captain Daniels is intimately associated with a number of enterprises that have promoted the progress of Riverside and the development of its principal industry, the raising of citrus fruit. His name is particularly associated with the Orange Growers Bank and its successor, the Riverside National Bank, the former organized in 1890, with himself as president; and the latter acquired, by consolidation, in 1895. He has served continuously as president of the institution, and its high standing as a financial concern is largely due to his sagacious management and oversight. The capital stock of the bank is \$250,000, with a paid-in capital of \$100,000. Throughout the entire period of its history, it has maintained a reputation for a conservative spirit in investments, combined with enterprise and the highest type of commercial honor.

Since the organization of the Riverside Fruit Exchange, Captain Daniels has been one of its chief executive officers, and is, as president, honored with the confidence and respect of all members of the association. As one of the largest orange growers of this vicinity, his name is one of weight among horticulturists. Some years ago he purchased fifty acres in the frostless belt, above Highgrove, the same forming a part of the Viviana tract, and this he has developed and still owns. He is also interested in the Chase Nursery Company, which owns one hundred and sixty acres, planted to oranges, in the Victoria Hill tract; this, without doubt, will in time become one of the most valuable tracts of fruit land in Southern California. Since 1893 he has acted as a director of the Riverside Water Company, and at this writing officiates as its vice-president.

Both in his old home state of Minnesota and since coming to California, Captain Daniels has been an active participant in public affairs. As successor to his father, he was elected to the state senate of Minnesota in 1882, and his service proved so satisfactory to his constituents that, at the expiration of his term, in 1886, they re-elected him to the office. During the eight years of his service in the senate, he assisted in securing the election, as United States senators from Minnesota, of William Windham, Cushman K. Davis and E. B. Washburne. While a member of the senate, he introduced a high license bill, which was passed and is still a part of the state statutes, it being considered one of the most practical temperance regulations ever

enacted in any state, as it rids the large cities of hundreds of grog shops. For six years he was president of the state lunacy board of Minnesota.

During the period of his residence in Riverside, Captain Daniels has supported public measures of undoubted value to the people of his vicinity and state. At the time of the excitement over the Dingley tariff bill, in 1897, he was sent to Washington, by the fruit growers here, in order to look after the interests of the horticulturists of California. As chairman of the committee from this state, he was entrusted with great responsibilities, but proved himself worthy of the high trust reposed in him. To him may be given credit for the imposition of a tariff of one cent a pound on imported citrus fruits, which has been the salvation of the industry in the west. When the Jamaica reciprocity treaty was under consideration, the tariff committee of the state, realizing that it would work great injury to the fruit industry in our own country, sent him to Washington, where his efforts succeeded in preventing its ratification.

REV. ISHAM FUQUA. Before the railroad had been built to span the continent from ocean to ocean, Mr. Fuqua and his family came to California, traveling from Texas along the southern route and arriving in Los Angeles in 1853, after a journey of six months. To those of the present generation accustomed to swift trips in palace cars furnished with every luxury, it is impossible to comprehend the hardships attending those overland journeys. When this family started they were equipped with six yoke of oxen, two cows and a large supply of provisions, but the Indians stole their oxen while they were crossing the desert, and they had but little left when they arrived at the end of their weary journey.

While his life in California was one of self-sacrificing devotion to the welfare of others, Mr. Fuqua was prepared for such work by previous training. His whole life, indeed, was one of self-denial. Born in Virginia, reared principally in Tennessee, early inured to the hard task of clearing and improving farm lands, he gave himself further to helpful work by entering the local ministry of the Baptist Church. For ministerial work he was well equipped. His disposition was noble, his character above reproach, his education better than was customary in those days, and his command of language and fluency of speech noteworthy. The good that he accomplished by his missionary work it would be impossible to estimate; only eternity can reveal this. Feeling that he might secure success in the newer country of Texas he removed there and settled on a farm near Paris, it being his intention to give up minis-

terial work. He then brought his family to California and settled ten miles from Los Angeles, where he resumed preaching. Various towns had the benefit of his faithful service, and through his instrumentality Baptist congregations were organized in places where previously no effort at concentrated religious effort had been made. Although he purchased a farm he had but little time to manage it; consequently his wife and children assumed the management of the land. When his health failed under the pressure of his heavy responsibilities, he removed to Pomona in 1889, purchased property, built a business block and a residence, and was prepared to spend a tranquil old age in this land of sunshine when, in 1890, he was called from earth, at the age of seventy-five years.

In 1851 Mr. Fuqua married Mrs. Johanna (Hathaway) Cross, who was born in Kentucky, reared in Missouri, and educated principally in St. Louis. When eighteen years of age she became the wife of William L. Cross, who died leaving one son, Thomas J. Cross. A few years later she was married to Mr. Fuqua, by whom she had the following children: Dora, Mrs. Thurman, of Pomona; John, a farmer; Mary, Mrs. Vine, of Los Angeles; Susan, deceased; Benjamin, who lives in Arizona; Joseph, a farmer near Pomona; Serena, Mrs. Hidden, of Los Angeles; and William Jephthie, of Lemon, Cal. Notwithstanding the care of rearing a large family, added to the difficulties of frontier life and the self-sacrificing work of a pioneer minister's wife, Mrs. Fuqua bears her years gracefully, and retains much of the activity of middle age, a fact which may be partly attributed to her habit of always casting off her burdens and keeping young, and therein lies a lesson for all.

A. FRY. Many of the substantial and satisfactory plastering contracts in the city of Los Angeles testify to the skill and conscientious application of A. Fry, one of the expert workers in his line in Southern California. The family of which Mr. Fry is a member has for many years been associated with Bristol, England, where he was born December 13, 1858, a son of Thomas and Ann (Shortman) Fry, the latter a native of Bristol, and a daughter of John Shortman, one of the city officials of the English city. The paternal grandfather, Abraham Fry, proved a splendid architect of his own fortunes, for, from the lowly position of tow boy on the Avon river, he rose to be captain of a boat and eventually part owner of a line of boats plying between Bristol and London. His son, Thomas, the father of A. Fry, was a market gardener near Bristol, and had a family of five children, two of whom are living, both in America. Of these, Simon, also a contractor, is living in Westerly, R. I.

It was fortunate that A. Fry was gifted with push and ambition; for his father's circumstances did not permit of many advantages for his children, and up to the age of twelve years he had received but six months of schooling. At that early age he began to look out for himself by working at the plasterer's trade, and started in as scaffold boy, working his way up through the five years of his apprenticeship, begun when sixteen years of age. At twenty-one he had qualified for the most expert work, and afterward followed the trade for three years in Bristol.

In 1879 Mr. Fry came to America and worked for a time in Chicago, eventually traveling south, and again north, from the Gulf to Canada. He also visited the west and middle west in search of a desirable location, and finally landed in Kansas City, Mo., where he found a position as contractor during the great boom of that city. He then went to Spokane, Wash., and in 1890 to Salt Lake City, finally bringing up in Portland, Ore. Not exactly satisfied with the prospects in any of these places, he repaired to San Francisco and remained a year. In 1893 he came to Los Angeles, which has since been his home. He has had some of the finest and most desirable contract work in the city, including the Christian Science Church and Shirley's residence, on Park View and Seventh street, and has worked up a large and appreciative trade. In addition to his other responsibilities he has been doing the contract plastering, cement and brick work for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, on their road between Bakersfield and Seligman. Outside of the city also there has been a demand for his substantial and reliable work, and at Needles he built the smelter for the Needles Smelting Company. Mr. Fry is public spirited in his attitude toward general affairs in Los Angeles, and his practical assistance may be counted on in an emergency touching the good of the community. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias in Chicago, and is a charter member of the Los Angeles Master Plasterers' Association, of which he has been financial secretary.

CHARLES S. GILBERT. Though by occupation a telegraph operator, Mr. Gilbert is now giving his attention to the duties of his positions as constable of Pomona and deputy sheriff of San José township, which offices he has filled with satisfaction to all. He is of eastern birth and lineage, born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1864, and there passed the years of boyhood and youth, completing his education in the high school. At an early age he began to learn telegraphy and as soon as he had mastered the science he secured employment as an operator. For eight years he was employed along the line of the Cincinnati, Hamilton &



John A. White.

Dayton Railroad, after which he was for five years in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. In 1887 he was assigned to the station at Lordsburg, Los Angeles county, where he remained until 1892.

Having during his residence at Lordsburg become delighted with the beautiful valley of Pomona, Mr. Gilbert decided to remain here permanently. Accordingly he resigned his position as operator and at once began to identify himself with local affairs. Soon he was elected deputy sheriff and constable by the Republican party and these positions he has since held, by successive re-elections. It is his aim to discharge every duty in an exact and conscientious manner, and to uphold and sustain the law in all its workings. It is the testimony of the people that he is a fearless and capable officer. In the various places where he has lived it has been his custom to identify himself with certain fraternal organizations, and we find him active in the Independent Order of Foresters, in which he is now financial secretary and past chief ranger. Besides being past grand of the lodge of Odd Fellows, he is a member of the encampment and the Rebekahs, in the latter of which his wife is an active worker. In 1891 he was united in marriage with Miss Sadie Kidson, who was born in Boston, Mass., and they have one son, P. Howard Gilbert.

JOHN A. WHITE. Overlooking the beautiful Santa Clara valley and the towns of Oxnard and Hueneme, and affording a charming view of the ocean, stands the homestead of Mr. White, who in the selection of this ideal spot for a location was guided not alone by the beauty of surroundings, but also by the adaptability of the soil for the raising of certain products. His ranch comprises three hundred and eighty-five acres in Aliso Canon, Ventura county, and is under cultivation to beans, barley and several varieties of fruit. A number of fine horses may also be seen on the ranch, for the owner is a lover of live stock and has been successful in raising the same.

A pioneer of 1850 in California, Mr. White was born in Canterbury, Windham county, Conn., February 19, 1827. His father, Rev. George S. White, a native of Bath, England, born April 12, 1784, came to America in 1810 and established his home in Freeport, R. I. Having previously entered the ministry of the Church of England, he now became identified with pastoral work in the Episcopal denomination, holding pastorates both in Boston and Brooklyn. During the last twenty years of his useful existence he lived, retired from ministerial labors, in Canterbury, Conn., where he died in 1852, aged sixty-eight years. Before leaving England he married Miss Warmesley, who was born in Kent in 1785 and died in Connecticut, March 27, 1867. They were

the parents of nine children, but John A. is the sole survivor. One of their grandsons, James White, is a leading publisher of New York City. A distinguished member of the same family was Dr. Andrew J. White, for many years a resident of New York City. While visiting in London, England, in 1898, his death occurred; the body was brought back to New York for interment. A man of charitable disposition, keenly interested in educational and philanthropic efforts, he was a generous contributor to many of these movements, and is particularly remembered owing to his contribution of \$150,000 to Yale College as an endowment.

The grammar and high schools of his native county furnished John A. White with fair educational advantages, which have since been supplemented by habits of close observation and thoughtful reading. When he reached manhood California was the theme of many conversations by firesides of evenings, and many a boy, as he followed his plow all through the long day, dreamed dreams of the fortunes to be made in that far El Dorado. Led by the impulse which drew so many Argonauts westward, he bade farewell to home and friends at the age of twenty-three and started via the Isthmus of Panama for San Francisco, where he landed September 22, 1850. Going at once to the mines at Mokelumne Hill he worked there for two years, after which he returned to San Francisco and began to handle live stock with James M. Tice, under the firm name of Tice & White. To facilitate the raising of stock they secured a ranch at the mouth of the San Joaquin river near Antioch, the property being known as the New York ranch. There they kept several thousand head of sheep, hogs and cattle, and, in connection with the feeding and selling of stock, they also engaged in the butchering business. The partnership was dissolved in 1858, after which Mr. White traded in stock for many years, meantime making San Francisco his headquarters. In 1884 he returned to Connecticut to visit the friends of days gone by, and, on leaving again, settled in Bexar county, Tex., thirty miles from San Antonio, where he carried on a general stock business. In addition, he raised sheep on the Staked Plains. Selling out in 1891, he came to Southern California, since which time he has made his home on his present ranch, in Ventura county, and has given his attention to the development and improvement of the property.

Only a pioneer can appreciate the many experiences which fell to the lot of Mr. White during the '50s in California. The business in which he engaged, that of stock-raising, was one of great difficulty by reason of the scarcity of water, the high price of feed, the non-dependence of the ranges, and the presence in the state of a lawless element always to be found in a new mining country. His travels with stock

took him all over the western country, through Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. During the Civil war he took contracts to furnish the government with horses and mules for cavalry and transportation service. Ever since he became a voter he has been a believer in Republican doctrines and has been warmly interested in politics, although at no time has he desired the honors of office for himself.

In 1866 Mr. White was united in marriage with a sister of J. R. Willoughby, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Two daughters were born of their union. The older, Mary W., is the wife of Major Ogden Rafferty, U. S. A., now stationed in the Philippines, where his wife has joined him. The younger, Phoebe Loretta, married O. T. Fitzpatrick and has three children, Olivia, John and Mary. The family reside in Ventura county, where Mr. Fitzpatrick owns important interests. He is a native of Ireland and a son of Rev. Fitzpatrick, of the Episcopal Church, and Lady Olivia Fitzpatrick.

S. TUSTON ELDRIDGE. Los Angeles is indebted for some of her substantial buildings to S. T. Eldridge, who has been identified with the building interests of the city since 1883. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 27, 1860, a son of S. Tuston and Ruth Ann (Pierce) Eldridge, natives respectively of Bucks county, Pa., and Dover, Del. The grandfather, Jacob, was born in England and was an early settler in Bucks county, where he remained on a farm until his death. S. Tuston, Sr., was reared on the home farm and became a hardware merchant in Philadelphia, where for thirty years he conducted business near the corner of Pine and Second streets. On selling his hardware business, he turned his attention to insurance, and continued to make his home in the Quaker City until he died. He was a stanch Republican, fraternally was an Odd Fellow, and in religion affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. Of his five children, four are living, S. Tuston, Jr., being the youngest and the only one in California. He graduated from the Philadelphia high school, and at the age of seventeen began to learn the carpenter's trade in Philadelphia, completing the same at Camden, N. J.

During 1880 Mr. Eldridge settled at Albuquerque, N. M., which was at that time the terminus of the Santa Fe Railroad. In November of 1883 he settled in Los Angeles, where he was at first a foreman with W. O. Burr, and from 1898 to 1901 was a general contractor. August 1, 1901, he formed a partnership with John B. Dawson, in the contracting and building business, under the firm name of Dawson & Eldridge. The firm have had, among other contracts, the following: Twentieth street school, Normal school addition, Los Angeles Railroad shops, First Congregational Church on

Hope street, residence of H. Higgins on Wiltshire Boulevard and Rampart street, and the new car barns for the Pacific Electric Railroad Company, two hundred and sixty-four feet square, and located on the corner of Seventh street and Central avenue. While in the employ of Mr. Burr, Mr. Eldridge was foreman on the Van Nuys Hotel and several large buildings on Main street. While foreman for Mr. Dewar he built Los Angeles Railroad barn No. 1, 550x110 feet, and remodeled the People's Store.

In Los Angeles Mr. Eldridge married Ada L. Vosburg, who was born in South Lee, Mass. He was made a Mason in Albuquerque, N. M., in 1882, and is now a member of Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, of Los Angeles, Cal.; also the Fraternal Brotherhood. In national politics he votes with the Republicans. The Builders' Exchange and Modern Building Association number him among their members. He has added to the prosperity of Los Angeles both by his skill as a builder and by his business career of noticeable worth and uprightness.

FRANK GARCELON, M. D. This popular physician of Pomona descends from an old eastern family long resident in Maine, and in Androscoggin county, that state, he was born in 1848, a son of Harris Garcelon. When a boy he was given the best educational advantages that the state afforded, and, realizing the priceless value of a good education, he availed himself to the utmost of the opportunities offered him in Lewiston Falls Academy, Edward Little Institute and Bowdoin College. After having graduated in medicine in 1870, he opened an office at Livermore Falls. To a man of his ambitious temperament it is impossible to cease study with the close of college life, so we find him a constant and thoughtful student of medical journals, an interested witness of important surgical operations, and a quick appropriator to himself of such new remedial agencies as come to his knowledge.

With a desire to identify himself with the west, in 1880 Dr. Garcelon settled in Abilene, Kans., where he built up a profitable and extensive practice. However, the constant reminders concerning the splendid climate of California and particularly of Pomona, from letters written by Dr. Brown, a former medical student under him, and later a practicing physician of Pomona, did much toward calling his attention to the attractions of life near the Pacific ocean. In order to avail himself of the climatic advantages of Pomona, he relinquished a large practice in Kansas and came to this place, where for a year he practiced with Dr. Brown, but has since been alone. Besides the management of his private practice, which has assumed gratifying proportions, he has served acceptably for six years as health officer of the

city and the county, in which capacity he has given general satisfaction. In pursuing the noble calling of medicine he has won laurels for himself. Through his studies and reading he keeps abreast with modern discoveries in the science and the proper application of the same. The same ability which has given him prominence as a physician is always at the service of the community in which he lives. To the promotion of meritorious enterprises he is a contributor. In Masonry he is past master of the Blue Lodge, also past high priest of the Pomona Chapter and past commander of the Southern California Commandery. By his marriage to Eleanor Coffin, a native of Maine, he has two children, namely: Harris, who is a medical student in Los Angeles; and Eleanor, who is attending the Pomona schools.

HENRY X. GOETZ. The fact that Mr. Goetz has made Santa Monica his home since May, 1887, entitles him to a position among its pioneers, for he came here within a very few months after the incorporation of the city. By birth a Canadian, he unites the thrifty traits of his race with the genial characteristics of his Irish ancestry and the persevering industry of his German forefathers. Many years ago his grandfather, Cassius Goetz, came from Germany to America and settled on a farm in Ontario, where he died at about eighty years of age. While the family were crossing the Atlantic a son was born, whom they named Andrew. In time this son became a farmer near the old homestead and still continues in the same place, but is now retired from active labors. When a young man he married Elizabeth Berry, who was born in county Wicklow, Ireland, and crossed the ocean to Canada at the age of fourteen years. Born of their union were eight children, all but one of whom still survive. One of the sons, John A., resides in Oxnard, Cal.; another, W. B., is in Los Angeles; and a third, Henry X., the oldest of the children, is a contractor and builder in Santa Monica. He was born on the homestead near Guelph, Ontario, August 7, 1861, and spent his boyhood years in alternating farm work with school studies. Later he learned the carpenter's trade at Walkerville, Canada. In April, 1883, he removed to Victoria, British Columbia, where he engaged in contracting.

On coming to California Mr. Goetz engaged in the building business at San Francisco. After eleven months there, in October, 1886, he came to Los Angeles, and in May of the following year settled in Santa Monica. Among his contracts may be mentioned those for the Bank building, a part of the Steer block, North Beach bathhouse, power house, Presbyterian Church, Santa Monica hotel, Academy of Holy Name (for which he also drew the plans), Lincoln

school, and many elegant residences of Santa Monica, besides a number in Los Angeles, the power house in Santa Barbara, etc. He is a member of the Los Angeles Builders' Exchange. His marriage took place in Los Angeles and united him with Miss Catherine Genevieve Wood, who was born in San Francisco, her parents and grandfathers having been early settlers of that city. The children born of their union are Joseph, Mary and Milton. The Democratic party has a firm supporter in Mr. Goetz, who has been a member of the county central committee several years and was also a member of the first committee of fifty for the reorganization of the Democratic party in the county. As a local leader of the party he has done much to promote its welfare and advance its cause. Active in the work of the Foresters of America, at this writing he is deputy grand chief ranger of the Foresters of his home district, and has done much to awaken an interest in this order among the people of this locality.

W. E. KIMMELL. The great brotherhood of engineers has no more capable addition to its ranks than W. E. Kimmell, chief in charge of the engineering department of the cracker and biscuit manufactory of Bishop & Company. Before coming to Los Angeles in 1892 Mr. Kimmell had experienced the varying fortunes of the rancher and business man, and in his chosen occupation had qualified for any position, however responsible. At first he was engineer for the Hughes mill, later was connected in the same capacity with the high school, and in 1895 was appointed to his present important post. He operates an engine with a two hundred pound boiler capacity.

A native of Flushing, Genesee county, Mich., Mr. Kimmell was born December 28, 1853, and is a son of Rev. S. B. Kimmell, born in Pennsylvania, and member of a family long connected with that state. Rev. Mr. Kimmell, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, carried on his humanitarian work in different parts of Michigan, Detroit, Howell, Holly, Flushing and South Saginaw being among his principal charges. After a life of ceaseless activity he came to Southern California in 1890, and is now living on a ranch at Hemet in comparative retirement from large responsibilities. His wife, formerly Sarah Freeman, was born at Seville, Medina county, Ohio, a daughter of Rev. Rufus Freeman, a local clergyman in the Baptist Church at Seville. He was at one time a large land owner and extensive agriculturist in Medina county, and organized the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, with headquarters at Westfield, Ohio, and of which enterprise he was president for many years, and up to the time of his death. Mrs. Kimmell, who is still living, is the mother of four children, of whom W. E. is the oldest.

The education acquired in the public schools and during a two years' course at the University of Michigan, was utilized by Mr. Kimmell in teaching in different parts of Michigan. Upon removing to South Dakota, he homesteaded land near Castleton, and engaged in ranching and raised stock on a large scale. He also engaged as a stationary engineer for five years, following which he removed to Melrose, Minn., and engaged in a general merchandise business for three years. He afterwards built and operated a creamery for two years, or until his removal to Los Angeles in 1892. In Michigan he married Lillie A. Hood, who was born in Shiawassee county, that state, and of this union there is one child, Ernest W.

Mr. Kimmell is not only one of the best engineers on the coast, but he possesses a cultivated mind, and is well abreast of current events. His pronounced executive ability has been demonstrated in many ways, not the least important of which is in connection with the presidency of the California Division No. 2, National Association of Stationary Engineers, of which he is at present a member of the educational committee. He is also active in the Epworth League. As a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church he exerts an influence for all-around good, and he is also a teacher in the Sunday-school.

ROBERT MCPHERSON. No name is more closely connected with the early growth and development of Orange county than that of Robert McPherson. Of Scottish descent, he traces his ancestry back through the name of McPherson to the original historic and heroic clan, so conspicuous in Scottish life. William McPherson, his father, in the early part of the eighteenth century, moved from Deering, N. H., to New York, where he was a most successful and prosperous farmer, and there reared a family of seven children.

Robert, the youngest son, was born in Chaumont, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1841, and there received his education at the Bellville Academy and Jefferson County Institute. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school in his home state, and in 1860 came to California, where he continued his profession of teaching school for a time, but later associated himself with his brother, Stephen McPherson, in mercantile pursuits in the northern part of the state. After years of close observation, and believing in the great possibilities of the fruit industry, he removed to the place which afterwards took the name of McPherson (named in his honor) then a part of Los Angeles county, but now Orange county. The firm of McPherson Bros., of which Robert McPherson was the head, secured a large and beautiful tract of land, and engaged in the production, packing and shipping raisins and other products

of Southern California, in which they were abundantly successful. To facilitate the handling of these products, the largest packing house in the state was built and completely equipped, which became the center of attraction for all who were interested in the future prospects of the great fruit industry. The large shipments attracted the attention of the officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad, who deemed the business worthy a better outlet. Through Mr. McPherson the railroad negotiated the rights-of-way, terms and conditions which resulted in the building of the Tustin Branch of that road.

The name of Robert McPherson is associated with many of the large and important undertakings of the Pacific Coast. He is known and honored for his honest dealings and strict integrity, and the success which has rewarded his efforts is justly merited. Mr. McPherson is now a resident of Los Angeles, having moved there to be nearer the interests that now occupy his attention. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and while he has done much for the party, he has never held office, his business being such as to occupy his entire attention.

Mrs. McPherson was Ann Jane Goldsworthy, a daughter of Richard Goldsworthy, an early pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson became the parents of four children, two daughters, now married, and two sons, the youngest, R. E. McPherson, now deceased, and A. W. McPherson, who now holds a position with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Santa Monica, Cal.

JOSEPH PRETER. The vicinity of Lake Constance, and the village of Watterdingen, Baden, Germany, hold many associations connected with the family of Preter, all of whom were trusted and honored members of the community, and identified with the commercial and agricultural life surrounding the lake. Here the paternal grandfather, Basil, was born, reared, and followed his trade of cooper manufacturer, and here also Mathias Preter, the father of Joseph, and his mother, Jenevive (Kauth) Preter, were born, and spent their lives. The father had a farm near Lake Constance, where he lived until his death at the age of sixty-two years, his wife pre-deceasing him at the age of forty-seven years. Mathias Preter was, like his forefathers, a member of the Catholic Church, and he served his country during the revolution of 1848.

Of the six children in his father's family Joseph Preter is the only son living and the only child in America. He was born at Lake Constance March 4, 1859, was reared on the farm and obtained his education in the public schools. At the age of fourteen he followed the example of the other youth in the neighborhood and was apprenticed to learn a trade, his father's selection for him being that of cabinet-maker. After



R. J. Craig

a service of two and one-half years he became a journeyman cabinet-maker, taking his way through Switzerland, France, and different parts of Germany, accumulating the while a large fund of general information by reason of his association with the various peoples with whom he came in contact. In 1880 he immigrated to America and settled in Hammond, Ind., where he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1881. A later field of endeavor was in St. Paul, Minn., where he worked at his trade until 1887, locating thereafter in Los Angeles, Cal., where, after the expiration of two years, he began contracting and building. Many residences and buildings in the town are attributable to his enterprise and proper understanding of his chosen occupation, and he has himself a pleasant and comfortable residence at No. 1109 East Twentieth street.

The marriage of Mr. Preter and Anna Clara Hutter occurred in St. Paul, Minn., the parents of Mrs. Preter coming originally from Ohio. Four children are the result of this union, Arthur Anthony, Marie Lora, Florence Jennie and Joseph Rudolph. Mr. Preter is a member of the Master Builders' Association, and is fraternally connected with the Maccabees. In national politics he is independent.

R. J. CRAIG. The residences and public buildings erected in Long Beach by R. J. Craig are not only more numerous than are those attributed to other builders in the town, but much of his work has a particular significance, in that it was the very beginning of what has since proved a prosperous and thoroughly delightful community. He is therefore the pioneer architect and builder of the place, and so well has he wrought that his services are in invariable demand, and his reputation extends far beyond the boundaries of his adopted city. Preceded by years of practical experience in different parts of the east he came here in the spring of 1886, and for years devoted himself exclusively to the architectural part of his work, but in more recent times has combined building with the execution of his architectural plans. To enumerate the many structures which have arisen under his guidance and practical assistance were indeed a trying task, but some idea may be gained of his untiring industry by the mention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the city hall, the pavillion on the beach, the Lowe & Bixby, Almind, Campbell and Stafford blocks, the Park View Hotel, the Garvin House, the Stafford residence and the Bellview Lodge.

The youth of Mr. Craig was uneventfully passed in Canada, and he was born in Quebec, April 16, 1848. The paternal great-grandfather Craig came originally from Scotland and settled in the North of Ireland to secure more tolerance in religious belief, and his son, Andrew, the paternal grandfather, was the first American

representative, settling near Quebec on his emigration from Ireland. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in the land of his adoption. George F. Craig, the father of R. J., was born in the North of Ireland, and like his father was a farmer in Canada. When his son, R. J., was seven years of age he removed to the vicinity of Guelph, Ontario, and continued to farm, and in 1883 located in Osceola county, Mich., near Reed City, where he farmed and raised stock up to the time of his death. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Eliza Orr, who was born in the North of Ireland and came to the Province of Quebec with her grandfather. Mrs. Craig is the mother of twelve children, ten of whom are living, and although seventy-five years of age is still enjoying the best of health. Of the children, two sons are in Michigan, two in Iowa, one daughter is in Canada, one in New Mexico, one in Calcutta, India, and two in Long Beach.

Mr. Craig was educated in the public schools of Canada, and at the age of nineteen began teaching school in order to make money for his higher education. He entered the Victoria College and remained for a year, when, owing to impaired health, he was obliged to relinquish for the time being further attempts at study. In order to make a livelihood he engaged as a book-keeper, and at the same time began the study of architecture in Listowell, Ontario, where he remained for five years. In 1878 he removed to Reed City, Mich., and engaged in architectural work and in building, and soon worked up a large trade and did much towards the upbuilding of the town. He put up the Methodist Episcopal Church and many fine residences and public buildings, and for eight years made a success of a calling for which he was particularly adapted. In 1886 he located in Ontario, San Bernardino county, Cal., and continued his former success as a builder for a short time, but not being impressed with the prospects of a permanent residence there came to Long Beach in the spring of the same year.

In Reed City, Mich., Mr. Craig married Martha Hall, a native of the vicinity of Lansing, Mich., and who died in Ontario, Cal. Of this union there was one child, Arthur, who is attending the high-school. Since coming to Long Beach Mr. Craig has married Victoria Ferguson, a native of Ontario, and of Scotch descent. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Craig, Vera, Herbert, Leslie and Gertrude. Mr. Craig is a Republican in national politics but is not radical in his belief. He is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters, and is a member of the board of trustees and ex-Sunday school superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has won by his admirable citizenship and mastery of his chosen occupation, the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

OWEN MCALEER. The McAleer family is one of the oldest in county Tyrone, Ireland, where its members have been influential and prominent as far back as the genealogy can be traced. Owen McAleer, Sr., was born in Inniskillen, county Tyrone, where his father, Nicholas, was a merchant tailor. In early manhood he came to America and settled on a farm in Ontario, Canada, later removing to Youngstown, Ohio, where he remained until his death. Mary Miller, who became his wife, was born in Carlisle, England, and now lives at Youngstown, Ohio. Her father, Jacob, was the son of Jacob Miller, Sr., a soldier at Waterloo under the Duke of Wellington; he married a Miss Teague, daughter of a Scotch nobleman, and afterward made his home in Carlisle, England.

The family of Owen McAleer, Sr., comprised six sons and two daughters, of whom five sons are now living. The oldest of the survivors is Owen, Jr., who was born at Liscard, Canada, February 3, 1858. When a boy he had no advantages whatever and his entire attendance at school did not exceed three months, for he was obliged to work early and late in order to help keep the family together. Though he had no opportunities for himself, he was ambitious for the other members of the family, and it was through his efforts that two of his brothers received collegiate educations. Of his four brothers John and Torrence are employed in Youngstown, Ohio; Thomas is with his brother Owen in the Baker iron works, Los Angeles; and James is proprietor of a gents' furnishing store at Youngstown and manager of the St. Louis baseball team.

When nine years of age Owen McAleer entered the boiler shop of W. B. Pollock & Co., where he remained until 1872, and then for three years was employed in a grocery. Returning to the boiler works in 1875, he remained with the same firm until 1884, when he started the Youngstown boiler works. Two years later he sold out and bought a one-third interest in the boiler and bridge works at Newtonia, Ohio. Selling out there in 1888, he came to California, intending to open a business in Los Angeles, but not finding an available opening he entered the employ of the Baker iron works as a boiler manufacturer. Two months later he went north, but in August Mr. Baker sent for him to return and take charge of the boiler department, since which time he has filled the position of foreman. His long connection with the plant proves his ability and his thorough knowledge of the business; indeed, few are more familiar than he with all the details connected with boiler-making. In the spring of 1901 he accepted an appointment as member of the examining board of stationary engineers, and he is also connected with Los Angeles Division No. 2, National Association of Stationary Engineers. In politics he is a firm Republican, a

thorough believer in party principles. If he has any hobby besides that in connection with his special occupation, it is his love for fine horses, and he confesses to a weakness for standard-bred equines, of which he owns a number himself.

The McAleer residence, at No. 236 North avenue 23, is presided over by Mrs. McAleer, who was formerly Gertrude Mullally and was born in Covington, Ky., her father, Richard Mullally, being at this writing manager of Fuller's wholesale salt business.

SAMUEL A. MARCHANT. The proportion of English-born residents of Southern California is not large, but their activity and success in horticultural pursuits are everywhere acknowledged. Among their number is Mr. Marchant, who has made his home in Tustin since 1894 and owns a ranch of seventeen acres, under cultivation to walnuts and apricots. He was born in Brighton, England, September 27, 1835, being a son of William and Elizabeth (Elphick) Marchant, lifelong residents of England. By occupation his father was a miller, while his maternal grandfather, Joseph Elphick, was a merchant tailor.

The next to the youngest among seven children and the only survivor of the entire family, Samuel A. Marchant was reared in Brighton, and received a fair grammar-school education. From the age of thirteen until eighteen he worked at the printer's trade. On the 4th of July, 1853, he left home for the new world, embarking on the City of Manchester at Liverpool and arriving in Philadelphia after a voyage of seventeen days. His point of destination was Ripley, Ohio, where his brother, William, was engaged in the milling business. He learned the trade under his brother and then proceeded to Georgetown, Ohio, where he operated a mill. Later he was similarly occupied near Hillsboro in Highland county. In 1856 he married Miss Harriet Huggins and then settled upon a farm, where he remained a few years. Changing his location to Illinois in 1859, he settled in Vermilion county, near Hoopeston, where he bought a raw tract of prairie land, comprising one hundred and sixty acres. This he broke and improved and afterward sold at a fair profit. Another tract was then purchased, placed under cultivation and sold. In 1872 he removed to Des Moines county, Iowa, and purchased two hundred and sixty acres near Danville, where he carried on general farm pursuits, also raised stock, and operated a dairy and cheese factory, making a specialty of the manufacture of full cream cheese. From Iowa he came to California and has since made his home in Tustin.

The first wife of Mr. Marchant was born in Ohio and died in Illinois. Of that union seven children were born, five of whom attained mature years, namely: Mrs. Lizzie Shellenberger, of Santa Ana; Ira Lincoln, a farmer at Tustin;

John, who died in Iowa at the age of twenty-two years; Silas, a merchant in Pasadena, and Dora, who died in Iowa. The second marriage of Mr. Marchant was solemnized in Iowa and united him with Sarah Turner, who was born in Indiana. They became the parents of two children, but only one, Grace D., is now living. Politically Mr. Marchant is a believer in Republican principles. He is an active worker in Immanuel Baptist Church of Santa Ana, and officiates as a deacon in the same. All movements for the benefit of the county receive his support, especially such as are for the development of the horticultural resources or the irrigation facilities on which success so largely depends. The Southern California Walnut Growers' Association numbers him among their members, and he has maintained an interest in the progress of this organization.

FRED MEIER. One of the capable and promising builders of Los Angeles is Fred Meier, whose thorough understanding of his interesting and ever broadening occupation has resulted in lasting benefit to the city of his adoption. If no other illustration of his masterful handling were forthcoming, St. Joseph's Church, now approaching completion, one of the truly fine samples of ecclesiastical architecture in Southern California, would stand as a monument to his harmonious conception of unity, appropriateness, and extreme beauty. The parish house connected with the church is also the work of Mr. Meier, and in no way detracts from the composition as a whole.

The youth of Mr. Meier was spent in the town of Marne, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, where he was born May 9, 1865, a son of John and Wepke (Haase) Meier, natives of the same province. The father was superintendent of public highways in his locality, and filled this responsible position for about twenty years. In 1887 he came to America and settled upon a farm near Glencoe, Minn., where his death eventually occurred. There were nine children born to himself and wife, eight of whom attained maturity, Fred Meier being the fourth, and the only one in America.

When seventeen years of age Mr. Meier came to America with his brother Peter, and upon his arrival in Chicago in 1882, began at once to learn the carpenter's trade. At the end of eighteen months he removed to Will county, Ill., and worked for nine months, and then settled in Glencoe, Clark county, Minn., and worked at his trade until 1887. A fitting field of activity seemed to present itself in Tacoma, Wash., whither he removed from Minnesota in 1887 and remained until 1893, at which time his fortunes were shifted to Los Angeles, and he worked at his trade and also became foreman for the Mechanic mills. In January of 1901 he began contracting and building, and his successful start argues well for continued appreciation in the future.

While living in Glencoe, Minn., Mr. Meier married Martha Fritz, a native of Danzig, Germany, and of this union there are five children, John, Kate, Louis, Edward and Mary. Mr. Meier is a Democrat in national politics, and is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and St. Joseph's Society. He is a man of high ideals other than those which enter into his occupation, and his many sterling personal qualities have won for him the high regard of all with whom he has been associated.

J. A. MERMILLIOD. There are few parts of the world which have not been visited by J. A. Mermilliod, either in his capacity as an engineer in the French navy, or as an expert stationary engineer. Up to the time of his incumbency as chief engineer of the Ice and Cold Storage Company's plant at Los Angeles in April of 1901, his life had been extremely varied, and his association with every department of his favorite occupation so extensive that he is entitled to the enviable reputation of being one of the finest engineers on the coast.

A native of Fontainebleau, France, Mr. Mermilliod was born August 10, 1865, a son of Capt. Anthony Mermilliod, one of the most seasoned salts that ever mastered a vessel. Capt. Anthony was born in Geneva, Switzerland, and as master of a vessel in the merchant marine visited many ports and many seas. He was subsequently a navigator in the French navy, and participated in the Crimean war. His wife, formerly Julia Robineaux, was born in Macon, France, and at present lives in Geneva, Switzerland. She is the mother of five children, all of whom are living, J. A. being the only one in America. In his youth Mr. Mermilliod received the advantages of a thorough French training in the public schools, later graduating from the Polytechnic school in Zurich, Switzerland, one of the finest institutions of its kind in the world. Owing to his father's example he naturally became interested in maritime affairs, and when seventeen years of age entered the French navy as an engineer. During the three years of his service he went all over the world, and in his travels rounded Cape Horn four times and sailed through the Suez canal four times. In 1886 he was honorably discharged, and in December of the same year came to America and landed in New Orleans, where he was employed as machinist and draughtsman in a sugar refinery and sugar house works. With the termination of this position began a series of travels throughout the country, resulting from his position as erecting engineer for the Cincinnati Ice Machine Company, with whom he remained for five years, and in whose interests he visited thirty-two states and territories. He was later employed by the American Cotton Oil Company as supervising engineer of their mill in Mississippi, and still later was with the Illinois Central

Railroad for a few years. In Vicksburg, Miss., and Wilkesbarre he worked as an expert machinist and renovated ice plants, and accomplished the same good results in Rio Janeiro, Brazil. In the meantime he had been a correspondent for the *Chicago Ice and Refrigeration*, and still contributes readable and instructive articles to this periodical.

In April of 1901 Mr. Mermilliod came to Los Angeles upon the recommendation of the above mentioned Chicago people, and has since been chief engineer of the Ice and Cold Storage Company's plant, which is the largest enterprise of the kind west of Kansas City. The plant has a capacity of one million cubic feet cold storage, and manufactures one hundred and forty tons of ice a day.

In Vicksburg, Miss., Mr. Mermilliod married Alice Moguin, a native of Vicksburg, and of this union there is one son, Warren. Mr. Mermilliod is a broad-minded liberal man, and is wonderfully well posted on affairs in every part of the world. A keen power of observation and the intelligence to assimilate his acquired knowledge, renders him a most interesting companion and entertainer. He is a member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, California Lodge No. 2.

J. W. MORRISON. The earliest memories of Mr. Morrison are connected with his childhood home on Prince Edward Island, Canada, where he was born in the vicinity of Charlottetown, December 23, 1858. His father, John, was a native of the same northern island, and his grandfather, Hector, was born on the Isle of Mull, Scotland, and in time became a farmer on Prince Edward Island. John Morrison was a magistrate, a clerk of the courts, and served in various official capacities, his active life covering a period of more than seventy years. He was a Presbyterian, and was a cousin of David Livingstone, the great explorer. He married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Andrew Smith, a native of Inverness, Scotland, and, after emigrating to America, a farmer on Prince Edward Island. Mrs. Morrison, who died on Prince Edward Island, was the mother of seven children, all of whom are living, J. W. being the youngest. Of the other children, Alexander is in San Francisco; H. J. and Andrew are in Portland, Ore.; and Laughlin is living on the old homestead in Canada. Two sisters also are in Canada.

On his father's farm in the east J. W. Morrison was reared to man's estate, and was educated in the public schools. As an aid to the future he learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1882 removed to Portland, Ore., where his brothers were prominent builders and contractors. In 1884 he began a nine years' residence in Tacoma, Wash., where he built many

residences and public buildings, and superintended the erection of the city hall, and put up the Grand Pacific hotel. In 1893 he located in Los Angeles and engaged in contracting and building, and among his most creditable accomplishments may be mentioned the Fremont Hotel, on Fourth and Olive streets; the Portsmouth, on Hill street; the three-story brick Nateck hotel, and many residences. He also erected many buildings in Santa Monica. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Morrison sought the quicker way to wealth supposed to await the industrious in the Klondyke, and, strange to tell, his experiences were by no means discouraging. After a year he returned to Los Angeles, and in 1899 substantiated his faith in the frozen north by again seeking to wrest from the earth its hidden treasures, a quest unusually successful, and prolific of a decidedly agreeable impression of a country that to the majority represents disaster and intense suffering. Upon his return to Los Angeles, Mr. Morrison again took up his former occupation of building, and it is no exaggeration to say that he is not excelled in his line in the city.

The marriage of Mr. Morrison and Jessie Fraser occurred in Tacoma, Wash., Mrs. Morrison being a native of Nova Scotia, and a descendant of an old Scotch family. To Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have been born two children, Bessie and Lloyd Fraser. Mr. Morrison is a staunch Republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Encampment, and the Ancient Order United Workmen. With his family he attends the Presbyterian Church.

A. NIEMEYER, proprietor of the Central Avenue winery, the Los Angeles depot for the Eagle Rock vineyards at Verdugo, was born at Guttenberg, Clayton county, Iowa, April 1, 1868. His father, Henry Bernard, was born in Prussia, and was a tailor by trade in his native land. When twenty-three years of age he came to Cincinnati, and later removed to Guttenberg, where he engaged in a general merchandise and tailoring business, until his removal to Los Angeles in 1873. He purchased ten acres of land on Central avenue from Ninth to Twelfth streets and started a horticultural and wine-making business. In 1883 he bought the present site of the Eagle Rock vineyards; set out his vines and got things started. His manufactory in the city had been placed on a paying basis when he was killed by the cars, September 30, 1891. His wife, Mary Ann (Weber) Niemeyer, was born near Munich, Germany, and came with her parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, later removing to Clayton county, Iowa, of which they were pioneers. Mrs. Niemeyer, who is still living, is the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters.



Alfred Volpe

When his father removed to California Mr. Niemeyer was but five years of age, and his education was therefore acquired in his adopted city of Los Angeles. He attended the public schools and St. Vincent's College, and from earliest childhood began to learn all about the growing of grapes and the making of wine. He eventually assisted his father in the conduct of his business, and in 1890 became sole manager of the enterprise. Until 1900 he lived at the Eagle Rock vineyards, and then removed into Los Angeles, turning over the care of the vineyards to his mother. He still utilizes the grapes from the forty acres comprising the vineyard, and in all uses the product of about a hundred acres. In the city he has a fine wine cellar, also the lots on which are built his winery and other buildings on the corner of Eleventh street and Central avenue, and which principal building is 46x105 feet in dimensions. A large retail and wholesale business is carried on successfully, and Mr. Niemeyer is also agent for the East Side Brewing Company.

The marriage of Mr. Niemeyer and Mary Cecilia Maxey was solemnized in Los Angeles, Mrs. Niemeyer being a native of Denver, Colo., and a daughter of J. J. Maxey, a capitalist of Denver and Los Angeles. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Niemeyer, viz.: A. J. W., Bernard E., Mary C., Zeno W., Lorenzo and Henry James. Mr. Niemeyer is independent in politics, and is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

ALFRED DOLGE. Many and varied have been the experiences that have given individuality and prominence to the career of Alfred Dolge, who is now engaged in the wholesale wine business at No. 829 South Spring street, Los Angeles. He was born in Chemnitz, Saxony, December 22, 1848. At the age of thirteen he entered the piano factory of A. Dolge & Co., the president of this being his father, August Dolge. At the age of seventeen he crossed the ocean to New York, where he completed his studies in piano construction. Meantime he was making a thorough study of the business, during the course of which he found that the hammer leather made in the United States was far inferior to that manufactured in Germany. Believing he could dispose of the better article, he ordered a small shipment and immediately sold the same at a profit of several hundred dollars, this forming his first capital. Afterward he ordered constantly increasing consignments. At the same time, having proved the superiority of Poehlmann's wire to the Rollason wire, he began to import the same. In 1871 he organized the Eagle Felt Company, who began business with a single bale of wool in a small loft in Brooklyn. Discouraging failures followed the first experiments and the partners withdrew. However, the

enterprising young German continued undismayed and finally succeeded in producing a superior quality of felt. In less than two years after purchasing his first bale of wool he was making a better quality of felt than had been manufactured in Europe up to that time; realizing this, he determined to make an exhibition of his hammer felt at the Vienna Exposition of 1873. Six weeks after the opening of the fair he reached Vienna, but found his shipment of felt had been broken open and the contents badly damaged by water and dirt. By the time he had his felts in position the judges had finished their labors, but he persuaded them to examine his exhibit, and the result was that he received the first prize, a medal and a diploma. The Vienna award was followed by the receipts of large orders from the piano manufacturers of Europe, which rendered an enlargement of the factory necessary.

Finding a suitable location at Brockett's Bridge, two hundred miles from New York, he purchased a factory site and in 1874 established a factory there, but retained his New York store. At the Centennial in 1876 he received two medals and a diploma. About this time he built a second factory, for the manufacture of sounding boards. In 1882 large granite felt mills were erected, all the materials used for the same being taken from neighboring quarries and forests. In 1883 he began the manufacture of felt shoes, which business was later sold to the Daniel Green Shoe Company. By the request of the villagers, in 1882 the name of Brockett's Bridge was changed to Dolgeville, in honor of the man to whom the prosperity of the town was due. Not only had he built factories there, but school-houses as well, and one of the schools was largely supported by his private contributions. Two large parks were presented by him to the village and he maintained all expense connected with the same. The academy and free library were built by him, and he advanced to the Turn Verein \$40,000, with which to erect a Turner Hall, with gymnasium, theater, banquet halls, etc. Never once were the factories closed until the financial depression of 1893-94, when they were shut down for three months; on starting up again, new tariff conditions made a new standard of business operations and wages necessary, although even then they were higher than those paid for similar work anywhere in America or Europe.

Many pages might be filled with a recital of the good Mr. Dolge accomplished in working among his employes, in seeing that they received wages enough to live on comfortably, and in promoting their welfare in every way possible, but suffice it to say that he has ever been a friend of labor, and has cherished the belief that eventually manufacturers will make their employes partners in their business. When the disaster

came to him that left him with absolutely nothing, he did not allow the heavy misfortune to embitter him nor the deceit of some to engender in his mind a distrust for all; but has come to his new surroundings and his new work with energy, hopefulness and the same broad mental equipments which won him success in former years.

ERNST DOLGE. Overlooking Pasadena, in the foothills of the San Gabriel valley, lies Fair Oaks ranch, of which Ernst Dolge is the capable superintendent. The history of this place is carried back to the days before the Civil war, when its owner was the gallant general, Albert Sidney Johnston. Later it became the property of J. F. Crank, who erected thereon a mansion costing \$35,000 and made other improvements of great value. At a subsequent period it was cultivated and occupied by Alfred Dolge, formerly of New York, and when he removed to Los Angeles, November 1, 1901, the owners of Fair Oaks appointed his son, Ernst, to take charge of the three hundred acres comprising the tract. Among the ranches of California this is one of the best known, and tourists from the east constantly visit it in order to see the beauties of which they have often heard. In climate and location the estate is ideal. With an elevation of twelve hundred feet, it lies to the west of San Jacinto mountains, while on the south may be seen the ocean with Catalina island in the distance, and on the west and north may be seen the snowy caps of the mountains. The land having a gradual slope receives excellent natural drainage, while the fertility of the soil insures gratifying crops. On the ranch are almost four thousand citrus trees, these being Washington navels, Thompson improved navels, Mediterranean sweets, Australian navels and seedlings. Recently the eight hundred lemon trees have come into bearing, with excellent promises for future returns. In the vineyards are one hundred and nineteen thousand vines, producing as high as five hundred and fifty tons of grapes in a single season, the varieties being Blue Elbe, Mission, Muscat, Malvoisie, Zinfandel, Trousseau and Rose of Peru. There are one hundred and seventy-five olive trees, and one hundred deciduous trees for home use. Fifty acres are in citrus trees, one hundred and forty-seven in vineyards, one hundred in grain, the balance being utilized for lawns surrounding the residence. Water is supplied by the Precipice Canon Water Company and accumulates in a reservoir of six hundred thousand gallons capacity, for use in orchards and vineyards, while another reservoir provides water for the house, barns and garden.

The high degree of cultivation established by former superintendents has been maintained and even advanced under the administration of the present manager, Mr. Dolge, who is an enter-

prising, intelligent and resourceful young man. He was born in New York City in 1880 and was given every advantage which the large wealth of the family rendered possible, but, while preparing for Cornell University, his father, Alfred Dolge, was robbed of his vast property through the cunning and dishonesty of other parties. Thrown thus suddenly and unexpectedly upon his own resources, the disaster developed the fine qualities which he possessed and which, otherwise, might have laid dormant. At first he taught school in Stratford, N. Y., but in September, 1899, he came to California, joining his father at Fair Oaks ranch. Up to that time he had never been on a farm nor had he felt any interest in agriculture or horticulture, but he at once began to study these sciences, and took correspondence courses in the same, also in the culture of vines. Every book pertaining to this subject he read with eagerness, often spending long hours at night in study after the day's work had been ended. In this way he acquired the best ideas of the most successful workers in the varied fields of activity, and these researches have proved of inestimable value to him in his practical experience. Frequently he has been called upon to prepare articles for publication bearing on those topics in which he is most deeply interested, and horticulturists who have for years made a study of the occupation speak with the highest respect of his broad information and excellent ideas concerning horticulture. In the work of the Pasadena Farmers' Club he maintains an interest, as he does in all those organizations that benefit his community. As yet he has not participated in politics, but he is a staunch Republican and at some time may possibly identify himself with political movements.

JOHN G. PATERSON. After a seafaring life which took him into many of the principal ports of the world, Mr. Paterson came to California, his residence in Los Angeles dating from April 24, 1886. He was born at sea, in the Indian ocean, under the English flag, May 29, 1853, being the youngest child of Capt. James Irving and Charlotte (Craik) Paterson, natives of Scotland. His father and grandfather were born on the Orkney Islands, and the former, who became master of a vessel, sailed all over the world, finally dying of jungle fever on the west coast of Africa. His wife had died in England in 1854. They were the parents of five children, but only two are now living.

Upon graduating from the Greenwich naval school in 1868, John G. Paterson entered the English merchant marine service and sailed to Valparaiso on the *Arau*, later returning to England. Again in 1869 he sailed to South America, going this time to Callio, where he joined a civil engineering corps and secured employ-

ment in railroad surveying. Almost three years were spent in this manner, in the employ of an English gentleman, after which he was employed in boiler works in Chile for nine months. Returning to England, in 1875 he sailed to Port Blakeley, with the intention of going to mines in British Columbia, but instead he remained on the sound for two years, working as a marine engineer.

The year 1877 found Mr. Paterson in California. His first employment in this state was as fireman on the Central Pacific Railroad, and later he engaged as a marine and stationary engineer at Eureka, Humboldt county. On coming to Los Angeles, he was employed for almost two years as fireman with the Los Angeles Electric Company and later was fireman with the Los Angeles Railway Company in their old plant. Resigning this position, he was afterward for two years engaged in contracting in Hyde Park, next secured employment as fireman with the Pacific Cable Railway Company and then held a similar place with the Los Angeles Electric Company, later being engineer in the Hollenbeck hotel for a year. The council of Los Angeles appointed him deputy boiler inspector, August 31, 1897, and two years later promoted him to the office of city boiler inspector, to which office he was reappointed in 1901. His work is said to be exceptionally accurate and systematic. His attention is closely given to an oversight of the four hundred and fifty boilers in the city. Engineering in all of its branches he thoroughly understands, hence he is particularly well qualified to discharge the duties of his position in an efficient manner. By virtue of his inspectorship, he is ex-officio secretary of the examining board of engineers, and in this way is connected with one of the most important boards in the city. At one time he was vice-president of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, Los Angeles No. 2, his membership in which has been retained ever since its organization.

With his family, comprising four children, Lottie, Charles, Alice and Walter, Mr. Paterson makes his home at No. 970 East Eleventh street. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters, while in politics he is a staunch Republican and at one time served as secretary of his ward club, besides in other ways identifying himself with local politics.

EDWARD NEISSER. During the period that has elapsed since he came to Los Angeles Mr. Neisser has worked his way forward to a position of prominence as an architect and superintendent of building. Many of the designs and plans furnished by him have had the merit of originality, with a further value from the

standpoint of convenience and harmony. Particularly is this true of his plans for the Santa Barbara bath house and power house, the former of which is said to have no superior in Southern California. A number of large warehouses have been erected under his supervision and from his plans, while he has also designed many residences in various parts of his home city.

Though he has spent the greater part of his life in California, Mr. Neisser is of eastern birth and German parentage. His father, Moritz, who was born near Berlin, Germany, came to America in early manhood and engaged in merchandising in New York City. During the Civil war he took government contracts. Coming to California in 1873, he opened a general store in Sonoma county, but two years later removed to San Francisco, where he was a stock broker. Ill health rendered a change of climate and occupation necessary and for six years he acted as manager of a sugar plantation in Hawaii. On his return to San Francisco, his health being restored, he resumed the brokerage business and also acted as a promoter of enterprises. His death occurred in 1894. A few years after he came to America he married Regina Fernbach, who was born near Berlin, Germany, and accompanied her parents to New York City, where her brother, Henry, was a prominent architect. For the past few years she has resided in Los Angeles, which is also the home of six of her children, another being in San Francisco.

Born in New York City, May 11, 1867, Edward Neisser was six years of age when the family came to the Pacific coast, and his education was received in grammar and high schools in California. After graduating from the Alameda high school in 1883, he began the study of architecture under William Patton, a prominent architect of San Francisco, with whom he remained about nine years. From 1892 until he came to Los Angeles, three years later, he followed his chosen occupation with other architects of San Francisco, thus acquiring a thorough knowledge of the work and an intimate acquaintance with its leading representatives in his home city. He is now a member of the Southern California Chapter of Architects, besides being a reader of journals bearing upon architecture and kindred subjects. Through these various channels he keeps in touch with every development made in the science which he is making his life work. While living in San Francisco he married Miss Celia Jacobs, who was born in that city. Though not active in politics, he does not neglect the duties of citizenship, but casts his ballot in behalf of measures for the benefit of the people, and politically supports Republican principles. His connection with Masonry began in West Gate

Lodge No. 35, F. & A. M., and he was also made an Odd Fellow in San Francisco. He has his office in the Byrne building. As an architect he has attained a prominence that speaks volumes for his ability and painstaking skill, and without doubt the future years will bring him an ever increasing degree of success and professional influence.

WILLIAM J. OLIVER, V. S. Of remote Scotch extraction, the Oliver family became associated with North of Ireland people by reason of the religious persecutions in their own land. From Ireland William Oliver, a farmer, crossed the ocean to Canada, and settled in Toronto, where he married Miss Anne Hunter, a Canadian by birth and of English descent. Of their union were born nine children, the youngest being William J., who is also the only member of the family in the States. His birth occurred in Toronto, Ontario, March 30, 1848. When he was quite small he lost his mother by death and was thenceforward thrown to some extent upon his own resources. Reared upon a farm in the township of Toronto, Ontario, he early gained a thorough knowledge of the stock business and the raising of general farm produce. From boyhood he was interested in horses, and during the years that he acted as buyer of horses for the American Express Company of Toronto, he gained a thorough knowledge of equine flesh, and at the same time was obliged to study veterinary surgery, in order that he might understand the diseases to which the stock were subject. Ambitious to acquire a thorough knowledge of surgery, he entered the Ontario Veterinary College in 1878 and three years later was graduated with the degree of V. S. From that time until 1886 he engaged in practice in Bramton, Ontario, and during the last two years of his residence there he also engaged extensively in shipping horses to the west and northwest.

With a desire to see the Pacific coast region of which he had heard so much, Mr. Oliver visited California in 1886, and during the trip he became so delighted with this country that he determined to establish his home in Los Angeles. Returning to Ontario, he disposed of his interests, and accompanied by his family, removed to the city where he has since resided. While living in Toronto he married Miss Harriet McFarland, a native of York, Canada. They are the parents of a daughter and son: Mrs. Florence W. Cole, of Los Angeles, and W. A., a graduate of the Los Angeles high school, now in Nome, Alaska.

In the spring of 1898 Mr. Oliver was appointed a member of the State Veterinary Medical Board and on the organization of the board was appointed its secretary, which posi-

tion he has filled with recognized efficiency and success. His practice is large, including not only a considerable private practice, but also the care of the horses of the majority of truck and transfer companies in Los Angeles, and, in addition, he is engaged in raising standard-bred horses, of which he has some fine specimens. Since he became a citizen of the United States he has voted the Republican ticket. His fraternal relations include membership in the Independent Order of Foresters and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

HIRAM PHELPS. Amid the rugged hills of Addison county, in Vermont, several generations of the Phelps family resided and were prominent in the affairs of their community. There, during the greater part of his life, Benjamin Phelps was a farmer. He had become familiar with the crude and unsettled conditions which surrounded his boyhood, and in his later years of prosperity used to recall the incident of a barefoot boy trudging to a mill nine miles distant, his back bending beneath the weight of a sack of corn for grinding. In the sunset of his life he lived with his son, Reuben. At the time of his death he was eighty-five years of age.

In the occupations of farming and sawmilling Reuben Phelps acquired a competency. He was one of the prominent residents of Addison county and a man of force and character. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he served as steward. His useful and successful life terminated at the age of eighty-six years. By his marriage to Mary Knapp, a native of Addison county, Vt., he had the following-named children: Lorenzo, who was drowned when two years old, in his father's mill pond; Elmira, Harvey, Hiram, Amanda and Norman.

A son of Reuben and Mary Phelps, Hiram Phelps was born in Addison county, Vt., September 3, 1852. He assisted his father about the sawmill and on the farm, and acquired his education in the public schools of his district. Eventually he came into the possession of a farm in Vermont, but this he disposed of, and removed to Portage Ferry, Dodge county, Wis., where for eighteen years he was engaged in farming pursuits with success. In 1883 he disposed of his Wisconsin property and brought his family to Southern California, settling in Orange county, where he purchased twenty-three acres of land. A portion of this he sold, and now owns a homestead of eight acres under a fine state of cultivation, besides which he has property in Santa Ana and Long Beach.

While living in Vermont Mr. Phelps married Cornelia C. Gale, a daughter of Squire and



John J. Butler



Mrs. Mary Butler

Naomi (Harrison) Gale, of Vermont. Of this union there are two children: George E., who is a nurseryman on Main street, Santa Ana; and Eugenia, wife of George Y. Coutts, a rancher of Orange county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, and in fraternal relations a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN T. BUTLER. To the undiscerning eye there was little to attract in the aspect of the property at Pasadena which Mr. Butler purchased in 1884 shortly after his arrival in California. The keen foresight and intuitive judgment which he possessed, however, enabled him to discern its possibilities, when once it was given an opportunity to respond to care and cultivation. A glance at the well improved homestead of today proves him to be a man of discrimination, for the woods and wild mustard patches have been transformed into a thriving citrus and deciduous fruit ranch and to complete the loveliness of the spot a residence has been erected, whose exterior finish is enhanced by its interior charms.

Near Oswego, Oswego county, N. Y., J. T. Butler was born December 5, 1852, being a twin brother of J. P. Butler, also of Pasadena. His father, J. T., Sr., was born in New York and throughout active life engaged in the manufacture of lumber, dying at Amboy Center, Oswego county. He was a son of Joseph Butler, a native of Connecticut, who served in the war of 1812 and afterward followed agricultural pursuits. The wife of J. T. Butler, Sr., was Catherine Wright, who was born in Williamstown, N. Y., and died in Amboy Center. Her father, Thomas Wright, a native of Williamstown, N. Y., moved from there to Pleasant Hill, Neb., and there died in 1877, aged ninety-five years. It is noteworthy that his wife also attained a great age, being one hundred years old when she died in 1901 in Nebraska.

A rude schoolhouse at Amboy Center, with its rude equipments of furniture and primitive text books, was the "temple of learning" in which J. T. Butler gained the rudiments of his education. From that discouraging start he has attained to a breadth of knowledge not always the possession of college graduates. Starting out for himself in 1873, he went to Jones county, Iowa, where he was employed at railroading. A year later he began to manufacture lumber, which he soon had increased to important proportions. From 1881 until his removal to California in 1884 he made his home in Dixon county, Neb., where he carried on a general ranching business, with a specialty of cattle-raising. His possessions there consisted of three hundred acres of well improved land, with twenty acres in a fine fruit orchard. The farm was considered the

finest in the county. The experience in agriculture in Nebraska fitted him to appreciate the beauties of horticulture in California, and our state has no one more enthusiastic than he in its behalf. In selecting fruits for his farm in California, he set out a variety of cherries. Old settlers of the county endeavored to dissuade him, believing the attempt would prove a failure. However, in 1890 he placed a large crop of cherries upon the market, these being the first marketed that were grown in Southern California. In religion he believes in the doctrines of the Seventh-Day Advent Church, while politically he votes with the Republicans. In 1873 he married Miss Mary Kenyon, of Rome, N. Y. They have reared two children, of whom the daughter, Gladys Butler, remains with them. Grant Butler enlisted in the United States army and served through the war in Cuba. On re-enlisting in the Third Artillery, he was ordered to the Philippine Islands, his total period of service covering three years.

CHARLES HERBERT TOWLE. The descendant of English ancestry, Charles H. Towle of Pasadena was born in Lee, N. H., October 6, 1848, and is a son of John F. and Abbie (Davis) Towle, also natives of Lee. His grandfather, Col. Gardner Towle, removed from Epping to Lee, where he became a leading merchant and manufacturer. By reason of his recognized ability and fitness for the public service, he was frequently chosen to occupy positions of trust and responsibility, among these being the office of state legislator. For a time he was a member of the state militia with the rank of colonel. Instead of following in his footsteps, John F. Towle became a farmer, which occupation he followed in Lee and then in Epping, dying at the latter point in 1901. His wife had preceded him in death in 1895. They were the parents of four children, of whom Charles H. and two daughters (now in Exeter, N. H.) are the survivors.

Under the influence of his father's training Charles H. Towle while yet a boy secured a thorough knowledge of agriculture. Not desiring, however, to follow the occupation throughout life, at the age of twenty he began to learn the carpenter's trade in Lawrence, Mass. On becoming a journeyman carpenter he secured employment at Exeter, N. H., where his success was so encouraging that he took up contracting and building. Among his contracts were those for schoolhouses, substantial business blocks and fine residences. Since he came to Pasadena in 1895 he has built some of the most attractive residences here, besides building for himself three houses, two of which he owns. The firm of Towle & Hansen, to which he belongs, is one of the leading in its occupation in

the city, and is frequently chosen for contracts that are important and responsible.

The political views of Mr. Towle bring him into affiliation with the Democratic party, and during his residence in Exeter he was elected, on that ticket, to the office of selectman, which he held one term. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows. His marriage, in Northwood, N. H., united him with Miss Addie A. Leach, who was born in Epping, N. H., and by whom he has three children, Frank W., Beulah R. and Ethel B.

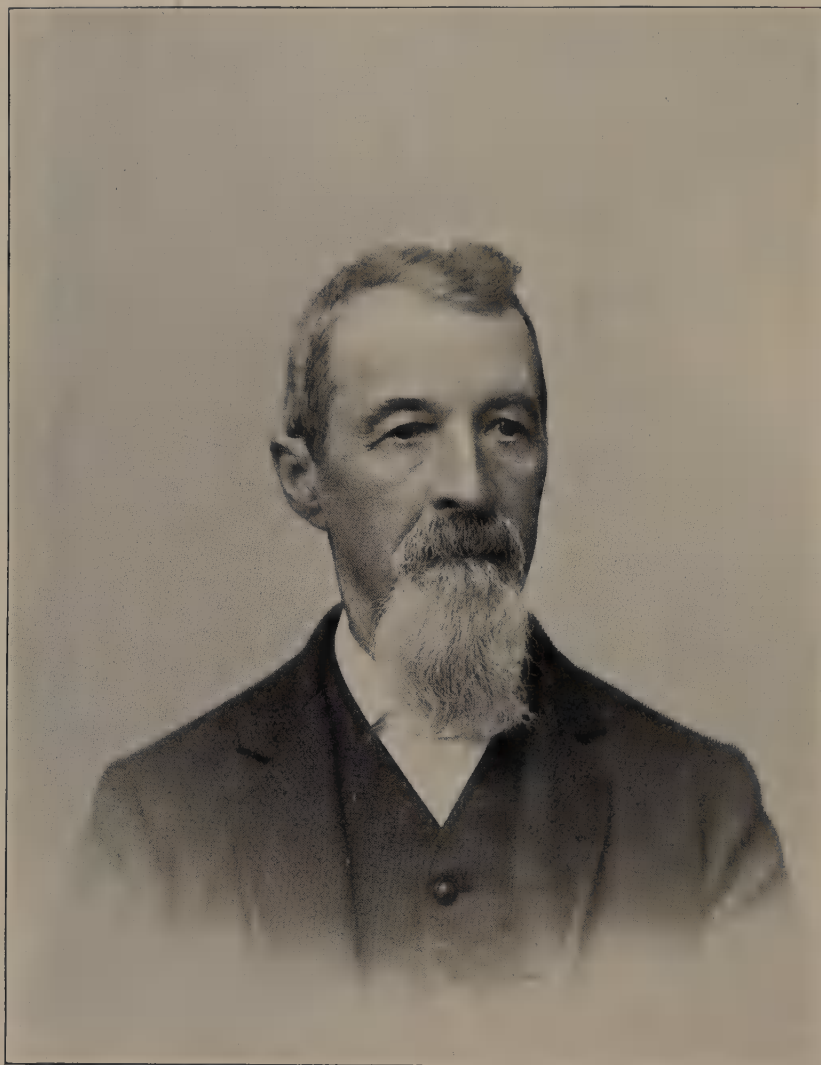
MRS. M. J. UTTERBACK. Among the vivid recollections that cluster around the childhood of Mrs. Utterback is that of the long journey across the plains to California when she was eight years of age. Her father, Silas Ritchey, believing that the west afforded greater opportunities than his home state, Iowa, brought his wife and four children with him in 1853, making the trip with a party of Iowans. During the six months spent in the journey, all were forced to endure great hardships, but the children of course were freed from the burden of anxiety and responsibility that rested so heavily upon the older members of the company. Following the Platte route, they finally arrived in Napa county, Cal., and the Ritchey family settled upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. With the assistance of the sons, the father placed this homestead under cultivation, and also operated a large tract of rented land. Meantime the daughter, Martha, was equally useful in the home, assisting her mother in the heavy work that fell upon the housekeeper and acquiring a knowledge of domestic science that fitted her for the management of a home of her own. In 1868 she was married to Mr. Utterback, and two years later came to Santa Ana, where Mr. Ritchey purchased three hundred acres. Here, as before, his sons assisted him in the cultivation of a large tract, at times operating one thousand acres, and thus they gave employment to many of the strangers coming to settle in Orange county. Finally the homestead of four hundred and fifty acres was divided and sold to other parties, with the exception of three tracts of fifty-six acres each, which became the property respectively of William S. and James M. Ritchey and Mrs. Utterback. Another son, Milton, had died at the age of eighteen years. William S. died in 1901, leaving a wife and two daughters. James M. never married, but made his home with his older brother and assisted in developing the various properties owned by the family.

The homestead of Mrs. Utterback comprises thirty acres on Ritchey avenue, Tustin, where she has a fine orchard of citrus and deciduous fruits. The supervision of the property falls upon her, and in its management she has shown

decided business ability. Matters pertaining to the progress of the county and the general uplifting of humanity receive her sympathy and co-operation, and she is especially interested in religious movements, being a sincere believer in the doctrines of the Baptist Church. In her family there are three children. The only son, James Henry, of Santa Ana, is engaged in the manufacture of novelties, and is said by competent judges to possess a genius for art, in which he has produced some excellent work. The older daughter, Hettie Elvira, is the wife of Isaac Fields, of Santa Ana, and the younger daughter, Kate Irene, resides with her mother.

JOHN W. WOOD. The postmaster of Pasadena was born near Wilmington, Del., March 1, 1851, of Scottish parentage. His education was obtained in the common schools of his home town. While still a mere boy he acquired an excellent knowledge of the drug business, through acting as assistant to his father, John Wood, a pharmacist. In 1871 he was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and then went to New York City, where he was employed as a pharmacist for four years. Coming to California in 1875, he clerked in San Francisco and for three and one-half years conducted a drug store in San José. In 1883 he came to Pasadena, of which city he has since been a resident, interested in its growth and upbuilding. For three years he was editor and proprietor of the *Pasadena Valley Union*, having established the same. His intimate knowledge of pharmaceutical matters led to his selection as a member of the California State Board of Pharmacy, with which he was connected for six years. For two years he served as a school trustee of Pasadena and he has also efficiently filled the office of trustee of the public library. A staunch Republican in his views, he was honored by his party and the administration January 17, 1900, when he was appointed postmaster. The duties of the position he assumed March 1 following, and has since devoted his attention to their faithful and painstaking discharge. Fraternally he is connected with Corona Lodge, F. & A. M. In 1877 he married Miss Georgeanna Newlin, whose father is James Newlin, of Chester county, Pa. They have one son, Clifford H., who has been educated in the State University of California at Berkeley, and is now a student of medicine.

BARNABAS TIBBALS. There is probably no resident of Riverside more familiar with the growth and development of its orange interests than is Mr. Tibbals. From the first he has been connected with its fruit lands and has been a firm believer in their possibilities. Nor has this confidence ever been shaken, in spite of the discouragements that have occasionally arisen to try men's faith and dampen their ardor. When



S R Magee

the prices of the fruit have been low and railroad freights high, he has maintained the same enthusiastic belief in the future that less hopeful natures can only have when all goes well. It has been his privilege to live to see the industry established upon a firm basis, which cannot be impaired by those minor matters that once threatened its destruction.

August 17, 1887, Mr. Tibbals bought, for \$12,000, ten acres of land on Brockton Square, Riverside, of which tract four acres were in oranges and six in deciduous fruits. In the fall of the same year he put the six acres in oranges. August 17, 1891, he sold the place for \$24,000, which is the highest price ever paid, per acre, for an orange grove in Riverside. His next purchase comprised forty acres at San Jacinto, for which he paid \$6,000. A portion of this property was in alfalfa, the remainder in fruit. The buildings were first-class and a flowing well greatly enhanced the value of the land. After three years he sold out and returned to Riverside, where he bought a three-year-old orchard on the corner of High and Center streets. On this place he made his home until June, 1901, when he moved to No. 1049 Almond street. He has also improved an orange grove on Chicago avenue, south of Center street, the same comprising ten acres of growing trees.

MRS. JEAN K. MAGEE, who has made her home in Riverside since August 19, 1875, was born in Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Kelley) Thompson, natives respectively of Ireland and Chester county, Pa. At the beginning of the nineteenth century her father came to America and settled one mile from Steubenville, Ohio, where he improved a farm, at the same time carrying on a mercantile store in the city and conducting an iron manufacturing business. In addition, he owned flour mills at Jacksonville. For four years he held office as sheriff of Jefferson county. At fifty-five years of age his life work ended, his death occurring November 13, 1833, the night long memorable among pioneers as that of the falling stars. His wife, who was reared in Pennsylvania, accompanied her parents to Holiday's Cove, W. Va., across the Ohio river from Steubenville, Ohio. She died at Eastport, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Of her eleven children only one daughter and two sons attained mature years, and Mrs. Magee is now the sole survivor. She was born February 18, 1823, and spent the first ten years of her life in Steubenville, after which she accompanied the family to Cadiz and received her education in Cadiz Seminary. From there she went to Eastport, Ohio, where she taught school several years.

In Eastport, September 10, 1844, Miss Thompson became the wife of Dr. S. R. Magee, who was born in Mifflin county, Pa. His father,

Thomas Magee, a farmer first in Pennsylvania and later in Ohio, was a son of Thomas Magee, Sr., a soldier in the Revolutionary war. When a mere boy, S. R. Magee determined to become a physician, and in the carrying out of this purpose, he attended Rush Medical College, Chicago. His first location for practice was at Uhrichsville, Ohio, after which he carried on professional work at Deersville, Harrison county, Ohio, and later moved to Cadiz, Harrison county, where he officiated as county sheriff for four years. During the Civil war he was a member of the Ohio National Guard, and when the perpetuity of the Union and the homes of the north were threatened, he was called out into service, being assigned to the One Hundred and Seventieth Regiment of Ohio National Guard. With his regiment he was sent to Washington May 4, 1865, and remained at the front for some months.

Upon his honorable discharge from the army Dr. Magee became agent at Steubenville for the Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, in which capacity he was employed for nine years. In the fall of 1876 he joined his family, who had come to California a year before and had purchased forty acres of raw land on what is now Palm and Central avenues, Riverside. To the improvement of this place he at once gave his undivided attention, experimenting with fruits of many varieties, but finally planting the entire tract in oranges. A portion of the property has been sold, and the homestead now comprises twenty-one acres, planted to oranges of different varieties. One of the most attractive features of the place is the long drive of palms, which lend an air of picturesqueness to the homestead and add materially to its value. It was at this place that Dr. Magee died April 22, 1896, and his remains were interred in Olivewood cemetery a few days later, the interment being conducted with Masonic honors.

MARIE B. WERNER, M. D. The Werner family has held an honorable place in German history as far back as the genealogy can be traced. Christian von Werner, a man of liberal ideas and large estates, held the office of mayor of Weinsberg, and wielded a powerful influence among his associates. While serving as a captain in the revolution of 1848 he was shot and fatally injured; whereupon his only son, Charles Augustus Ferdinand, fled to America in company with his mother and settled in Philadelphia. Some years later he married Caroline Wolpert, the only child of a merchant of Wurtemberg, Germany. Their home continued to be in Philadelphia, where Mrs. Werner died in young womanhood. For years he engaged in the manufacture of pianos, but finally failing health obliged him to retire from business cares, and from that time until his death in 1889 he remained in retirement. After coming to this

country he dropped the title "von" and was henceforward known by the name of Werner.

In the city of Philadelphia, where she was born September 21, 1859, Marie Bersania Werner received her education in public and private schools. At a very early age her aspirations turned toward the medical profession, and, notwithstanding the fact that women physicians were then infrequently seen, she did not allow the prejudice of many to deter her from pursuing the career for which she felt herself to be adapted. In the spring of 1877 she began the study of medicine in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, where she took the three regular courses of lectures, graduating in 1880 with the degree of M. D. For a time she was interne in the Woman's Hospital and later was for several years retained as clinician, meantime also engaging in the practice of medicine in her native city. Her life work has been along the line of her profession, and she has striven earnestly to acquire a thorough knowledge of all its intricacies. The ability with which she was endowed, supplemented by thorough education and habits of close study and observation, led her to a front rank among the physicians of Philadelphia. In 1883 she performed an exceedingly delicate and complicated operation in a case of congenital malformation, the patient being a girl of eighteen years. The success of the operation brought her into prominence among the members of the profession, and convinced her that in surgery she could find a splendid field of usefulness. Since then she has made a specialty of that branch, and the success which has come to her proves the wisdom of her choice of a profession. During 1884 she went abroad and visited the principal medical schools of England and the continent, spending eighteen months in study, principally under Professors Von Billroth of Germany, Von Frisch, Von Hacker and Salter of Vienna, Schroeder and von Hahn of Berlin, Sanger of Leipsic and Apostoli of Paris. Indicative of her ability is the fact that she was the first member of her sex who was allowed to work in Prof. Von Frisch's clinic in Vienna. Again in 1891 she visited Europe and studied surgery under Gersuny of Vienna, Sanger of Leipsic, Bantock of London and Savage of Birmingham.

The literary ability which has found expression in the translation of the works of various French authors has been utilized by Dr. Werner mainly along professional lines, and the articles from her pen that have been read before conventions or published in medical journals have commanded the attention of the ablest physicians of the country. She was the first woman delegate from Philadelphia to read a paper before the American Medical Association, this being at the convention of 1890 in Nashville, Tenn. She was also the first woman to read

a paper before the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia and was the first woman who signed its constitution. Among her many valuable and interesting articles may be mentioned the following: "Battey's Operation for Congenital Malformation;" "Operation for Abdominal Fistula;" "Twenty Consecutive Abdominal Sections, with Remarks;" "Fistulous Escape of Ligatures After Pelvic Operations;" "A Retrospect of the Treatment of Pelvic Inflammation;" "The X-Ray and Its Uses in Diagnoses and Treatment."

Various professional organizations have enrolled Dr. Werner's name as a member, including the American Medical Association, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, Philadelphia Neurological Society, Alumni Association of the Woman's Medical College, and the Los Angeles County and California Medical Associations. While in the midst of a successful career in Philadelphia, the demands made upon her professional services during the intense heat of summer seriously affected her health, and, after having been overcome by the heat three successive summers, in 1899 she removed to Los Angeles, where she established her office in the Laughlin building. In addition to her private practice, she became chief of the children's clinic in the Medical College of Southern California. After a time she came to San Diego, whose climate has given her the much needed impetus toward permanent recovery. Though the period of her residence in California has been comparatively brief, the career upon which she has entered here will undoubtedly be worthy of the prestige established in Philadelphia among the gifted professional workers of that city. Her attention being closely given to professional duties, she has little leisure for participation in movements of a local nature or for attendance upon social functions, and, aside from her membership in the Lutheran Church and in the United Moderns and Fraternal Brotherhood, she has not been intimately identified with activities along a line not strictly professional, but devotes her time and thought and energies to the attainment of that professional skill and success which is the ambition of every aspiring physician.

CHARLES H. FRAZIER. In the list of energetic and resourceful men who have been attracted to California, especial mention should be made of Charles H. Frazier, who came to Orange in 1875, bought a twenty-acre ranch and began the improvement of the same. From that time till the present he has resided here and is to-day one of the most prominent citizens of the place. He is well known and highly respected by all who know him, and has proved himself to be progressive and public spirited, and ready to assist in any work for the better-



Albert Morton

ment of mankind and the upbuilding of the city. Being one of the pioneer settlers of this locality, he has watched and aided its growth from a primitive condition to its present high state of perfection. The principal product of his ranch is oranges. He has planted his own trees and developed his place until it has become one of the finest ranches in the county.

ALBERT MORTON. At Summerland, situated six miles from Santa Barbara, on a portion of the old Ortega rancho, between the sea and the Santa Ynez mountains, are collected together a peaceful gathering of citizens of varied occupations and inclinations, constituting one of the pleasantest and most satisfactory communities in this part of the county. Here, in practical retirement from the strenuous business activities which have fallen to his lot, resides Albert Morton, who can justly claim recognition for having creditably taken his part upon the stage of life, and earned the right to henceforth pass his days in the fragrant air and under the cloudless skies of his Southern California home.

Few in these United States can claim an ancestry more intimately interwoven with the early history of America, or more directly connected with the memorable expedition, immortalized in history as the voyage of the Mayflower. An Englishman, George Morton, emigrated from his native land in 1623, having previously been the agent for the Pilgrims in London, and the chief factor in fitting up the Mayflower for its hazardous journey in search of liberty in thought and action. The first son of George Morton, Nathaniel by name, was the famous historian of the Pilgrim colony. The grandmother, Morton, was descended from John Alden, Priscilla Mullens and Alexander Standish, and another Morton, Marcus, a cousin of the father of Albert Morton, was governor of Massachusetts, his son being at the present time a chief justice of that state.

A native of Dixfield, Me., Albert Morton was born September 17, 1832, a son of Cornelius B. and Adeline (Partridge) Morton, the father having been born in Middleboro, Mass. On the maternal side, the Partridge family are well known in Massachusetts, and were early settlers in Amesbury, of that state. The education of Albert Morton was acquired at the public schools of Augusta, Me., supplemented by the classical course at Monmouth Academy. At the age of nineteen he came west to Illinois and Wisconsin, and remained for twelve years in Chicago and Milwaukee, as bookkeeper and clerk for the superintendent of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad. During this time he spent one year in California, and became impressed with the manifold advantages to be found here. In 1864 he located at Webster, Worcester county, Mass., and was financial agent for the Stevens Linen Works, the largest linen manufacturing establishment in

the United States. That position he held until 1869. In 1872 he removed with his family to San Francisco, where he lived for twenty years. During the greater part of his residence in the sea coast town he was interested in promoting the cause of spiritualism, and in furtherance of his object held meetings in the Metropolitan Temple for three and a half years. For a year he also published a magazine devoted to the propagation of his belief. For the same length of time he managed the financial affairs of H. L. Williams, the owner of the one thousand and fifty acres comprising the Ortega rancho, who, after the subsidence of the boom of 1886-88, laid out one hundred and sixty acres in town lots, and by judicious advertising collected together a colony of citizens of spiritualistic belief, the place now known as Summerland.

Owing to somewhat impaired health Mr. Morton removed to Summerland in 1890, since which time he has enjoyed a well earned rest. He married in 1854, in Chicago, a Miss Brown, and of this union there are two children. In 1871 Mr. Morton married Mrs. Littlejohn. He became a Mason in 1866, at Webster, Mass., and was raised to the Royal Arch Chapter there. Politically he is a Republican, and held the appointment offices of justice in Massachusetts, and of notary in Wisconsin.

ASA COBB was a notable addition to the successful horticulturists whose lives have been brought to a close amid the ideal surroundings of Southern California. He came to West Orange in February of 1893, and died November 7, 1897. The different sections of country in which he was at times located profited by his honesty of purpose. A native of Kentucky, Mr. Cobb was born April 29, 1819, and during his youth removed with frequency to different parts of the middle west. As a small boy he was taken by his parents to Indiana, and later to Keokuk, Iowa, where he grew to manhood and married Mary Samuels. From Keokuk he removed to Taylor county, Iowa, where he resided for several years, and during 1865 settled in Andrew county, Mo., which continued to be his residence until he came to California. In West Orange he purchased ten and a half acres of land; this was improved to apricots, walnuts, and other fruits, and in time became the fine home property upon which his family now reside.

HON. N. P. CONREY. Though only in the prime of life, N. P. Conrey, prominent in the ranks of the Los Angeles bar, has won distinction. Frequently he has given the public evidence of his ability and earnest desire to promote the interests of the community in which he dwells, and this led, in 1898 and 1899, to his election to the state legislature, where he fulfilled the expectations of his numerous friends.

In February, 1884, he established an office and commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles, and during the years of 1886 and 1887 he maintained a branch office at Pasadena. He took part in the organization of that city as a corporation, and was honored by election to the office of city attorney. In connection with the movement in the direction of establishing local option in that city he prepared the prohibition ordinance, which was successfully established in the courts, and having stood the test of trial in the supreme court of California, set at rest the question, then in doubt, as to the legality of a city's rights in the matter of local option. Mr. Conrey has always taken an active part in public movements and has been especially interested in the cause of education. During his service as a member of the Los Angeles school board, in 1897 and 1898, he cast his influence on the side of progress, and contributed toward some needed reforms. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason.

WILLIAM S. BARTLETT. The year 1881 found Mr. Bartlett in Southern California. After less than a year in Los Angeles he went to Santa Ana, Orange county, and there organized the Commercial Bank, of which he was the cashier and manager for a number of years, and in which he is still a director. In 1883 he organized the Bank of Orange, and also the Bank of Tustin, in the latter of which he is yet a director. Besides assisting in the organization of these institutions named, he was connected with the founding of the Orange County Abstract Company, the Santa Ana Improvement Company, the Santa Ana Gas & Electric Light Company, the Santa Ana Development Company, the Santa Ana Street Railway Company, the Main Street Investment Company of Los Angeles, etc. He also acts as local representative for the Bank of California (San Francisco), and for many non-resident capitalists and property owners, and as acting executor of the Vanderlip estate, in Orange county. Under special appointment, during 1893-94, he acted as agent for the stockholders in the final liquidation of the affairs of the Southern California Insurance Company of Los Angeles. He also liquidated the affairs of the Bank of Anaheim, as the representative of the state board of bank commissioners.

On his removal to Los Angeles, in 1898, Mr. Bartlett became identified with the Union Bank of Savings as its president; and with the Security Loan & Trust Company as its vice-president and general manager; while at the same time he continues to have charge of large landed interests in Orange and San Diego counties, this state; in Coconino county, Ariz., and in Nye county, Nev. He has also long been connected with the Olive Milling Company, Orange county, and is local director in Los Angeles of

the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland (Baltimore, Md.).

F. A. WORTHLEY, the superintendent of the electric light department of Riverside, was born in Oxford county, Me., April 10, 1865, and passed his boyhood happily in country pursuits. Having completed his high school course he decided to give his attention to some kind of mechanics. Going to Lewiston, Me., he mastered the trade of a millwright and machinist, and in February, 1887, came to California, and was employed as an engineer by the San Bernardino Electric Light & Power Company. The plant was situated in the old Kiel mill at first and later was removed to Citrus, now known as Highgrove. Having superintended that change, Mr. Worthley came to Riverside and built a plant here, obtaining power from the Riverside Water Company, and furnished light to this city, Colton and San Bernardino. After acting in the capacity of engineer here for some six years he resigned, and during the following three years was assistant engineer of the electric light plant at Redlands, the first one operated there and run by water-power.

Returning to the scenes and friends of his youth, F. A. Worthley spent several months in the east, but in 1896 crossed the continent for the third time, and became superintendent of the electric light department of Riverside. In 1900 he directed the building of the new and finely equipped modern works of Riverside. This is a steam-power plant of 600 horse-power and steam engines, the capacity of the old and new plants together being 90 arc lights and 10,000 incandescent lights. About 300 horse-power motors (sixty-five all told) are distributed over the city, and the electric street car lines are furnished with power. The steam-plant has engines of Nordburg manufacture, and the boilers are of Stirling make. The Tracy Engineering Company of San Francisco contracted for and put in the steam-power plant, and the electrical equipment was under the management of the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N. Y. The location is central, being at the corner of Ninth and Mulberry streets, and the building is 66x142 feet in dimensions.

GEORGE M. PEARSON. None of the county officials of Riverside county is more popular than George M. Pearson. Coming to this locality at the organization of the county, he was soon nominated for the important position he occupies, that of county surveyor and civil engineer; in April of the same year (1893) was elected, and in the fall of the following year was re-elected. Again, in 1898, he was a candidate for the office, on the Republican ticket, as before, and was duly elected, his term to extend until January, 1903.

George M. Pearson was born in 1867 and is next to the oldest in a family comprising six children. Until he was in his fifteenth year he lived quietly at Springdale, Iowa, his birthplace, and then went to Westtown (Pa.) College, where he pursued a classical course. He then studied civil engineering and when fully equipped for his future work came to California. In 1887 he settled at Wildomar, where he was employed on irrigation canals and government contracts, also doing some surveying in the Temescal mountains. His labors being completed about the time of Riverside county's formation, he became thoroughly identified with public affairs here, and always has maintained genuine interest in its development. At present he is serving as United States deputy mineral surveyor and is civil engineer of the Florida Water Company and assistant engineer of the San Jacinto & Pleasant Valley irrigation district.

GEORGE R. THAYER. As early as 1876 Mr. Thayer became interested in Riverside property and, in conjunction with E. D. C. Derby, bought twenty acres at \$40 an acre, the tract lying on Magnolia avenue. This he set out in oranges and other fruits and, after establishing his home on the place in 1879, he carried forward the work of improvement with great zeal. On the ten acres which he reserved for himself he built a small residence, and in 1887 sold the property for \$13,500. Afterward he engaged in the manufacture of carriages and the sale of farm implements, having his place of business on Eighth street. In time he received into partnership William L. Peters, the firm title becoming Thayer & Peters. In addition to the store at this point, the firm established stores in San Bernardino and Redlands, and in the three towns had the largest implement and carriage house there. The business was bought in its entirety by Mr. Peters in 1891, and Mr. Thayer then resumed ranching, in which he has since engaged, owning twenty acres on Hermosa avenue, Cucamonga, San Bernardino county, where he has eight acres in oranges and eight acres in lemons, the whole forming a very valuable and thrifty orchard. The lemons are cured in a large house he built for that purpose, and every facility has been provided for the prosecution of the business.

The Southern California Fruit Exchange numbers Mr. Thayer among its members, also the Cucamonga Fruit Association, of which he is a director. For years he was a director of the Lemon Growers' Association at Ontario, of which he was a charter member and to which he still belongs. After the organization of the Hermosa Water Company he was chosen on the board of directors, of which he is still a member. Since 1899 he has acted as president of the company. At this writing there are nineteen

hundred and twenty shares in the company, which has a fine water system, securing an abundance of water from Deer Cañon by means of eleven miles of pipe line, which irrigates six hundred acres of land.

ELLIOTT HINMAN. As president of the board of trustees of Pomona, Mr. Hinman occupied a position affording especial opportunities for a man of progressive spirit. That he availed himself of these opportunities is known to every citizen of his town. In April, 1896, he was elected a member of the board for four years, and in January, 1899, became president, which position he filled with characteristic ability. Though for some years he has been active in political affairs, he has never sought office for himself, and his election as trustee was a tribute to his recognized ability.

It is thought that the Hinman family originated in England. Mr. Hinman was born in Henry county, Ill., August 31, 1853, a son of R. N. and Elizabeth (Miller) Hinman, natives of Connecticut. The schools of Cambridge afforded him fair advantages. On reaching his majority he became interested in a retail lumber business at Cambridge. Beginning on a small scale, he gradually increased the business and enlarged his trade until he was one of the most substantial business men of the town. For twenty years he carried on a lumber business, and during the last four years of the time he also engaged in buying and shipping grain. While in Cambridge he was a member of the board of village trustees for some years, and a stockholder and director in the First National and the Farmers' National Bank, in both of which he is still a stockholder.

The responsibilities connected with the management of a large business and the injurious effects of a changeable climate finally began to impair Mr. Hinman's health. Feeling the imperative necessity of a radical change, he decided to dispose of his business interests in Illinois and settle in California, and since 1893 he has made his home in Pomona.

J. E. LONGACRE. A leading industry of Moneta is the raising of strawberries, and Mr. Longacre is among the most successful workers in this occupation. He was born in Tennessee July 3, 1840, being a son of Joseph A. and Mary (Edwards) Longacre, also natives of Tennessee, where the father, a farmer by calling, died at seventy-four years of age. The paternal grandfather, Arson Longacre, was born in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, and at twenty-one years of age settled in Tennessee, where eventually he acquired the ownership of four hundred acres. Besides carrying on his plantation he engaged in surveying to some extent. The maternal grandfather, Rev. Joshua Ed-

wards, was born in the south, and became a preacher in the Baptist Church, but for a livelihood depended principally upon the results of his toil as a farmer on his tract of four hundred acres.

In a family of seven daughters and two sons, J. E. Longacre was the fourth in order of birth. When a boy he attended the public schools, but at an early age left school to devote himself to mercantile enterprises, and for three years he carried on a store of his own in Tennessee. During 1877 he came to California, first settling in Fresno, where he carried on a general store for three years. A later location was at Santa Ana, but after a year there he returned to Fresno, where he built a store and carried on general merchandising. The year 1889 was spent in visiting relatives and friends in Tennessee, and on his return to the Pacific coast he settled at Puente, where he remained three years and cultivated ten acres. Going from there to Pomona, he bought a house and lot, but this property he sold on settling in Moneta in 1899, and he has since devoted himself to the strawberry business on his six-acre tract at this place. While in Fresno he married Miss Hettie Matthews, who was born in Missouri, and by whom he has three children, Mary B., Joseph R., and Addison O. The family are associated with the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Longacre is a contributor to the same, as well as to other worthy movements of his locality. He is connected with the blue lodge of Masons and in politics adheres to the policy of the Democratic party.

CAPT. W. CHIPPENDALE. The horticultural interests that have been acquired by Captain Chippendale, of Duarte, are of an important and diversified nature. They include the ownership of an orange grove of thirty acres, all of which is under cultivation to navels of a fine quality, this ranch being one-half of his original purchase made on settling in California. Another interest of considerable importance is his position as a director in the Duarte-Monrovia Fruit Exchange. In movements looking toward the increasing of irrigation facilities he has always been concerned, realizing that this is one of the most annoying problems to confront a western horticulturist. In the organization of the Duarte-Monrovia Irrigation and Canal Company he was quite active, and he has since served for two years as president of the same, also for nine years as its secretary.

The year after the Civil war began Captain Chippendale enlisted as a soldier in the Union army and afterward served as captain of Company E, Twenty-second New Jersey Infantry, taking part with his regiment in numerous engagements, chief among which were those of Chancellorsville, Rappahannock and Fredericks-

burg. Loyal to his adopted country and particularly enthusiastic in regard to the claims of California in the galaxy of commonwealths, he is not, however, a politician, but is independent in such matters, supporting the best men, irrespective of party. In religion he is of the Episcopalian faith.

S. J. COLEMAN. One of the most successful and enthusiastic horticulturists of Glendale Valley, Los Angeles county, is S. J. Coleman, who has a splendidly cultivated ranch of fourteen and a half acres just north of the postoffice of Glendale. In the estimation of this tried and trusted member of the community, the portion of the county to which he has devoted many years of striving and attainment, bids fair to rank with time among the finest and most prolific fruit regions of the state. Arriving here when there were but a few buildings in the valley, Mr. Coleman has been an interested spectator and worker for its best development, and is rightly esteemed one of the substantial and progressive authorities on fruit culture and all around ranching. He set out at first five acres of pears, but has since branched out in many directions, his orchard now containing oranges, to the extent of five hundred trees, lemons, walnuts, and various kinds of fruit. He enjoys a natural advantage over many fruit growers, in that his land has never been visited by a devastating frost. The irrigating advantages also are excellent, water having been found at a depth of ninety-three feet.

A native of Holmes county, Ohio, Mr. Coleman was born in 1838, and remained on his father's farm until his nineteenth year. His father, Ezekiel, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio at a very early day, where he took up government land and built a house of logs, and reared his family of four sons and five daughters. This log house, wherein was undertaken the responsibilities and trials of pioneer life, is still standing, and is known as the Coleman homestead. Of the children, but two survive, the other son, Cornelius, being now a farmer at Overbrook, Kans. Elizabeth (Peterman) Coleman, the mother of S. J., was born in Pennsylvania, and comes of a long-lived family, her parents having lived to be more than a hundred years old. Mrs. Coleman herself was ninety-four years old at the time of her death, her husband having lived to be seventy-two years of age. At the age of nineteen, S. J. Coleman went to Dekalb county, Ill., and, having learned the trade of tanner, worked at the same until about eighteen years ago. He then removed to Marshall county, Iowa, and at the end of two years to Carbondale, Kans., where he lived for seven or eight years. In 1881, owing to the health of his wife and son, Ellsworth, he came in the fall to California, and lived for a



W.P. Ramsaw

year and a half in Los Angeles, after which he purchased his present ranch near Glendale.

The first marriage of Mr. Coleman was solemnized in Illinois, and the result of this union was three children. The second marriage took place in California. Of the children, Luella is a dressmaker in Los Angeles, and Ellsworth is a teacher in Oakland at a salary of \$1,600 a year. He was educated in the normal school at Glendale, at Harvard and Berkeley, at which latter institution he took the \$300 prize, being a natural mathematician. In politics Mr. Coleman is independent, and believes in voting for the man best qualified to fill the position.

WILLIAM P. RAMSAUR. The death of William P. Ramsaur, in October of 1896, removed one of the substantial citizens and principal developers of Los Angeles county, and deprived many friends of a faithful ally in whom they could invariably put their trust. While an all-around agriculturist on a large scale, he was particularly known as an authority on the subject of hog raising, to which he devoted much time and attention, and in which occupation he achieved remarkable success. He came to California in 1869, with a large fund of practical business and other experience to apply to his interests here, having been previously a planter in Mississippi and Arkansas. He was born in North Carolina in 1834, and until the war was a southern sympathizer, but, after losing all that he had in the world while living in the south, his affiliations became essentially northern, and some of his most devoted friends and associates were supporters of the Union.

In 1876 Mr. Ramsaur settled in the vicinity of Florence, where he purchased one hundred acres of land, to which he added from time to time until he had four hundred and fifty acres. Originally the property was a vast sheep pasture overgrown with wild mustard, but a transformation was effected under his industrious hand and good management, a fine rural home was erected, and barns and outhouses in keeping with the general air of thrift and prosperity. At present the extent of the ranch is two hundred and forty-five acres, and the staple crop is barley and alfalfa.

The marriage of Mr. Ramsaur and Florence Walker occurred in Los Angeles in 1874, Mrs. Ramsaur being a native of Quincy, Ill., and a daughter of E. D. Walker, who came to California in 1861, and eventually died in the state of his adoption. The family is descended from that courageous band of French Protestants called Huguenots, and who dispersed to various parts of Europe in search of the liberty denied them in Catholic France. Mrs. Ramsaur, who is living on the home ranch, is the mother of four sons and one daughter: Lee M. of Los Angeles; William H., Lucian C., Sydney and Ernest. Lucian

C., who has charge of his father's property, is a fine business manager, and intelligent agriculturist and stock-raiser. So large are his interests, that in addition to the home property he works one hundred acres of land. Like his father before him he is a Democrat in politics.

JACOB BOSSHARD. Did he choose to discontinue his successful occupation of farming, Mr. Bosshard has ever at his command a sufficient knowledge of music to make him a valuable acquisition to any orchestra or musical organization, a talent which he exercised for many years with commendable results. A native of the picturesque and thrifty country of Switzerland, he was born in 1849, a son of John and Catherine Bosshard, also born and reared among the grandest scenery in the world. The family emigrated to America in 1864, and a year later, in Utah, the father died, and left them dependent upon their own exertions. About 1870, Jacob Bosshard left Utah and settled in California, and in Los Angeles, which then had a population of five thousand souls, himself and two brothers organized a band known as the Bosshard Band, which was in wide demand, owing to their understanding of music, and their excellent interpretation of the best musical composers. This congenial occupation was continued until 1891, at which time Mr. Bosshard left his brothers still pursuing their musical career, and he himself came here and purchased sixty acres of land on the corner of Compton and Shorb avenues. Thirty acres of this land was afterwards sold, but the remainder has been improved by its owner, and is valued at about \$300 per acre. The farm has artesian water, and is devoted principally to the raising of alfalfa and the cultivation of beets.

In Los Angeles, in 1884, Mr. Bosshard married Mary Reishsteiner, and of this union there are five children, Olga, Hermann, Selma, Orlo, and Arthur. In national politics Mr. Bosshard is a Democrat, but his arduous duties have never permitted of the requisite leisure for the holding of political office. He is a broad-minded and enterprising member of the community, and his success is proof of well directed energy, and determination to faithfully perform the duties of citizenship.

J. W. COOK. His many years of residence in the far west have familiarized Mr. Cook with the conditions prevailing in the very early days, before the City of the Angels had been prophesied, or the Indians had come to regard with equanimity the presence in their midst of the ambitious and law abiding pale face. He was born in Wheeling, W. Va., April 27, 1836, and was reared in Texas, near La Grange, at Rabes Prairie, whither his father, J. W. Cook, Sr., had removed when his son was a mere boy.

Two years after the removal to the south, the father died, leaving a family of five sons and two daughters, who were more or less dependent upon their own exertions for a livelihood. At the age of sixteen, J. W., not being satisfied with the opportunities presented in Texas, left his home and removed to Sonora, Mexico, and after a few months there, located in California in 1858. Upon the present site of Los Angeles he remained for about a year, after which he took his way to Fort Yuma, where he lived until 1863. On the Colorado river he put in a ferry boat and made big money, his special opportunity being during the trouble between the United States and Texas. Unfortunately, while serving as a go-between with the opposing factions he was arrested and court-martialed, but eventually secured his release and returned to California. He here bought some school warrants for land in the southern part of Los Angeles county, and in 1879 bought ten acres of land on the Fernando road, two miles from the city limits, which is his present home. The hitherto undeveloped property has been made to attain to its greatest fertility and usefulness, the fine house, commodious and convenient barns, and general modern improvements, constituting a truly desirable and profitable rural possession. Various kinds of fruit are raised, and agriculture on a small scale carried on. Mr. Cook has a family of five children, all of whom have been educated at the public schools, the three oldest boys being now men, and independent as far as livelihood is concerned. In national politics he is a Democrat and a strong southern sympathizer. During his early life Mr. Cook had much to do with the Indians, and when but a boy was one of an advance guard for the pack trains that arrived in the country. At the Caves near San Pedro valley, Guadalupe Pass, seventy-five white men were at one time massacred, and Mr. Cook was made captain of a party of three hundred who pursued and captured the assailants.

A. B. SIMMONS, M. D. Dr. Simmons, of Chino, was born in Miami county, Ohio, June 17, 1836, and was reared on a farm. While still a mere boy he went to Kansas to try his fortune in that then sparsely settled region. For a time he was employed in a shingle mill. However, his tastes did not run along commercial lines, and he was ambitious to gain a good education; so he taught school in Iowa, saving the money until he had sufficient to procure for him an academic education, completing his studies in a private school. Four terms of school teaching were followed by a visit to Ohio. In 1862, at Union City, Ind., he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fifth Indiana Cavalry. Shortly afterward he was promoted to the rank of first

lieutenant, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his discharge. While with his regiment at the front he was captured by the enemy and for seven months was confined in the prisons at Macon, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and Columbia, S. C.

At the close of the war he matriculated in the Cincinnati Medical College, where he took the complete course, graduating in 1867. His first experience in active practice was gained at Union City, Ind., and afterward he practiced in Kansas for eighteen months, going from there to Illinois, where he spent twelve years at Morrisonville. The exposure to inclement weather and the hardships incident to building up a large practice that extended for many miles in every direction seriously undermined his health. Indeed, so critical was his condition that when he and his wife started for Southern California she had little hope of ever reaching here with him living. When they had gone as far as Kansas his strength failed so completely that he could go no further, so they stopped with friends in Lawrence. After a time he was able to proceed, and in 1886 they arrived in Los Angeles. A change soon became apparent and at the expiration of four years he was completely restored to health and able to begin practice once more. Going to Filmore, Ventura county, he continued there until 1897, when he moved to Chino, and in this place he and his wife have a cozy home on Central avenue. Mrs. Simmons was formerly Elizabeth A. Williams, of Morrisonville, Ill., and they have one son, Morton E., who is now attending the Los Angeles Commercial College.

Since Dr. Simmons came to Chino he has engaged actively in professional work and has built up a practice that covers a wide range of territory. In addition to the management of this, he has served as deputy health officer of San Bernardino county, and in other ways has shown his interest in public affairs and his desire to promote the welfare of the community. His name is enrolled on the membership list of the California Eclectic Association, and in addition he is a thoughtful reader of current professional periodicals, thus keeping in touch with the advance made within the realm of therapeutics.

CHARLES E. PATTERSON. Just about the time that the attention of eastern people for the first time was being turned toward the far west and its possibilities, the gentleman who now acts as postmaster at Burbank and who since 1884 has been a resident of the state, was born in Monroe, Orange county, N. Y., the date of his birth being December 15, 1849. The genealogy of the family is traced to John Patterson, who emigrated from Scotland and settled in Orange county, N. Y., where he discovered and owned a mine. In later years the ore

from this mine became famous in the manufacture of guns. A son of this emigrant, George W., was born in New York, where in active life he conducted a hotel, carried on a store, cultivated a farm, and owned the mine discovered by his father. During the war of 1812 he served in defense of the American cause and for the freedom of our ships on the sea. Next in line of descent was Charles Patterson, who was born and reared in Orange county, N. Y., and spent his life as a farmer, merchant and hotel proprietor, but, before success had crowned his exertions, he died at thirty-five years of age. To him descended the ownership of the mine, but he sold it before the value of its ore had become known.

The wife of Charles Patterson was Emeline Ashland, who descended from a Hessian soldier of the Revolutionary struggle. This ancestor, becoming convinced that the cause of America was a righteous one, deserted the English at the battle of Trenton, swam the river to the American army, and there, at midnight, took the oath of allegiance to our country. The next day found him fighting in the colonial ranks. At the close of the war he engaged in teaching school in New York state. Mrs. Patterson spent her early life in that state and after the Civil war moved to Buffalo, where she died at sixty-three years of age. In religion she was connected with the Episcopal Church. The four children of her marriage were named as follows: Charles E., of Burbank, Cal.; John A., who is living in San Francisco; Mary E., deceased; and George W., of Buffalo, N. Y.

When Charles E. Patterson was a boy of seven years his father died. His education was obtained in the public schools of Orange county. Starting out for himself at the age of twenty-two years, he went to Ohio, and followed the trades of machinist and engineer at Cincinnati and Portsmouth. A later location was at Austin, Tex. For five years he traveled in different states, working as a journeyman machinist. For six months he was a member of the Texas Rangers and during that time saw service in the frontier districts. Two years were afterward spent in Kansas City, Mo., and Arizona, whence in 1884 he came to California, and for three years traveled through the northern part of the state. It was in June, 1887, that he came to Burbank, Los Angeles county, and bought forty acres one-half mile northwest of town, where he has since engaged in raising walnuts and alfalfa. Having his own pumping plant, he has mastered the problem of irrigation, and the value of his property is greatly increased. His home is brightened by the presence of his wife (formerly Mary Bell, of Elkhart, Ind.) and their three children, Pearl, Julia B. and Forrest A.

During the Civil war Mr. Patterson volunteered as an engineer in Company D, First New

York Volunteer Engineer Corps, and for six months served in the engineering corps under General Grant in the army of the Potomac. In the battle of Petersburg he was wounded in the knee, and at Appomattox and Farmville he also received slight injuries; on another occasion a ball penetrated his hat. At the expiration of his period of service he was honorably discharged from the army. Since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic he has been warmly interested in its work, and is now a member of Kennesaw Post in East Los Angeles. Another organization with which he is identified is that of the Foresters. Since becoming a voter he has always supported Republican principles, and on that ticket he has been elected to various local offices, besides which he has represented his party as a delegate to county conventions. He was elected supervisor from the fifth district of Los Angeles county, serving for a term of four years. His interest in educational matters led him to accept the office of school trustee and this he filled efficiently for twelve years. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster at Burbank, and in this position he has given general satisfaction, proving himself to be the right man in the right place.

HENRY ADDISON SCOTT. While Mr. Scott has been connected with various enterprises since he came to Downey in the spring of 1885, his most intimate associations are with the banking interests of the community. The year after his arrival he was instrumental in securing the organization and establishment of the Los Nietos Valley Bank, which he conducted for five years as a private institution. The growth of the city demanded banking facilities commensurate with the increase of population and business importance, hence in 1891 the bank was incorporated under state laws, and for the ten ensuing years he acted as cashier and manager, disposing of his interests in July, 1901. The Bank of Downey, of which he is now the manager, was organized under his leadership February 12, 1902, and has already gained an established place in the finances of the community, its high standing being due to the confidence reposed in the manager by the people.

In Benton, near Little Rock, Ark., Mr. Scott was born July 16, 1852, being the elder of two children who attained maturity, the other being David M., who is a farmer at Riverside, Tex. The father, Joseph, was born in Alabama, the son of a South Carolinian, and at the age of six years was taken to Arkansas by his parents. On attaining manhood he selected agriculture for his life work, and by a course of industry and economy acquired a farm and a number of slaves. However, like many other southerners, he suffered severe reverses by reason of the Civil war. For many years he served as county

judge and at other times he was called to different local offices of trust and responsibility. His sympathies being with the south, he enlisted in a company of home guards, of which he was colonel until the last year of the struggle, when he joined Price's command, on its raid to Missouri, as a private. When financial troubles came, he might have availed himself of the bankrupt law and evaded the payment of his debts, but not considering such a course honorable, he set himself to the task of paying every dollar of his own indebtedness, besides endorsements he had made for friends. In spite of these discouragements he is now comfortably situated financially, and, at seventy-four years of age, still manages his farm and looks after his various interests. In early manhood he married Elizabeth Dodd, who was born in Alabama and reared in Arkansas, dying there at twenty-four years of age. In religion she was a Baptist, while her husband was connected with the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

When four years of age Henry A. Scott was orphaned by the death of his mother. He was then taken into the home of his grandparents, but, at the second marriage of his father, two years later, he returned home, remaining there until seventeen years of age. His first employment was that of clerk in Benton and Little Rock, and his leisure hours were utilized in study, in order that he might acquire an education. In 1875 he entered the employ of the Iron Mountain Railway Company as agent at Boughton, Ark., from which point he was transferred to Malvern and thence to Fulton. After six and one-half years with the railroad he turned his attention to the mercantile business in Malvern, in which enterprise he continued for three and one-half years. From Arkansas he came to California in 1885 and settled in Downey, where he conducted manufacturing interests a short time, and has since been interested in banking. In addition, he owns and conducts a warehouse for the storage of fruit, and the packing and handling of grain; also superintends his walnut ranch of seven and one-half acres, situated one-half mile from Downey, and forming his homestead. Mrs. Scott was formerly Miss Carrie Smith, of Missouri, and they have an only daughter, Elma A., now twelve years of age. The family attend the Christian Church, with which Mrs. Scott is identified. Politically a believer in Democratic principles, Mr. Scott is always ready to assist such of his friends as are candidates for office in his party, but has never sought or desired official positions for himself. In fraternal relations he is a member of Downey Lodge No. 220, F. & A. M., and Nietos Lodge No. 197, I. O. O. F. His honorable course in business, excellent financial ability and tact in the management of affairs have brought him before the public and have given

him a merited reputation for reliability and skill in the conduct of important banking interests.

JOSEPH SMITH. Very few of the citizens of Downey have been identified with its history and development for a longer period than has Mr. Smith, the present postmaster. Arriving in Los Angeles county in 1873, three years later he came to Downey, and identified himself with the interests of this then straggling and unambitious community. In this and adjoining districts he was engaged as school teacher for nine years, and during vacations found employment as clerk in stores. His first appointment to the office of postmaster came in 1889, at which time he held the commission for four years, and then after an interval of four years, was again appointed to the office, which he has since filled with efficiency and energy.

The parents of Mr. Smith were Joseph and Mary A. (Staley) Smith, natives of England, the latter having been born near the birthplace of John Wesley. After their marriage they came to the United States in 1842 and settled in the then frontier county of McDonough, Ill., where the father bought raw land in Eldorado township and devoted his subsequent years to the development of a valuable farm. He was a participant in the Mormon war which threatened the disruption of the neighboring county of Hancock, during the winter of 1845-46. Years afterward, when the Civil war came on, he was eager to assist soldiers and their families and gave his support to the cause of the Union. On the organization of the Republican party he became one of its adherents and afterward sustained its principles by his ballot. Schoolhouses, churches, and all movements for the good of the community received his support to the extent of his ability, and he was public-spirited to an unusual degree. When he died he was four score years of age, and his wife passed away when eighty-one. Both were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In their family were three children, namely: Joseph, who was born in Eldorado township, McDonough county, Ill., June 17, 1845, and is now living in Downey, Cal.; Mary A., Mrs. Robinson, and Rebecca, Mrs. William Miles, both of Illinois.

With a desire to acquire a better education than the district schools afforded, Joseph Smith saved his earnings on the farm and at twenty-one entered Lincoln (Ill.) University, an institution under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. After having graduated with honors he began to teach school, following the occupation a year in Illinois, and in 1873 coming to California, where he taught at Spadra for three years. Since then he has made Downey his home. In 1872 he married Eugenia Jones, of Lincoln, Ill., who died in 1886, leaving three



W. J. Parks

children: Minnie, wife of W. W. Cocke, of Downey; Joseph Howard, who is engaged in the jewelry business at Colton, Cal.; and William Perry, an employe in the Los Angeles postoffice. The present wife of Mr. Smith was formerly Miss Anna Barnett and has resided in Downey from childhood. In politics he is pronounced in his support of the Republican party. For eight years he served as a member of the school board, besides which he has filled other local offices. In fraternal matters he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His activity in religious affairs has extended over a long period of years. In the Methodist Episcopal Church South he has officiated as a trustee and steward, besides filling the office of Sunday-school superintendent.

WILLIAM S. PARKS. In innumerable ways the county of Santa Barbara has profited by the residence upon its fertile acres of William S. Parks, one of the most successful agriculturists in the neighborhood of the town, and one who, as supervisor, has accomplished much in bringing about general improvements. He was born in Baltimore county, Md., in 1847, a son of Peter and Angeline (Treadwell) Parks, who were also born in Maryland. On the maternal and paternal side of the family English descent is claimed, the mother being a daughter of William Treadwell, and the father, who was a farmer in Baltimore county, being a son of Peter Parks, Sr., whose father emigrated from England some time during the eighteenth century.

When a child of tender years, William S. Parks went to live with his oldest sister in the city of Baltimore, and was there reared to maturity and educated in the public schools. At the age of twenty-one he returned to his home in the country, and farmed on the old homestead for three years. He then removed to Indiana, forty miles from Chicago, and engaged in farming for four years. While living in the Hoosier state he married Corinne J. Pierce, a native of Indiana, and daughter of I. B. Pierce, originally from Canada, and an old settler in Indiana. In 1875 Mr. Parks came to California and bought fifty-two acres on the Modoc road, two miles west of the courthouse. To this he has since added so that at present he has one hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, and besides rents sixteen hundred and fifty acres belonging to other parties. He engages in general farming, stock-raising, and bean culture, having sixty acres of the latter product. There is a model dairy on the farm, and one of the most pleasant houses in the county. Milk from the dairy is delivered every day in Santa Barbara, two wagons making stated trips, and supplying a large demand. The railroad runs through the farm, and a nearby station is being considered.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Parks: Maud, who is the widow of Clare Hilton, of Santa Barbara; I. B., Arthur, Pearl and Harry. The children are objects of special pride to their parents, who are giving them every advantage in an educational way. The sons are of great assistance to their father in the management of his large interests, Arthur especially is worthy of mention, for his interest in everything pertaining to the farms is fully as deep as his father's.

In politics Mr. Parks is a Republican, as was his father before him. In November of 1898 he was elected supervisor of the third district, his re-election following in 1900. His administration has been noteworthy, for, in co-operation with Messrs. Tallant, Broughton, Cox and Baylard, the other supervisors, great results have been achieved. When first elected Mr. Parks found few bridges in his district, but now there are numerous stone culverts, excellent bridges, and the hills have been graded down. The former existing debt has been wiped out, and at present there is more money in the treasury of the third district than in any of the other five. The services of Mr. Parks are fortunately appreciated by his fellow townsmen, who recognize in him one who has the best interests of his neighborhood at heart, and who uses his position of trust as a stepping stone to the highest citizenship possible. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Odd Fellows at Santa Barbara.

L. D. HOCKETT, M. D. Descended from an old southern family, of Scotch-English extraction, and devoted believers in the Society of Friends, the Hockett family was established in the north by Jonathan Hockett, a native of North Carolina and a pioneer of Clinton county, Ohio. His son, Seth, was born and reared in Guilford county, N. C., and in early manhood entered land from the government in Ohio, after which he continued to make Clinton county the scene of his activities. At the time of his death he was sixty-five years of age. His birthright membership in the Society of Friends was never allowed to lapse, but the teachings of the sect were strictly followed in his daily life. In Ohio occurred his marriage to Nancy Garner, who was born in Maryville, Tenn., and in childhood accompanied her parents to Ohio, where she died at forty years of age. Like her husband, she belonged to a strict Quaker family. Of their seven children the oldest, Zimri, was born in Clinton county January 12, 1820, and as a boy became inured to the hardest kind of farm toil, that of clearing a tract of raw land. On starting out for himself he learned the trade of earthenware manufacturing, which he conducted at Martins-

ville for twenty years. Finally, however, the invention of moulds ruined the trade, and he sought other pursuits. Going to Watseka, Ill., he embarked in the manufacture of drain tile, which he continued for fourteen years, meeting with fair success. On his retirement from business, in 1899, he came to California, settling at Whittier, where he has since made his home.

The wife of Zimri Hockett was Lucinda Bundy, who traced her lineage back to French-Huguenot ancestry and who was a member of the Society of Friends, as is also her husband. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Allen, who died at forty years; Milton, who was thirty-five at the time of his death; Mary, deceased; Silas, who is engaged in the manufacture of gold dry washing machines in San Francisco; Alonzo, M. D., of Whittier; John, of El Paso, Tex.; Newton, who has a large music store in San Francisco, and is also a partner of his brother, Silas, in the manufacturing business; Nancy, Mrs. Tabor, deceased; and Lewis, who is engaged in the piano business in Toledo, Ohio. The two eldest sons were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil war, and the others were equally ardent in their support of the Union, but were too young to be accepted for service.

At Martinsville, Clinton county, Ohio, L. D. Hockett was born August 24, 1854, being a son of Zimri and Lucinda Hockett. During the summer months, when the closing of the schools gave him an opportunity for work, he assisted his father in the manufacturing business. In 1875 he began to read medicine with Dr. L. M. Bundy, of Watseka, Ill., and later attended the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, also the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, finally completing his course of lectures in the College of Physicians & Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. In 1881 he began to practice at Ash Grove, Ill., and from there in 1892 removed to Cissnapark, also in Iroquois county, where he remained until his removal to California in 1898. Since beginning practice it has been his aim to keep in touch with all improvements and developments in the medical science, hence he has not only been a student of current medical literature and an attendant upon medical conventions, but, in a broader way, he has received help through his post-graduate courses, one of which he took in Bennett Medical College in 1890-91, another in Chicago in 1897, while during his early years of practice, in 1885, he spent three months in the college at Cincinnati where he had first studied.

In 1882 Dr. Hockett married Miss Mary A. Brown, of Joliet, Ill., the daughter of a Methodist minister and herself an active worker in that denomination. They have four children, all at home, namely: Neni M., Harold B., Bessie and Lonnie. At no time has Dr. Hockett been

willing to turn aside from professional work to enter the field of political activity, and his only acceptance of official honors was in the position of councilman, which he filled for two years, having been elected to the position by the Republican party. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias at Whittier, the Fraternal Aid, Modern Woodmen of America and Lodge No. 322, F. & A. M., of Whittier.

A. H. DUNLAP. Practically the entire life of Mr. Dunlap has been spent in California, as he was a small child when his parents crossed the southern plains to the Pacific coast. Adjoining the city of Whittier stands his homestead of eighty acres, where, in 1890, he erected a commodious and attractive three-story frame residence for the abode of his family. Surrounding the house are extensive and well-kept grounds, adorned by palms and roses and a thrifty orange grove. In the vicinity of Whittier he owns about one hundred and twenty-five acres, all of which (excepting a few acres in oranges for home use) is under cultivation to English walnuts, which he has found to be the most profitable crop that can be raised in Southern California.

From his native county of Perry, Mo., John Dunlap went to Texas in young manhood and entered state land near Belton, Bell county, where he engaged in raising cattle and horses, and was a ranger in the Mexican war. In Texas he married Mary Huston, who was born in Mississippi and died in California in 1900, aged seventy-three years. Desiring to conduct a stock business in California, during 1854 John Dunlap started with his family and his wife's brother across the country, with a drove of cattle and horses. While on the trip the Indians killed his brother-in-law and stampeded the horses, stealing nearly all of them. Impeded by these discouragements, he started to work to recoup his losses, and was so successful that he became a very large stock-raiser. For two years after his arrival in the state he lived on a ranch at El Monte, thence removed to what is now Kern county and bought a large tract of land near Bakersfield. In 1872 he bought a stock ranch of four thousand acres near Redlands, and on this property, known as Yucaipe ranch, he continued stock-raising and general farm pursuits until his death, in 1875, at sixty-four years of age. The success that he gained was due to his persevering industry and energy. Devoting his attention closely to his personal affairs, he took no part in politics aside from voting the Democratic ticket, nor was he identified with any fraternity except the Masonic Order, in which he served as a master mason. After his death the town of Redlands sprang into existence, and his children, on the division among them of the

estate of four thousand acres, incorporated what is now the Yucaipe Water Company, which has since supplied water for a part of the city and vicinity. They still own the entire estate, which is very valuable property.

Of eleven children who attained maturity A. H. Dunlap was the second son, and was born near Belton, Tex., December 23, 1849. At five years of age he was brought to California, and as soon as large enough to ride a horse he began to accompany his father in his expeditions, driving as many as four thousand head of sheep from one ranch and grazing them through to Arizona, to ship or sell. During his days as a cowboy he had many thrilling experiences with wild animals and hostile Indians, but with the incoming of settlers and the onward march of civilization this country became more like eastern settlements. After having superintended the Redlands ranch for two years, in 1872 he removed to the vicinity of Rivera, buying forty acres which he planted to walnuts. From there he came to the suburbs of Whittier in 1890. In the organization of the Bank of Whittier he was one of the leading factors and has since been one of the stockholders of its capital stock of \$50,000. Reared in the faith of the Democratic party, he continued in its support until the convention of 1896 declared for the silver standard; not believing the adoption of such a measure would be beneficial to the country, he cast his vote for William McKinley for president. Like his father, he is connected with the Masons.

In San Bernardino county, in 1872, Mr. Dunlap married Miss Susan Standefer, daughter of James S. and Caroline R. Standefer, and a native of Texas. In childhood she accompanied her parents to California; her mother died at Pomona April 20, 1888, and one of her brothers, William R., a Californian of considerable prominence, died in the Ranchito district April 4, 1879. Mrs. Dunlap is associated with the Christian Church and an attendant at its services. Born of her marriage are five sons and three daughters, namely: Albert Huston, who is a rancher and horticulturist near Rivera; William Tyler, who died at twenty-one years of age; John, who occupies a large ranch at Redlands; Ross, Randall Montgomery and Minnie, at home; Lena A., who is a student in the Art Institute of Chicago; and Lillian, at home. In all of his dealings with his fellow-men Mr. Dunlap has been straightforward and honorable, by which course of action, continued during the long period of his business activity, he has won the friendship and confidence of associates. Of a modest and retiring disposition, he scarcely does justice to his own capabilities, but ascribes his success to the training of his parents, the efficient co-operation of his wife, and the opportunities which Southern California offers men of determination.

ALLEN J. WILSON. Nowhere within the limits of Los Angeles county can there be found a citizen who takes a greater interest in general horticultural affairs, and particularly in the packing business, than does Mr. Wilson, of Whittier. Favorably known as a self-reliant man of business ability, he has won the confidence of people in the line of his specialty, while as a citizen, no less than as a packer and shipper, he is highly esteemed. Through the exercise of fair judgment and sound common sense, he is meeting with a success that is as gratifying as it is deserved.

Though a native of Cedar county, Iowa, A. J. Wilson spent his early childhood years principally in Kansas, having been only four years of age when his father, James K. Wilson, took the family to that state and settled near Osage. A few years later they came to California, and the son's education was largely carried on in Los Angeles. In 1897 he came to Whittier and the following year the other members of the family joined him here, his father being now engaged in the wholesale fruit business in this town. From boyhood he has been familiar with the fruit business, and soon after his arrival in Whittier he was placed in charge of the packing houses of the Earl Fruit Company. The details of this work occupied the winter months, while in the summer he devoted his attention to buying fruit for the canneries. His next step was the forming of a partnership with his brother, E. E., and the two continued together in the packing and shipping business at Whittier until October, 1901, when A. J. bought his brother's interest and has since operated alone. During 1901 his shipments aggregated in value about \$100,000, and included two hundred cars of oranges and lemons and forty cars of potatoes. The output in 1902 will reach about the same amount.

Thoroughly absorbed in business affairs, Mr. Wilson does not participate in political affairs, aside from casting his vote for Republican measures and candidates. In 1901 he married Miss Katherine Black, who was born at San Juan, and has always made California her home. In religious connections she is a member of the Episcopal Church.

THOMAS F. SIMPSON. As superintendent of the Los Angeles county farm Mr. Simpson has been placed in charge of an institution caring for one hundred and ninety-three persons at the present time; while he also maintains a general oversight of the property, consisting of three hundred and forty acres, the larger part of which is under cultivation. Thirty acres have been planted in oranges forming a thrifty grove, now in bearing condition. The neat and attractive appearance of the farm is frequently commented upon by visitors, and proves, better than

words could do, the energetic and efficient supervision of the manager.

Of Canadian birth, Mr. Simpson was born in Ontario November 16, 1862. His father, Alexander, a native of Scotland, settled in New York state as a boy, having crossed the ocean with his mother. In his young manhood he removed to Canada, where he married Anne McFadzean, of Scottish birth, but a resident of Canada from childhood. Agriculture formed his occupation from early youth until he died at fifty-two years of age. His wife still survives him. Both were strict members of the Presbyterian Church and possessed all the religious fervor and loyalty characteristic of the true Scot. Of their eleven children Thomas F. was third in order of birth. On completing the studies of grammar and high schools he began to teach when nineteen years of age, and during the next two years taught twenty-two months. For a short time afterward he was employed in Montreal and the lower provinces.

Coming to California in 1884, Mr. Simpson secured employment in Tulare county. Two years later he removed to Los Angeles, where he experienced as a dealer in real estate, all the fluctuations, excitement and reaction incident to the boom, the decadence of which found him "stranded" financially. His next venture was as a prospector in Idaho, Washington and Montana mines, where he met with fair success. Returning to Los Angeles county, he was employed as foreman on a ranch near Englewood, where for ten years he had charge of a grain and stock ranch of sixteen thousand acres. On resigning as foreman, he spent six months in Kansas City, Mo., after which he returned to his former position. About a year later, February 1, 1900, he was appointed superintendent of the Los Angeles county farm at Downey. By his marriage to Miss Della Shereman, a native of Kansas, he has one daughter, Olive. In politics he is a Republican. For several years he acted as deputy sheriff of his district, but aside from that he has held no offices, nor has he desired positions of a political nature. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

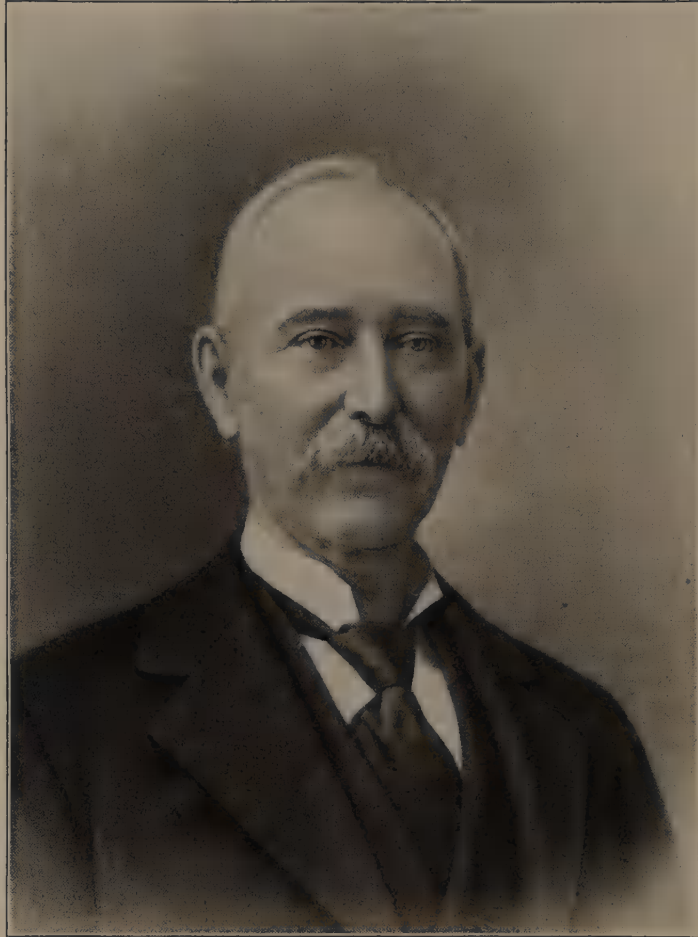
ATWOOD SPROUL. In the colonial period of America's history a Scotchman crossed the ocean from his native land to Maine. At the time of the Revolution he was master of a vessel that fell into the possession of the British, and officers and crew became prisoners-of-war. Realizing that he faced certain death in their hands, he jumped overboard off the coast of Newfoundland and swam ashore, then ran back into the rocks, which furnished him a sure hiding place. He served bravely in the war and afterward returned to Maine, where he lived to

be very aged. His son, William, was born in Bristol, Me., and met with fair success as a farmer, also held a number of local offices, given him by the Democratic party. At the time of his death he was sixty-seven years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Bugbee, was born in Maine and died there when sixty-two years of age. They were the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom attained mature years.

Near Augusta, Me., Atwood Sproul was born March 3, 1835, a son of William and Susan Sproul. In 1854 he left home for the distant state of California, where he mined for four years, meeting with alternate successes and reverses. On leaving the mines he went to Humboldt county, Cal., and for a year was employed in a saw and flour mill. Seven months were then spent as a prospector and miner in Trinity county, from which he returned to Humboldt county for the winter. The spring of 1862 found him in what is now Grant county, Ore., where he pursued his mining ventures, built the Humboldt ditch and erected a sawmill on the ditch. This mill he operated with fair success for twenty years. A claim that he opened in the vicinity, known as the Humboldt mine, is still being worked.

In the spring of 1886 Mr. Sproul disposed of his property in Oregon and came to Norwalk, Cal., where he and his brother, Gilbert H., had purchased four hundred and fifty-seven acres of unimproved land in the winter of 1868. The village of Norwalk now stands on his old ranch. Immediately after settling here permanently, he built a livery barn and began the buying, selling and training of horses. At this writing he owns sixteen head of thoroughbred runners, among them being Conveth, a chestnut horse, 187, that sold for \$10,000 as a yearling, but was injured when young. The pedigree of this stallion shows the great prominence of the three greatest of England's racing families in the first half of the nineteenth century, viz.: the blood of Waxy, winner of the derby of 1793, as exemplified through the two sons. Whalebone, winner of the derby of 1810, and Whisker, winner in 1815; the blood of Oroville, winner of the St. Leger of 1802, as exemplified in Emilius, derby of 1823, and Muley, who got Margrave, the Leger winner of 1832, and Vespa, winner of the Epson Oaks in 1833; also the blood of Touchstone, the greatest stallion of the past seventy-five years, as exemplified through Orlando, derby winner of 1844, and the sire of Teddington, winner in 1851. Conveth is by Favonius, dam Cracoviene by Trumpeter and Cachucha; Favonius by Parmesan and Zephyr, all of these being of the finest breeds.

The original property purchased by Mr. Sproul at Norwalk cost only \$11 an acre, but through the laying out of the town site by him-



H. H. Stevenson

self and brother, and through the improvements he has made, the value of the land has greatly advanced. Several years ago he sold one hundred and sixty acres in a body, and at other times he has disposed of small tracts, but he still retains a considerable acreage, some under cultivation and some in pasturage and hay. By his marriage to Miss Caroline Sollinger of Norwalk he has two daughters, Carrie and Deatrice. In politics he is a Republican and always votes with the party, although not active in its affairs, nor at any time seeking official honors.

HENRY H. STEVENSON. During the times of religious persecution in Scotland the Stevenson family sought safety in the north of Ireland and from there a later generation crossed the ocean to America, settling in North Carolina. Robert Stevenson and four of his brothers enlisted from that colony for service in the Revolutionary war, where he fought for independence and liberty. Later he migrated to Kentucky and from there went to Caledonia, Bellevue valley in Missouri, where he became one of the foremost men of his day and locality. He aided in building the first Presbyterian church erected west of the Mississippi. He was a member of the first state constitutional convention of Missouri, also a member of the first state legislature of Missouri, which met in St. Louis. On the occasion of attending the meeting of that body he was accompanied by his son, John, who, at the time, saw the first steamboat that ever cast anchor in the St. Louis docks. Later the family removed to what is now Butler county, Mo., where this Revolutionary hero and brave pioneer spent his last days.

Born in Kentucky in 1807, John Stevenson graduated from a college in Indiana and studied medicine, but did not engage in practice, turning his attention instead to surveying. As county surveyor and deputy United States surveyor he surveyed the greater part of southeastern Missouri, and laid out the town of Poplar Bluff in Butler county, which he named. On the establishment of the county he was elected the first county judge. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, in the hope of finding gold, returning east via Panama three years later. Again in 1857 he crossed the plains, this time accompanied by his son, Henry H., and driving a herd of cattle, which formed the nucleus of his herd in Santa Clara county. When he returned to Missouri in 1860, it was his intention to again come to California, but the outbreak of the Civil war changed his plans, and he remained in Missouri, dying in Wayne county. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in Illinois and died in Missouri in 1847. Her father, Abraham Walters, was a native of Virginia and died in Illinois. Of her two children who attained mature years, Henry H. alone survives. He was born in Butler coun-

ty, Mo., August 28, 1840. His education was received in public schools and Arcadia College.

One of the most vivid recollections in the life of Mr. Stevenson is of the six months' journey across the plains with his father in 1857, when they brought three hundred head of cattle to California. Indians were hostile and numerous, and on one occasion attacked the party. Indeed, from Salt Lake City to Carson continual skirmishing was necessary, and had it not been that many white men had joined forces and made one large expedition, herds and men alike would have perished. Among the men who had joined them were Governor Denver and Bishop, with their government escort, which made an addition so formidable that the Indians concluded retreat was safer than any more fighting. At last the company arrived in California, with their thirty wagons on the end gate of each of which was tied an Indian scalp. As may be imagined, the cavalcade attracted no little attention, for Indian scalps were not seen every day, although fights were numerous with the red men.

Though only a youth of seventeen, Mr. Stevenson did a man's work during all of the trip and stood his turn as guard with the others. In 1860 he returned with his father via Panama, and the next year joined the Missouri state troops under Colonel Hedgepeth while Jackson was governor. While acting as scout under Jeff Thompson he was captured at Greenville by Colonel Boyd's troops and was brought into the colonel's presence and condemned to be shot as a spy. However, he was imprisoned a few days, which gave him his chance to escape. One evening the provost marshal was forced to lie down, suffering from a severe headache. Just before he had asked the prisoner to assist to write out some passes. He availed himself of the provost's absence to make out one pass for himself, and when night came on, he fled, seeking refuge in Arkansas. At the expiration of his year of service he was given his choice between returning home or re-enlisting in the Confederate army. He chose the former, returned home, secured his father's permission to come to California, and in the fall of 1862 arrived in San Francisco via New York and Panama. His condition was not very prosperous, as he did not even have a dollar in his possession. However, health and determination constitute excellent capital for a young man, and he was soon at work. For four years he was deputy county assessor and collector, for two years he was deputy clerk, and for two years deputy recorder. Ill health caused him to remove to Southern California in 1876 and for a year he worked at the carpenter's trade in Los Angeles, after which he bought a farm at Downey, and made his home there from 1879 until 1892. He still owns twenty-four acres of walnuts, which he improved from a wilderness and has made a valuable orchard. The land is

one and one-half miles north of Downey and one mile south of Rivera. Since 1892 he has considered Long Beach his home and here he owns and occupies a residence on Fifth street near American avenue. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters. In Santa Clara county he married Miss Mary M. Walter, who was born in 1852 in what is now Nevada while her parents were en route to California. Her father, George Walter, was a native of Ohio, and after coming to the coast engaged in horticultural pursuits at Downey, but died at Ventura.

In October, 1899, Mr. Stevenson was appointed interpreter and clerk to Major Morrison, judge-advocate of the Philippines, and went to those islands, remaining fourteen months, and returning home in March, 1901. During his stay he was stationed principally at Zamboanga, Mindanao Island. Availing himself of exceptional opportunities afforded him to study resources, climate, soil, people and prospects, he acquired a large fund of valuable information, and was so well pleased with what he saw that he anticipates returning to the Philippines and investing in property there as soon as the difficulties are settled. His study of the political situation, carried on under favorable conditions, has made him an anti-imperialist, with a firm belief that to add the Philippines to our national possessions will not be for the highest good either of our country or of the islands themselves.

CHARLES C. MASON. Scarcely any one now living within a few miles of Santa Fe Springs has made his home in this locality for so long a period as has Mr. Mason, who dates his residence on his present homestead from December of 1875. Impelled to seek California by reason of failing health, he closed out his interests in the central states and came to Los Angeles county, where under the beneficent influence of sunshine and ideal climate his health was soon restored. Shortly after his arrival he bought thirty acres of raw land, the improvement of which represents the arduous labors of succeeding years. In 1876 he planted orange trees, but, later, not feeling satisfied with the results, he replaced them with English walnuts. At this writing he has thirty-three acres of walnut grove near Whittier which has recently commenced to bear and promises well for the future; in addition he still owns his original ranch, a part of which is under nuts and the balance in pasture.

In an early day Robert and Elizabeth Mason emigrated from England. The day after they landed in New Jersey a son was born to them, who was given his father's name. Moving subsequently to Indiana, the son assisted in clearing land and doing other pioneer work. On starting out for himself he bought a farm near the home

place, and the patent for this, bearing the signature of President Monroe, is now in the possession of Charles C. Mason. The task of clearing this tract necessitated many hardships and sacrifices, but the attainment of the end fully justified the labor necessary thereto. At the time of his death, when seventy-two years of age, Robert Mason, Jr., left a considerable estate to his children, the result of his industrious and persevering life. For many years he was a leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he was a Republican. He married Lodisa Clark, who was born and reared in New York state, and died in California at seventy-three years. Like him, she was devoted to the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of their eight children all but one are still living, Charles C. being the second of these.

At Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Ind., Charles C. Mason was born January 1, 1842. After completing public school studies he entered college, but his tastes did not run in the line of book-learning and, as soon as possible, he entered upon a business career. At the age of twenty-one he began buying and selling grain and hay, and trading down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers on flatboats, but the outbreak of the war ruined that trade. Seeking a new location and occupation, he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he became interested in a wholesale boot and shoe house. Much of his time he spent as a commercial traveler, being one of the first traveling men out from that city. With E. P. Johnson as partner, he took the first shoe-manufacturing machinery into Minnesota and owned and operated a factory there. The severity of the winters in those northern regions, added to the strain of heavy business responsibilities, overtaxed his strength, and obliged him to seek another location and business. In this way he happened to come to California, where for a quarter of a century he has been an honored citizen of Santa Fe Springs. In Indiana he married Miss Sarah L. Blasdel, who had been his schoolmate at Lawrenceburg. They have two daughters, namely: Lucinda J., wife of Frederick D. Smith, of Visalia, Cal.; and Emma J., who is with her parents.

Ever since casting a presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Mason has been a pronounced Republican, a constant attendant upon county conventions, a believer in a high protective tariff which will aid our home industries, and a worker in behalf of his party. Elected county assessor in 1886, he filled that responsible position in a satisfactory manner, notwithstanding the fact that its duties were unusually trying by reason of the raising of almost \$350,000 to be used for the building of the courthouse and making other improvements. His service lasted from 1887 to 1890 inclusive. As an officer, it was his policy to select honest and



W. W. Roblee

intelligent deputies, familiar with property valuations, and to these was given the task of making assessments on real-estate. There were many, not only of his own party but others as well, who bestowed the greatest praise upon his efficient discharge of official duties. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the blue lodge of Masons and the Eastern Star.

WILLIAM WALLACE ROBLEE, M. D. On both family lines Dr. Roblee has a strain of French blood, his patronymic originally being Roblyrd. He was born near Willoughby, Iowa, February 2, 1872, and received a liberal education, completing his literary studies in Emporia (Kans.) College. In 1889 he was made physical director of the gymnasium department of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Topeka, and about that time commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Drs. Hebben and Jones. Then, going to Oakland, Cal., he held a similar position with the local association of young men and continued his preparation for a medical career. Completing a four years' course in the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco in 1895, he at once settled in Riverside and soon was made a health officer of this place.

In 1896 Dr. Roblee joined the California National Guard, and was commissioned by Governor Budd as assistant surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, with the rank of captain. When the Spanish-American war came on, he accompanied his regiment to San Francisco, and remained in the service until the conflict was over, holding the same rank and office, and since that time has been raised to the post of regimental surgeon, with the rank of major. Until he went to the war service he had been the medical examiner for several old-line life insurance companies and also officiated as a member of the United States pension examining board. At the present time he holds the position of the medical examiner for the local lodges of the Odd Fellows, Knights of the Maccabees, Woodmen of the World, Fraternal Aid and Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is also associated with the American and Riverside County Medical Associations and a member of the National Association of Military Surgeons.

JOHN PADDISON. On a ranch three-quarters of a mile northwest of Norwalk, Los Angeles county, Mr. Paddison is busily engaged in prosecuting the work of a horticulturist and dairyman. With justice he may be denominated a pioneer, since he came to his present homestead in July of 1879 and has ever since been associated with the growth and development of the community. Having only limited means, his first purchase was limited to forty-four acres, which, being unimproved, was secured at a low

figure. From time to time he had made additions to the property, until the ranch now contains two hundred and seventy-six acres, principally in pasture and alfalfa. When cheese factories were started, he concluded that the dairy business would prove more profitable than previously; accordingly, he stocked his place with a high grade of cattle and has since sold large quantities of milk. At this writing he milks about thirty standard-bred Holsteins, the majority of which were raised on his place.

A native of Wales, John Paddison was born June 14, 1845, and is a son of George and Ann (House) Paddison, natives of England. On the home farm he passed the uneventful years of youth. At the age of twenty-four years, in 1869, he crossed the ocean to America, proceeding at once to Dekalb county, Ill., where he secured employment on a farm. From there he went still further west, settling in Douglas county, Colo., where he carried on a stock-raising business for three years. Disposing of his interests there, in 1876 he came to California and for two or more years rented a ranch near Downey, after which he came to the property that is now his home. In 1877 he married Miss Anna P. Stokes, of Artesia, Los Angeles county, who was born in England and came to the United States in 1875. Of their union are three children, Edith, Edward and Mabel. The family are members of the Episcopal Church and hold an honored place in the best social circles of their locality. No consideration of politics (for he is independent in his political opinions) and no attractions of fraternal organizations (for he is identified with none) have ever turned Mr. Paddison aside from the thoughtful and constant supervision of his ranch, and, being of a quiet and home-loving disposition, when his day's labors are ended, he finds his greatest happiness in his home and the society of his family; notwithstanding this, he neglects no duty as a citizen, but supports movements for the benefit of his town and county to the extent of his ability to assist them.

GEORGE HUNTINGTON PECK, Sr. This California pioneer of 1849, now residing in Pasadena, was born in Burlington, Vt., March 4, 1819, a son of John and Almira (Keyes) Peck. In 1833 he entered the University of Vermont, where constant study, unrelieved by the athletic sports of the present day, undermined his constitution, so that at his graduation in 1837 he was a chronic invalid. Hoping to be benefited by a change, he made a cod-fishing voyage through the straits of Belle Isle, and as far as the Esquimaux Moravian missionary settlements of Okak and Naim off the Labrador coast. The winter of 1839-40 was spent at the island of Santa Cruz, Danish West Indies, and in touring among the islands of St. Thomas,

Porto Rico, Hayti, and Jamaica. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar and began to practice in Burlington, but ill-health again forced him to sea life. From December, 1842, to 1846 he was a sailor before the mast, and visited the southern ports of the United States, West Indies, Rio Janeiro and England, after which he returned to Vermont and became interested in the mercantile business.

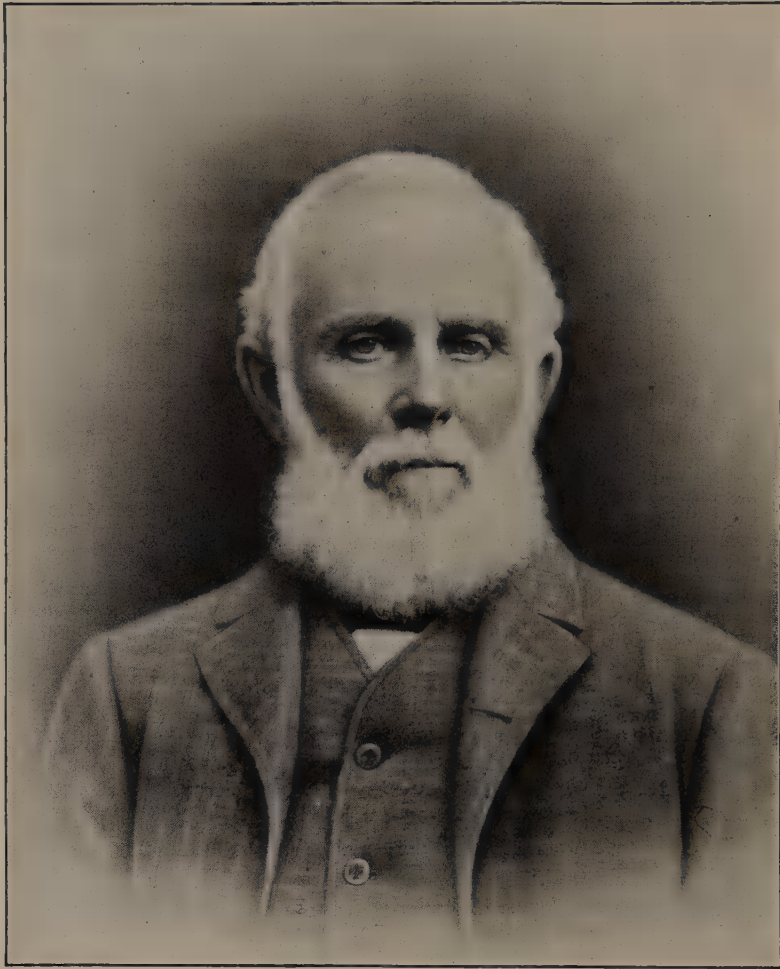
December 1, 1849, Mr. Peck landed in San Francisco, and at once, with partners, began farming at Alviso, fifty miles south of that city. In May, 1850, he became the pioneer produce merchant of San Francisco. In those days hay sold for \$200 a ton, peas twenty-five cents a pound in the pod, potatoes \$25 a cental, and cabbage \$1.50 for a bunch of leaves called a head. Everything in California was wild, rough, unsettled and constantly changing. During 1851 and 1852 Mr. Peck was a successful miner on the Middle Fork of the American river. Then, for two years, he farmed in Yolo county, where he owned several thousand acres. February 14, 1854, he opened in Sacramento the first public school in the entire state, outside of San Francisco. In 1857-58 he practiced law in Dutch Flat, a mining settlement in Nevada county. Returning to California in 1858 from a visit in Vermont, he opened a commercial class and was a pioneer teacher of double-entry bookkeeping in San Francisco. In May, 1860, he opened the San Francisco industrial school, and from 1861 to 1863 was grammar master (the highest educational position in California in those days) also acted as principal of a San Francisco school. From 1863 to 1869 he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in the latter year settled on a farm of about five hundred acres at El Monte, Los Angeles county. At that time the city and county of Los Angeles had about seven thousand inhabitants each. Markets were limited and everything primitive. Mr. Peck had the privilege of admiring his land, paying taxes and waiting for the future. Fortunately for him, teaching was always an available crutch. From 1874 to 1876 he was superintendent of the schools of Los Angeles county. It is a noteworthy fact that, although he entered college the youngest and weakest in a class of forty-eight and through the early part of his life was hampered by ill health, he is now the sole survivor of his class and at eighty-three years of age is the oldest living graduate of the University of Vermont.

The marriage of Mr. Peck, April 30, 1864, united him with Miss Mary W. Chater, an English lady. They are the parents of four children, namely: John H. F., a merchant of Soda Springs, Idaho; George H., Jr., a banker of San Pedro, Cal.; Kate, wife of Albert Gibbs, of South Pasadena; and Mary C., wife of John E. Jardine, of Pasadena. For many years Mr. Peck has

been senior warden of the Church of Our Savior (Episcopal) at San Gabriel.

JOHN N. MALLGREN. This pioneer of San Pedro was born in Sweden May 13, 1849, and passed the years of boyhood in alternating attendance at school with work on a farm. In common with many of the lads of his peninsular home, a love for the sea seemed inbred in his nature. While still a mere youth he became a sailor and for some years sailed the salt seas. During 1872 he arrived in New York and from there sailed to the West Indies, later proceeding to San Francisco, where he landed in the fall of 1874. At first he continued his seafaring life on these coasts, but soon gave up the work and came to Southern California, his first objective point being Anaheim. Before the town of San Pedro had sprung into existence, he secured employment on the wharf at Wilmington in the lumber business. After a month he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, as stevedore on all the lighters, and for two years it was his business to receive lumber from ships entering the harbor. On leaving the company's employ he became foreman for Mr. Hayes, assisting the latter for a year in filling the breakwater contract for the government. Meantime, as when with the railroad, he camped on Dead Man's Island, but finally the camp was moved to what is now San Pedro and he built a house on what is now Front street, leasing the land from the owners of the ranch. When, in the fall of 1882, the town was laid out, the Southern Pacific Railway Company gave him notice to vacate, and he bought two lots on Front street, to which he moved his store building. These two lots, together with two that adjoin them, he still owns, and their increase in value has made the investment a profitable one for him.

During the spring of 1883 Mr. Mallgren visited in San Francisco and there met Miss Hannah Wilson, a native of Sweden. They were married October 6, same year, and established their home in a house which Mr. Mallgren had built on Knob Hill, it being the first residence built on this hill. Two days after his marriage his business place burned to the ground, but he was partially secured by an insurance of \$1,000, and at once started a small grocery, the first store of the kind on Knob Hill. Continuing in the same building until 1888, he then erected his present two-story brick store building, 45x35 feet in dimensions, and still one of the most substantial structures in the town. Here he has since conducted an increasing grocery business, which has drawn as patrons many of the best people of the city and vicinity. To all his reliable methods of conducting business and his accommodating disposition have commended themselves. His family consists of his wife and



J. H. Stearns

daughter, Eva, two other children having died in infancy.

While staunchly true to Republican principles in national politics, Mr. Mallgren believes in local elections the character of the candidate is of greater importance than his views as to expansion, protection and other national problems. Hence he is liberal in town and county matters, supporting the best man irrespective of party ties. As already intimated, he owns considerable property in San Pedro. The society hall in his building was for seven years leased by the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, who instituted their first lodge in it, but more recently have moved to the central part of the town. The hall has since been leased by the Federation of Labor No. 8921. In fraternal matters he has been a member of Bohemian Lodge No. 138, I. O. O. F., at Wilmington, for twenty-four years. During the years 1895, 1896 and 1897 he held the office of school trustee, while from 1896 to 1900 he served efficiently as a member of the board of city trustees.

JAMES HENRY STEVENS. As one of those courageous pioneers who unflinchingly took up the burden of life in the early days of California, and profited by the crude conditions before the advent of the railroad shortened distances and carried freight between the settlements started through man's faith in the future of the state, James Henry Stevens is deserving of the regard and grateful remembrance which brightened his later years, and in no wise diminished through the calamity of his death, November 3, 1893. In the dawn of the last century he was born in Alex, Wayne county, Ky., a son of James B. Stevens, a native of Virginia and an early settler in Kentucky. The first ten years of his life were spent in his native state. From there he was taken by the family to Greensburg, Ind., and lived on a farm until 1839, after which he removed to Miami township, Hamilton county, Ohio, and engaged in farming until 1852. Then, accompanied by his wife and five children, he journeyed from Cincinnati to St. Joseph, Mo., where he fitted out ox-teams and wagons, and took cattle up the North Platte river to Fort Kearney, crossed Wyoming to Humboldt, and thence crossed the mountains to Volcano, Cal., the trip taking six months for completion.

The first year was spent in farming in Santa Cruz county, and after that he engaged in freighting lumber from the mountains to Oakland. For the following fifteen years he lived in Amador county, Cal., and during that time occupied himself with teaming to different parts of the county. In 1869 he removed to Santa Barbara county, and in the town purchased two blocks of land on Garden street, where he built a brick manufactory, and engaged in brick-making, contracting and building. Among the most

ambitious of his successes in this line may be mentioned the Santa Barbara court-house, the third schoolhouse, and many large buildings and business houses. Up to the time of his death he was prominent in the business world, and representative of the reliability of Santa Barbara commercial life. He was a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The marriage of Mr. Stevens and Ann Glass, a native of Cleves, Hamilton county, Ohio, occurred in 1839. Mrs. Stevens is a daughter of Robert Glass, who was born in Pennsylvania, and was an early settler at Cleves, where he conducted an hotel. Later he removed to a farm, where his death occurred at the age of eighty-four years. On the paternal side the family is of stanch Pennsylvania-German stock, descended from German ancestry. The paternal grandfather, named James, died in Pennsylvania. The mother of Mrs. Stevens, formerly Catherine Hufford, was also born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Rudolph Hufford, of Pennsylvania. She was the mother of eight children, all girls, of whom Mrs. Stevens is the second youngest, and the only one living. She was reared and educated in Ohio, and her early training was such as to develop strong and fine traits of character, so conspicuous in her mature years, and so redolent of that kindness, consideration, and thoughtfulness which have raised up friends everywhere and made her one of the most interesting of the pioneer women of California. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Stevens has continued to live in Santa Barbara, ably superintending her many interests, and enjoying the social and other advantages of her beautiful town. The eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are: James B., who is a clerk in the office of the public appraiser, at San Francisco; Edgar R., who is a commercial traveler, with headquarters in San Francisco; Mrs. Annie M. Pease, of the state of Washington; Mrs. Belle Leach, of Lompoc; Mrs. May Willard, of Santa Paula; Mrs. Helen McPhale, of Reno, Nev.; Mrs. Elizabeth Dalton, of Santa Barbara; and Thomas C., who is a resident of Santa Barbara. Mrs. Stevens is a member of and worker in the Methodist Church.

CHARLES F. MILLER, M. D. As the sole representative of the medical profession in Gardena, Dr. Miller has an extended patronage, which is by no means confined to the limits of the town. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., January 17, 1848, a son of Frederick and Wilhelmina Eleanor (Wehe) Miller, natives of Germany, and the former born in Hesse-Darmstadt.

The father of Dr. Miller emigrated to America in 1830, and became a pioneer of Milwaukee, arriving on the site of that now prosperous and beautiful city while it was still in the hands of

farmers, who regarded Chicago, Ill., as the nearest center of actual activity. Mr. Miller bought forty acres of land in what is now the city limits, and ten more near the present heart of the city, and became well-to-do and prominent. With the fruits of his toil he came to California in 1863, and settled in retirement in San Francisco, but his death occurred in Oakland in 1889. On the maternal side of his family Dr. Miller comes from a prominent German family named Wehe, his maternal grandfather having served with the great Napoleon from 1812 to 1815 as a non-commissioned officer, and later as road overseer. His mother came to America as a child with her parents, and after her marriage reared eleven children, of whom Dr. Miller is the oldest.

Up to his sixteenth year Dr. Miller lived in Wisconsin on his father's farm, and attended the district schools. He attended the University of California after removing to the west with the rest of the family, and in 1874 had qualified as a physician and surgeon. His initial practice was conducted at Hills Ferry, Stanislaus county, Cal., and in 1887 removed to Ventura, where he practiced until his removal to Gardena in 1900. In 1875 he married Mary Cantlivere, who was born in New York City and came to California in 1861. Dr. Miller is variously identified with the social, professional and political affairs of his county, and takes an interest in everything of a developing and upbuilding nature. He is a member of the County Medical Society, of Ventura, Cal., and has served as pension examiner under the administrations of Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley. As postmaster of the town he began to serve in 1882, under Garfield, and continued to maintain the position until his resignation, fifteen months after Cleveland had assumed the reins of government. At the same time he was notary public, and school trustee. He was member of the county central committee, and has been a delegate at various Republican conventions. The professional skill of Dr. Miller, his humanitarian application of the same in connection with those in need from a financial standpoint, augmented by his genial and kindly personality, have made him an important factor in the affairs of Gardena.

B. E. JONES. After a strenuous and very successful career in the timber regions of Wisconsin, augmented by a large and lucrative lumber business experience near Chicago, Ill., Mr. Jones is enjoying comparative immunity from business cares on his beautiful ranch near Gardena, upon which he settled in 1898.

A native of the vicinity of Lenox, Mass., B. E. Jones was born July 21, 1838, and is a son of Granville and Caroline (Herd) Jones, natives also of Massachusetts. Granville Jones was a farmer in Massachusetts, and removed to Tioga county, Pa., when his son, B. E., was a mere

boy. Previous to his retirement he was identified with a mercantile concern, and his death occurred in the Quaker state at the age of seventy-two years. His father-in-law, Elisha Herd, was born in Connecticut, and in later life settled in Massachusetts, from which state he enlisted for a three years' service in the Civil war. He was a farmer during his active life, and died at the age of seventy-two years. To himself and wife were born nine children, of whom B. E. is the oldest.

The rise of B. E. Jones to his present substantial position is not due to any particular early advantages, for he gained his first impressions of life and work as a common farm hand on a Pennsylvania farm. His foundation, however, proved an eminently secure one, for he saved enough money during the ensuing years to remove to the pineries of Wisconsin in 1862 and purchase nine hundred acres of land. Here he erected a saw and planing mill, and the hum of industry was heard thereabouts which piled up a fortune for the industrious owner and wise manager. At the expiration of thirty years, or in 1892, Mr. Jones unsettled himself from the pineries and located in Chicago, and bought two hundred and sixty-five acres of land within thirty-five miles of the city. Here he conducted a lumber yard for four years, and in 1898 sold out and came to Gardena. His ranch on the slope consists of thirty-eight acres, all under alfalfa, and he has built some additions to the house, and put in a private pumping plant of sixty inches capacity.

While living in Wisconsin in 1889, Mr. Jones married Barbara, daughter of John Paulus, the latter born in Germany, and a farmer in Wisconsin. Mr. Jones is a Democrat in political affiliation, but has taken no active part in politics in California, nor does he belong with any fraternal society.

R. D. DOW. One of the most popular, genial, and thoroughly successful ranchers of Gardena is R. D. Dow, who combines the finish and thoroughness of an eastern training with the push and energy of acclimated westerners. Before removing to California in 1888 he had spent his entire life in his native state of Maine, where he was born July 11, 1838, and where he was reared to maturity on the paternal farm. His father, Joseph Dow, was born in Somerset county, Me., whither the paternal grandfather, Chandler, had removed from the place of his birth in Vermont. The father owned and operated a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he died at the age of eighty-five years. He married Margaret Weston, who was born in Maine, and who became the mother of four daughters and two sons, R. D. being the youngest child in the family.

The ranch in Gardena owned by R. D. Dow,

consists of eleven and a half acres under alfalfa and which is highly improved and has a private pumping station with a capacity of fifty inches. Mrs. Dow was formerly Comfort Willey, a native of Maine, and daughter of Turner Willey, a farmer who died in Maine at the age of seventy-five years. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dow, viz.: Nellie, who is the wife of J. A. Lakey, lives in North Carolina; Rosa, who is the wife of A. W. Eaton; and Willie Wilson. Mr. Dow is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His home is the center of a gracious hospitality, and he has hosts of friends and well wishers.

W. S. MYERS. The first location of Mr. Myers, on coming to California in 1895, was in the Antelope valley, but soon he went to Gardena, and from there came to Moneta, his present home. The thirty acres which he owns and operates are improved by an attractive dwelling, erected by Mr. Myers, and another valuable improvement is a private gasoline pumping plant. Of the land six acres are in strawberries, two acres in black and Logan berries, and twelve in alfalfa, the whole forming one of the most thrifty ranches in the locality.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Myers was Joseph Myers, a native of North Carolina and a farmer by occupation, spending his last years on a farm in Iowa, where he died. The maternal grandfather, William Wymore, was of eastern birth, and spent much of his life in Iowa as a farmer. For miles around he was known as Squire Wymore, and all respected him for his sterling worth of character. While walking alone one day through the woods he was stricken with apoplexy, and when found life was extinct. W. S. Myers was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, April 14, 1865, being a son of George Washington and Margaret (Wymore) Myers, natives respectively of North Carolina and Indiana. When six years of age the father was taken to Indiana. In 1848 he removed from there to Iowa and bought five hundred and sixty acres, which he developed into a valuable farm. On that place his death occurred when he was sixty-three years of age. As he was about to pass away, he called his two sons and his daughter around him and divided the property among them.

The marriage of W. S. Myers united him with Ada Lena Stevens, who was born in Missouri and reared in Iowa. Her father, Elijah Stevens, a native of New York, settled in early life in Missouri, later went to Kansas, afterward settled in Iowa, and finally came to California, where he now makes his home at Gardena. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Myers are Clarence, Ada and Lowell. The family are attendants at the Methodist Episcopal church, to the main-

tenance of which Mr. Myers is a contributor. He is associated with the Fraternal Brotherhood and in matters political gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, adhering to the faith of his forefathers in this respect.

WILLIAM M. GRAY. Land lying near a large city can always be advantageously utilized for the raising of small fruit and garden produce, and this business can be conducted with gratifying profits in all cases where the soil is fertile and the expense of transportation insignificant. This principle has been grasped by Mr. Gray, of Gardena, who is an extensive raiser of strawberries. When he came to Gardena in 1898 he bought ten acres, on which he erected a cozy and attractive residence and further improved the property by a private pumping plant of eighty inches' capacity. While his principal product is strawberries, he also raises dewberries, raspberries and blackberries, and has a walnut orchard of five acres, besides raising some alfalfa. His own land being insufficient for his purposes, he has a large acreage leased and conducts an extensive berry business, being, indeed, one of the largest berry-raisers in his region.

In Randolph county, Ind., Mr. Gray was born June 14, 1852, being a son of George and Lydia Jane (Macy) Gray, natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana. The former in an early day settled in Jo Daviess county, Ill., where he bought and improved eighty acres. Somewhat later he settled upon an eighty-acre farm in Dallas county, Iowa, where he died at sixty-three years. His father, Nathaniel Gray, was a native of New England and died in Indiana; and his wife's father, William Macy, M. D., was a soldier in the war of 1812. The boyhood years of William M. Gray were passed in Indiana and Illinois. His education was commenced in local schools and afterward he matriculated in the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he hoped to take the entire course, but after one term the condition of his health was such as to render further continuance at study inadvisable. He then returned to Iowa and took up farm pursuits. The year 1887 found him at Elsinore, Cal., and the following spring he went to Fallbrook, where he made his home some years. In 1898 he came to Gardena, his present home. While living in the east he married Miss Fannie E. Evans, who was born in Illinois. Two sons and two daughters were born of their union, namely: Vernor W.; Eva Myrtle, deceased; Erma Garnet and Ernest John.

At no time has Mr. Gray been desirous of exchanging the tasks of private business affairs for the duties of office-holding, and, aside from voting the Republican ticket, he has taken no part whatever in politics. In religion he is associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church

and a contributor to it, as well as to other worthy movements. The Fraternal Brotherhood and blue lodge of Masons number him among their members. As a citizen he favors plans for the benefit of his town and county, and assists in bringing about their fruition.

REASON MONROE THURMAN. In the vicinity of Pomona the name of R. Monroe Thurman is associated with much that is progressive and prosperous. When he came here in 1887 he established his home on Crow avenue, between Garey and Gibbs street, and besides this lot acquired other holdings in local real estate. Yielding to a desire to identify himself with the principal industry of the region he set out fruit trees and has since raised fruit in considerable quantities. In addition during the first years here he also engaged in grading and the improving of streets. When the Phillips estate was in part disposed of he bought twenty-five acres and in addition he rents four hundred acres, using the entire tract for dairy purposes and for the raising of alfalfa. It is said that few men in the community have equaled him as a successful alfalfa raiser, and when it is recorded that he has cut seven crops per year, averaging one and one-half ton per acre, no one will question that he has reduced the business to a science.

Near Ridgeville, in Bledsoe county, Tenn., Mr. Thurman was born July 22, 1841, a son of John and Lettie Jane Thurman. The family of which he was a member comprised ten children eight of whom were living when removal was made to California. These were: Nellie, who married John Hicks; Frank, of San Gabriel valley; Ephraim and Margaret, both deceased; R. Monroe; Stephen D., who was born December 25, 1843, and lives near El Monte; Alexander, also a resident of Los Angeles county, and John S., of Los Angeles. After having lived in Johnson county, Ark., from 1848 to 1852 the family then started with others across the plains for California. With ox teams they slowly made their way toward the setting sun. Many hardships had to be endured, all of which the wife and mother bore uncomplainingly, but she was not physically equal to the strain and was taken ill at the copper mines in Arizona. Her sorrow-stricken family devotedly and anxiously watched over her, but in vain. Sadly they laid her body to rest in a lonely spot and then took up the journey without the one that was dearest to all.

In September of 1852 the family arrived in San Gabriel valley near the present site of El Monte. Leaving the family there the father proceeded to the mines of Tuolumne county, but returned the next year and took up farming and stock raising near the Temple ranch. Little does the present generation realize the

hardships endured by the pioneers of the '50s, to instance which it may be stated that Mr. Thurman often drove his stock to market as far as Virginia City, five hundred miles away. However, he prospered in spite of difficulties and soon won his way to a high rank among the farmers of the valley. Selling out in 1865, he bought property between Savannah and El Monte, but in 1867 moved to Willow Grove, where he bought sixty acres of agricultural land. On that place his death occurred July 6, 1876, when he was sixty-eight years of age. A man of far more than ordinary ability, a promoter of charitable and religious movements, a firm believer in education and the public schools, he was a strong man both mentally and morally, and well merited the esteem of his associates.

The establishment of a domestic life marked the first important change in the existence of Mr. Thurman after coming to California. In 1868 he married Dora Belle Fuqua, daughter of Isham and Johanna (Hathway) Fuqua, mention of whom appears elsewhere. The ten children born of their union are named as follows: Nellie, Mrs. John Sutton, who has one daughter, Rena; R. Monroe, Jr., who is married and has one daughter, Myrtle; Annie, Mrs. George Smith, who has one child, Vada; Alice, Mrs. Henry Clapworth; William B., Allen L., Robert D., Bert, Mabel and Clay. The family are well known among the citizens of Pomona, take an active part in various social functions, and merit and receive the respect of all. Fraternally Mr. Thurman is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was reared in the faith of the Democratic party and has never wavered in his allegiance to its principles, but has been content to let his vote represent his belief, and has not been prominent in local politics nor a seeker after official positions within the gift of his party.

JOHN B. PYLES. Since coming to Pomona Mr. Pyles has been identified with its business interests and is now a member of the firm of Cooper & Pyles. He was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1874, a son of Paul Pyles. When he was quite small his mother was accidentally burned to death and he was then taken into the home of an uncle, Samuel Pyles. At the age of eleven years he accompanied this uncle to California, settling in Westminster, Orange county. Immediately afterward he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, and when he was sixteen he went to Chino, where he opened a shop. Without doubt he was the youngest man in California to run a blacksmith shop of his own. During the three and one-half years he remained in Chino he built up a fair trade and proved to the people that, in spite of his youth, he was an expert workman and reliable business man.



W. A. Haynes

In 1895 Mr. Pyles disposed of his business in Chino and came to Pomona, where he has since made his home. At first he was a partner of H. M. James, but after a time he formed the partnership with Harvey Cooper which continues to the present and has since given his attention wholly to this business. Enterprising and capable, he is qualified to conduct a business successfully, and he and Mr. Cooper are building up a substantial and important trade in the line of their specialties.

COL. WILLIAM ALSTON HAYNE. Associated with the most conspicuous development of the Montecito valley is the fine and noble life of William Alston Hayne. As long ago as 1867 he came here after a meritorious service in the Civil war, and bought a large tract of land for \$20 an acre, upon which no improvements had been made and which was liberally supplied with sage brush and chaparral. At that time not a fruit tree had been planted in the valley, nor had any other American availed himself of the advantages here found, or built himself a house in which to live. He at once began to clear the land, and from San Francisco brought a thousand orange trees which formed the nucleus of the later splendid orange industry in one of the most beautiful valleys in Southern California.

Throughout his life Colonel Hayne maintained the traditions of an enviable ancestry, his forefathers having been prominently identified with the early struggles of the Republic. He was born in Charleston, S. C., April 25, 1821, a son of Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, one of the foremost politicians and history makers of South Carolina, and one of the most eminent statesmen of which that southern state can boast, filling many exalted positions of trust. He was elected a member of congress and United States senator, and finally was honored with the gubernatorial chair of his native state. While governor, it was his privilege in 1832 to issue a counter proclamation to that of President Jackson, in favor of state rights, as against nullification. In the senate, from which he resigned in favor of Calhoun, he was opposed to Daniel Webster in that great debate on Foot's resolution regarding public lands, which drifted into state rights, and eventually brought on the Civil war. The father of Governor Hayne was brother of Isaac Hayne, that courageous and gifted man who, in the estimation of subsequent history, is entitled to a martyr's crown. Governor Hayne married a daughter of Col. William Alston, the aide-de-camp of General Marion, and whose grandmother, Rebecca Mott, was the heroine of many stirring incidents during the Revolutionary war. During the war of 1812 Col. Arthur P. Hayne, a brother of the former governor of South Carolina, served on General Jackson's staff as aide-de-camp.

Colonel Hayne was educated at Columbia Col-

lege in South Carolina, and took up the study of law at Charleston, of the same state. His marked ability won a ready recognition, and he was elected to the legislature, being a member of that august body when secession was established. During the Civil war he was aide on the staff of Governor Pickens, who was later United States minister to Russia. However, on account of illness, he could not accompany his regiment to the front. He was later in the quartermaster's department, and during the progress of the war was stationed for the most part in South Carolina, gaining in time for his services the rank of colonel.

After the war Colonel Hayne came to California with his wife and children, the motives animating his departure from his native state being the loss of health and of a large estate which somewhat embarrassed him financially. In San Francisco he had a brother, Dr. A. P. Hayne, and a cousin, E. J. Pringle, an able attorney. He arrived in San Francisco in July of 1867, and, acting upon the advice of his relatives and upon observations made by himself, decided to locate near Santa Barbara in the Montecito valley. In the change of conditions to California he devoted his time largely to agriculture and horticulture. As a staunch Democrat, he became prominent in the political undertakings of Southern California, and among other important positions which his ability drew to him was a membership in the California legislature in 1875. His was a master mind in grasping and fully understanding the opportunities awaiting the settler here in the early days, and his tact and good fellowship were evinced in no more forcible way than by his willingness to cultivate the friendship of the Spanish people, who entertained for him a lasting regard, and with whom he became associated in many business transactions. Like all the members of the family to which he belonged, he appreciated the consolation and friendship of books, and all his life long he was a student, and a keen observer of men and events. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and, with Colonel Heath and Dr. Shaw, aided in the organization of the church at Santa Barbara, of which he was warden and lay reader for more than thirty years. He contributed generously to the church, and to all other worthy causes which appealed to his intelligence and judgment.

The marriage of Colonel Hayne and Miss Margaretta Stiles, daughter of Edward James Stiles, of English descent, a native of Bermuda and an early settler in Pennsylvania, occurred in Philadelphia in 1847. Mrs. Hayne, who is still living, is the mother of nine children, eight sons and one daughter, of whom the following attained mature years: Judge Robert Y. Hayne, who was formerly a judge of the superior court of San Francisco; William Alston Hayne, who is in the oil business, and resides near San Francisco; Benjamin S., who is engaged in business

in California; Brewton A., who is city attorney of Berkeley; Duncan, who is an attorney in San Francisco; Arthur P., who is filling a professorship in the Agricultural College, and who was a volunteer in the Philippines under Generals Wheaton and Lawton. Three children are deceased. Colonel Hayne died March 28, 1901, when nearly eighty years of age.

HARVEY COOPER. The senior member of the firm of Cooper & Pyles of Pomona was born in Walworth county, Wis., in 1862, being the son of Peter S. Cooper, a farmer. After having completed a common school education and aided in the work of the farm until he reached maturity, he started out for himself, first going to Illinois, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. Next he went to Linn, Wis., and opened a shop, which he carried on for a short time. Later he was engaged at his trade in Sharon, Wis., and Hazelton, Iowa. The desire to find a climate that might prove beneficial to the health of his wife led him to come to California. Settling in Pomona in 1894 he worked at his trade as a journeyman for a year after which he formed a partnership with Eugene Cummings and opened a shop on Garden street. Eight months later F. T. Clark bought Mr. Cummings' interest and these two continued together for four years, conducting a general blacksmith's business.

Later Mr. Cooper was alone for a short time and then formed his present connection with J. B. Pyles. One year later they bought property on West Second street, moved off the old house standing on the lot and built a two-story structure, 85x30, with their office in the front part of the building. The floor is of concrete. There are three forges and in the rear a wash-room and closet, also coal depository. The plant is operated by electricity and electric lights furnish illumination. On the second floor is the workshop for the building of wagons and carriages, where are turned out some of the finest vehicles seen in this section. In the rear of the building is a storehouse where is kept a large stock of material for their work. Employment is furnished to three mechanics. It is said by those qualified to judge that this is the most complete blacksmith establishment in the southern part of California, if not, indeed, in the entire state.

The residence occupied by Mr. Cooper has been enlarged and remodeled by him since its purchase. By his marriage to Mary Riley of Wisconsin he had one child, Ada. After the death of his first wife he married Eva Wilkinson of Harvard, Ill., by whom he has two children, Clifford and Mary. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he is banker of the Modern Woodmen and counselor of the Order of Pendo.

FRANK O. SLANKER. To strangers visiting Pomona Mr. Slanker is usually introduced as "the man who bored the first artesian well in the Pomona valley." Officially he is known as the deputy sheriff and constable of this city, which positions he has filled for a long period of years. He was born in Berks county, Pa., in 1857, a son of Daniel Slanker. At the age of fourteen years he left home and thereafter he fought life's battles for himself, sometimes under the most discouraging surroundings, but always with a firm will and a resolute heart. For three years he worked for his board and clothes in order that he might attend school and thus fit himself for active life. In 1875, with his brother, S. E. Slanker, now street superintendent of Pomona, he came to California, where he engaged in the work of artesian well boring.

In the fall of 1877 Mr. Slanker came to Pomona to bore a well for Captain Hutchinson and Pancho Palomares, this being the first attempt made of the kind. At a depth of one hundred and eighty feet with a seven-inch pipe he secured a four-inch flow of water. At three hundred and forty-five feet he only secured a two-inch flow, due to the fact that the borings had reached red clay. Again he tried, this time at one hundred and eighty-five feet, where the flow was three inches. These wells do not flow now, but are used as pumping stations to supply the water for Pomona. Afterward he bored a well for Colonel Heath at Lordsburg, and at three hundred and forty-five feet got a good pumping well which is in use at the present time.

On turning his attention to other occupations, Mr. Slanker bought a blacksmith business from Mr. Scott and with the assistance of Mr. McKey carried on the same four years. After selling out he followed the business as a journeyman. In 1885 he built a house on the corner of Tenth and Main streets, which he still owns. The large grounds surrounding the house have been developed and improved and are a source of pride to the owner, to whose care and cultivation is due the fine growth of fruit and shade trees. During the year of his home-building he married Miss Sadie, daughter of Morris Keller, proprietor of the Keller Hotel of Pomona. Their children are Lura, Penelope, Etta and George C.

Possessing an inventive turn of mind, Mr. Slanker has patented a number of articles, among them a pruning shears, nut lock and oil cup for machinery. When E. B. Smith was boring for water in different parts of Pomona valley he employed Mr. Slanker to superintend the work of the borers and give advice as to where conditions were favorable for boring. Politically Mr. Slanker is a staunch Republican. In the fall of 1886, the day before the state and

county election, he was requested to allow his name to go on the Republican ticket as a candidate for constable. He consented and was elected to the office. At the succeeding election he was nominated and elected almost without opposition, and the people have continued to show their appreciation of his intelligence and fitness for the office by re-electing him every two years. It is said that he has invariably polled the largest vote of any candidate on the ticket in his township. In addition he has served as deputy city marshal and deputy sheriff, and is the possessor of excellent detective ability, which these various positions have developed. Among the societies of which he is a member are the Maccabees, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Fraternal Aid, the Elks, the Fraternal Brotherhood and also the Woodmen of the World.

JOHN O'DONNELL. To say of a man that he came to this country without means or friends and that overcoming great obstacles and enduring great hardships, he finally achieved a degree of success placing him among the substantial men of his community, is to give in brief the life history of John O'Donnell of Pomona. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1828, a son of Thomas and Jane (Ferris) O'Donnell, and came with them to the United States in 1843, settling upon a farm, where his father died at sixty years and his mother when sixty-five. At the time of the great excitement caused by the discovery of gold in 1849, he crossed the great plains with an ox team, spending some eight months on the tedious and perilous journey. Arriving at Nevada City, he entered the mines and met with more than usual luck, although such were his privations and hardships that the gold he drew out of the mines seemed surely earned indeed. With the means thus secured he purchased a ranch in Colusa county, Cal., and stocked it with cattle. For six years he continued on that place, but the climate brought on chills and fever and so affected his health that he sold the land. His next purchase comprised a ranch near Oakland, and also for a period he was interested in freighting to Carson City, Nev., and Montana. Somewhat later he bought a ranch at Merced, Cal., and improved it with such energy and wise judgment that he sold it for a handsome figure.

His visits to Southern California had impressed Mr. O'Donnell so favorably that he determined to seek a suitable location where he could have the advantage of this climate. In 1887 he purchased eighty acres of the Chino addition to Pomona, and here he built a small house and made the necessary improvements. Through his efforts the farm is now a model estate with all modern improvements. Much of

the land is devoted to alfalfa, of which he can cut from six to eight crops each year, and he therefore finds it a very profitable product. Barley is also raised in large quantities. A fine variety of apricots and prunes may be found in his orchard, and these form a considerable addition to his annual receipts. By the development of an independent water system and the building of a large reservoir he is able to supply every demand for irrigation, hence his property is peculiarly valuable. Cattle and horses are raised on the ranch, although the owner considers himself less a stockman than a general farmer. In 1847 he married Elizabeth Long, a native of Ohio. They have four children, viz.: Mrs. Margaret Crawford, Mrs. Mary Stennett, W. Thomas, who is a farmer, and Lizzie, who married Hubbard Bean and at her death left a daughter, who makes her home with Mr. O'Donnell.

People living in California are mostly familiar with the rapid growth of eucalyptus trees, yet they do not often hear of trees that develop as quickly as did the three hundred planted by Mr. O'Donnell on his ranch about 1890. These have grown far beyond his expectations. In 1902 he sold a small portion of the grove, and for the one hundred and twenty-eight cords thus disposed of he was paid \$4 per cord on the stump. This furnishes added proof to the statement made by the friends of this well-known gum tree, who assert that on account of the fact that it needs little water and is quite hardy, it is better adapted to our soil than almost any tree now grown in Southern California.

JOHN REBMAN, whose home has been in Los Angeles since 1886, is a native of Germany, born at Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, July 18, 1850, and was the eldest among eight children, six of whom are now living. When he was two years of age his parents, John and Barbara (Reick) Rebman, came to the United States and settled in Somerset county, N. J., where his father, hitherto a government employe, now turned his attention to farming. For some years he has made his home on a farm in Morris county, N. J., and there his wife died.

When only ten years of age John Rebman began to earn his own livelihood, his first occupation being as assistant to a gardener, and later he was employed by a landscape gardener in Plainfield, N. J. At the age of sixteen he resigned his position and began to serve an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. In the spring of 1872 he went to Chicago, where he found some of the ruins of the great fire still smoking. Employment at his trade was easy to secure, there being much building in process, and after a time he was made foreman and superintendent of jobs. The following year he

went to Shreveport, La., and five months later settled in St. Louis, where he was engaged as a sub-contractor. His arrival in California dates from the spring of 1875, when he became foreman for the large contracting firm of Terrell & Slaven, of San Francisco. After three years with them, he became interested in a hardware business on Sixth street, which was first conducted under the title of Langdon & Rebman and, after Mr. Langdon's death, became Rebman & Chetwood. In 1883 he sold out to his partner and turned his attention to contracting and building, having contracts for many fine residences in San Francisco and the Baptist College in Oakland.

Coming to Los Angeles in the fall of 1886, Mr. Rebman has engaged in contracting ever since, with the exception of the interval between the spring of 1898 and January, 1901, when he was interested in oil and mines in Kern county. From the first activity in the oil business he made investments, but some of these did not prove profitable, although later ventures proved more encouraging. While mining in the Piute mountains in Kern county, he formed the Green Mountain Mining Company, of which he became superintendent and which was developed under his supervision. Resigning in 1900, he then started an oil company in Ventura county, which, under the title of the Santa Paula Gravity Oil Company, operated on Mount Cuyutano, northeast of Santa Paula, the development being entirely under his charge. After a year he resigned this position and resumed contracting in Los Angeles. Among the most important of his contracts may be mentioned the following: California Bank, Bryson block, Stimson block, Currier block, Ontario hotel at North Ontario, San Gabriel hotel at East San Gabriel, Spence residence at Monrovia, Monroe residence in Monrovia, Immanuel Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles, city jail of Los Angeles, Odd Fellows' Hall, the residences of Mr. Newmark, Dr. Graves and many others in or near Los Angeles.

While in San Francisco Mr. Rebman married Miss Frances Davenport, who was born in Illinois. They and their two daughters, May and Ethel, have a comfortable home at No. 1226 West Ninth street.

Among the new enterprises which Mr. Rebman assisted in inaugurating may be mentioned the Los Angeles Iron & Steel Company, which, unfortunately, owing to poor management, did not prove a success. He was also interested in starting the Los Angeles Mantel Company, which was well-known in its day. For one year he operated a marble quarry in Kern county, and meantime he quarried the marble for the Stimson block. For some years he officiated as president of the Builders' Exchange, and he is also connected with the Master Builders' Asso-

ciation. His political views are in harmony with the Republican party, which he staunchly upholds. Fraternally he was made a Mason in South Gate Lodge, F. & A. M., of Los Angeles, while his connection with the Odd Fellows dates from 1877, when he was initiated into the order in Lodge No. 3, of San Francisco.

JUAN SALVIO SOTO. The postmaster of Lordsburg is a member of one of the old Spanish families whose early settlement in California has given a tinge of romance to this western world. His father, José, was the son of Francisco, and a grandson of Juan and Petra (Pacheco) Soto. The immediate cause of the establishment of the family in California was due to the fact that Don Juan Soto, who had charge of the forests of the king of Spain, was sent as an officer under his sovereign to San Francisco and later settled at San José. Identifying himself with the ranching interests of the state, he raised large herds of cattle and horses and became an extensive property holder. In his family there were the following children: José, Ygnacio, Francisco, Guadalupe, Sylverio, Mrs. Rafaela de Pacheco and Mrs. Juana de Lightstone.

Under the instruction of private tutors Don Francisco Soto received an excellent Spanish and English education. Following the example of his father, he became interested in ranching. For a time he operated a ranch at San Ramon, Contra Costa county, after which he removed to Concord in the same county. Next he became owner of the Monte Diablo rancho, the management of which brought him gratifying success. On coming to the eastern part of Los Angeles county in 1879 he bought from Don Francisco Palomares seven hundred acres, on which he built a house. Soon he had the land stocked with cattle and horses. Few settlers had as yet invaded this beautiful valley and for miles in every direction the land stretched out against a blue horizon, without houses or other objects to break the view. He was not long spared to enjoy happiness here, for he died October 17, 1883, only four years after he had established his home in the valley.

In his native town of San José Don Francisco Soto married Miss Concepcion Pacheco, daughter of Juan Salvio Pacheco. Since his death she has continued to reside at the old homestead, which she has remodeled and improved until it is now a scene of beauty, with its picturesque landscape garden, its fruit and shade trees of the rarest kinds. To her family she has given excellent advantages and all are well educated both in English and Spanish. In order of birth her children are named as follows: Jacinto R., a rancher; Merced J., who is deceased; Amada A., who is with her mother; Atalino, a rancher; Salvio Juan, deceased; Juan Salvio, the subject



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of this article; Emedio C., deceased; Leronzo F., who is employed as bookkeeper; Juanita M., at home; Ysedro L., who is engaged in ranching; Peter R., deceased; Patricio L., at home; and Tomas R., deceased.

The education of Juan Salvio Soto was secured mainly at St. Mary's College in San Francisco, from which he was graduated in 1875. In common with the other members of the family, he speaks several languages fluently. Since the death of his father he has had charge of the estate, and at the same time he has taken a part in local politics, being a local leader in the Republican party. In the positions of constable and overseer of highways he served his township efficiently and his capability and merit were recognized in 1902 by his appointment as postmaster of Lordsburg, in which position he is winning commendation from all, irrespective of political views.

JOHN SUESS. No man in Nordhoff is more deserving of praise for having made a success of life than is John Suess, the popular grocer and merchant, and promoter of the city's best interests. He was born in Switzerland May 30, 1866, a son of John and Susie (Ulrich) Suess, who also were born in the country of mountains and clouds. The family immigrated to America in 1868, taking passage on the steamer Austria, which finally heaved anchor in New York harbor. These enterprising travelers in search of home and occupation settled in Winchester, Ill., where the father followed his trade of blacksmith and wagonmaker with varying success. He later removed to Fort Madison, Iowa, and worked at his trade for five years, going thence to Webster county, Neb., in 1873, where both parents died in 1878.

At the early age of nine years John Suess became practically self-supporting, for at that time he began to herd cattle, and upon the death of his parents in his twelfth year, he was indeed alone in the world. For ten years he continued to herd cattle, and then changed his occupation to that of clerk in a general merchandise store, but eventually engaged in general farming and stock-raising on his own responsibility in Webster county, Neb. In 1888 he removed to Southern California, coming direct to Nordhoff, where he worked at various occupations until about five years ago. He then opened a grocery and hardware store which has been a satisfactory investment, but at the present time he is reducing his stock so as to include only groceries.

In Los Angeles in 1897 Mr. Suess married A. E. Leistico, a native of Minnesota, and daughter of Herman Leistico. Of this union there is one child, J. Gordon, who is one year old. Mr. Suess has built for himself and family a comfortable home in Nordhoff, besides which he owns valuable property in Oxnard. In poli-

tics he is a Republican, as was also his father, and cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison. He is a staunch advocate of education, although in his youth his own opportunities were limited to the years when he was five and six years old, and to twelve months at the public schools in 1874 and 1884. He is serving his second term as a school trustee. He is enthusiastic over the possibilities of Ventura county, and thinks that for business and health it has no superior on the Pacific coast.

R. J. RODGERS. After a career in the educational world that was alike creditable to himself and helpful to the profession, Prof. Rodgers changed the confining work of the schoolroom for the active and healthful life of a horticulturist. For some years he has made his home at Moneta, where he owns and occupies a ranch of twenty-nine acres, and successfully raises all the varied kinds of berries. Of these perhaps his specialty is the strawberry, but he also has an excellent showing of Logan berries, dew and blackberries, and the balance of the land is under alfalfa. An abundance of water is secured by means of his private gasoline pumping plant, which has a capacity of sixty inches.

A resident of California since 1895, Mr. Rodgers was born in Illinois July 2, 1856. His father, John Rodgers, was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, where he was reared to a knowledge of farm pursuits. At the age of twenty-six years he came to the United States and settled in Illinois, where he bought one hundred and forty acres. After many years on the same property, in 1885 he removed to Iowa and bought four hundred acres of unimproved land in the vicinity of Osage. The cultivation of this land occupied his attention during the several following years, but he has now retired from active cares, and is making his home in Osage.

As far back as he can remember, R. J. Rodgers was ambitious to acquire knowledge, and his happiest moments were spent with a book. With the assistance of his father he was enabled to take a course of study in the academy and university at Lake Forest, Ill., and later he was graduated from the scientific course of the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. Subsequently two years were spent in the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Iowa, and he is also a graduate of the Los Angeles State Normal. Through his attendance upon these various institutions, all of them exceptionally high in rank, he acquired a breadth of knowledge that makes him one of the most cultured men in Moneta, and during the year in which he was at the head of the Moneta school he succeeded in introducing many improvements and in advancing the grade of scholarship. However, considerations of health led him to retire from a profession which he had hoped to make his life work.

After coming to Moneta Prof. Rodgers married Miss Minta White, daughter of J. H. White, who is represented elsewhere in this volume. They have one daughter, Gladys. In fraternal relations Prof. Rodgers is associated with the Woodmen of the World, the Order of Macca-bees, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Degree of Honor, and Fraternal Brotherhood. All through his life he has kept in touch with the issues before our government, has voted the Republican ticket, and upheld its principles whenever occasion demanded.

JULIAN CARRION. Very many years ago a soldier in the Mexican army, Casiano Carrion, was stationed at Los Angeles, and upon the expiration of his term of service settled permanently in this county. Taking up the work of a ranchman, he secured large tracts of land and engaged in raising cattle and horses. The remainder of his life was passed in this county, where he and his wife, Josefa (Lopez) Carrion both died. Their only son, Saturnino, was born and reared in Los Angeles, and at an early age took up the occupation in which his father had accumulated a competency. Being of an ambitious and energetic nature, he was prospered in his undertakings. About 1870 he came to Lordsburg and bought five hundred acres, on which he erected a substantial adobe house that is still standing. This property became the scene of his subsequent efforts. In those days stock-raising was the principal industry and he devoted himself to it, having a large number of horses and cattle. However, he also set out several acres in grapes and a number of orange trees, being a pioneer in the industry that has since become of such magnitude and importance. At the time of his death, February 16, 1895, he was sixty-seven years of age. He had married Dolores Navarro, who was born in Santa Barbara, and now makes Lordsburg her home. The children born of their union were named as follows: Ramon R., Julian, Frank (deceased), Josefa, Dolores (deceased), Agatha and Louise.

In the city of Los Angeles Julian Carrion was born in 1865. He was reared on the Lordsburg ranch, to the oversight of which he succeeded upon the death of his father, and in addition to the management of this place, he does considerable butchering for nearby markets. A portion of the ranch has been sold, but three hundred and fifty-three acres are still retained, making a valuable property, especially adapted for grazing purposes, but also containing, from present indications, a supply of oil, for which they are now boring. Mr. Carrion has a pumping plant and two wells on his plant, one of which delivers eighteen inches of water. The family have many friends in and near Lordsburg, and feel the deepest interest in the pros-

perity and progress of the town, which has been their home for more than thirty years.

T. OLIVER. The ranch owned and managed by Mr. Oliver is situated at Gardena and consists of thirty-three acres. At the time the land was purchase it was not considered very productive, but under his capable management it has been transformed into one of the most profitable ranches in the neighborhood. The reason for this is that he has made a scientific study of the soil, which in some respects is peculiar. One acre will produce a certain crop, while the next acre does not respond to cultivation for this product. Accordingly, he has experimented and discovered to what each strip of land is best adapted and has suited the crop to the soil. No finer barley field is to be found in the entire region than his fifteen-acre tract, and his ten acres of alfalfa are also of the finest quality, while four acres produce the highest grade of grapes, and the balance of the land is in lawns and orchards. Plenty of water for irrigation purposes is secured from a well of two hundred feet, and he also has on the ranch two never-failing springs.

In Worcestershire, England, Mr. Oliver was born in December, 1838, being a son of James and Mary (Hughes) Oliver. His father, who was born in England on the borders of Wales, followed agriculture as a lifelong occupation and on his homestead of seventy acres died in January, 1883. He was a son of Richard Oliver, a Welshman, who was a soldier in the English army and acted as drum-major in the battle of Waterloo. The maternal grandfather, Richard Hughes, was a resident of Wales during his entire life, and engaged in farming. Of the eleven children of James Oliver, the subject of this article was sixth in order of birth. He was educated in national and private schools, and in 1854 assumed the responsibilities of self-support, at which time he began engineering on the railroad out from Worcester. During 1861 he went to Australia, where he secured employment on a railroad, but later became an engineer on a steamboat plying along the coast. From Australia in 1864 he went to the gold fields of New Zealand, where he not only mined, but also carried on a mercantile business. Returning to England, from there in 1882 he went to the famous Kimberley diamond mines in South Africa and while employed there gained a thorough knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, which enabled him to understand the problems leading up to the subsequent war with the Boers. The year 1884 found him again in Australia and later he returned to New Zealand, where he became interested in the Red Coat mine, a placer mine, in which he still owns a controlling interest and which has proved a profitable investment.

Going back to Australia, from there he sailed to the south of France with the hope that the delightful climate of that region would benefit his daughter's health. However, the hope proved futile, and in an endeavor to secure the desired result elsewhere, in 1895 he went to Naples, Italy, but a sojourn of six weeks proved that little could be hoped for there.

Hearing much concerning the United States, Mr. Oliver brought his family to this country in 1897, and after landing at New York traveled through much of the country seeking a suitable location, still bearing in mind as his chief object the securing of an environment that would prove congenial for his only daughter. It was not until he reached California that he found a desirable climate, and here he was gratified by the improvement of his child. For this reason he decided to locate permanently in the far west, and, his worldwide travels ended, he established himself at Gardena, where he bought a ranch and built a residence. With him, besides his daughter Mary (the child of his first marriage) are his second wife, formerly Marie Malett, and their son Thomas. Mrs. Oliver was born in France and reared in New Zealand, where she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Oliver and was united with him in marriage. After having traveled over much of the world, they are thoroughly satisfied to remain in their quiet home at Gardena, where they have an ideal climate, a well-improved ranch, and the advantage of proximity to one of the largest and most cultured cities of the coast.

C. F. BAYHA. Interestingly interwoven in the life of Mr. Bayha of Moneta are experiences of peril during his service in the Civil war and later adventures on the vast western plains, where he was associated with William Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill. Considerations of health led him to come to California in 1898, at which time he settled in Moneta and purchased a ranch of ten acres. The first improvement made thereon was the erection of a neat residence, and he has since engaged in raising alfalfa and various fruits.

In Wheeling, W. Va., Mr. Bayha was born January 20, 1845, being a son of Louis J. and Elizabeth (Eckhart) Bayha, natives respectively of Wurtemberg and Prussia, Germany. In early life the father accompanied his parents to the United States, settling with them in New York City in 1837, but after the death of his father there he took the remaining members of the family to Philadelphia and later to Wheeling, W. Va., where numerous descendants now reside. The lady whom he married came to the United States in childhood with her father, Charles F. Eckhart, who was a furniture manufacturer, and died in Dakota City, Neb.

The family of Louis J. Bayha consisted of

three daughters and seven sons. One of the sons, John, is a resident of Anaheim, Cal. Another, Louis J., is cashier of the German Bank of Wheeling, and is one of the best-known financiers of West Virginia. The third among the children was C. F. Bayha, who received a high school education in Wheeling. While he was still a mere lad the Civil war broke out. With a genuine patriotism, as well as the love of adventure characteristic of youth, he resolved to offer himself to his country and accordingly enlisted at Wheeling in Company K, Twelfth West Virginia Infantry, which company was sent out as independent scouts to fight guerrillas. Later he was transferred to the Twelfth and then to the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry and was given duty as a messenger between the commander of his regiment and General Rosecrans, remaining at the front until the fall of 1863, when he was honorably discharged.

In the opening up of the vast country lying between the Elkhorn valley and the Black Hills Mr. Bayha was a pioneer, and many an experience did he have with Indians during that time. He went to Omaha when that now thriving city had only three brick houses and the country surrounding it was one unbroken wilderness. For sixteen years he acted as a government surveyor, his work being in the new country and his headquarters at the head of the Elkhorn river. So efficient, indeed, were his services in this respect that at the opening of the Civil war he was offered a government position as civil engineer, but declined. He founded the *West Point Republican*, the oldest paper in Nebraska, and also edited and published the *Dakota City Mail* and the *Nebraska Staats Zeitung*. Indeed, at one time he published all of the papers in the region from Elkhorn valley to the Black Hills. Meantime he was active in politics and did much to secure Republican victories in his district. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for president. At different times he was honored by his party during his residence in Nebraska, various offices of honor and trust having been offered him. For twenty years, while a resident of the Elkhorn valley, he practiced law. In religion he is a believer in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, while fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At Sun Prairie, Wis., occurred the marriage of Mr. Bayha and Miss Amelia Beechan, a native of New Brunswick. Her father, Robert, was born in the north of Ireland and crossed the ocean to New Brunswick, later going to Wisconsin, where he was a pioneer of Madison. In religion he was a Protestant and in politics a staunch Republican. While Mr. and Mrs. Bayha had no children of their own, they took

into their home four adopted children, whom they carefully trained and prepared for positions of usefulness in the world. One of these was Robert B. Kanouse, who at the opening of the Spanish war became leader of a band and went to the front with the Sixth United States Cavalry. In recognition of his bravery in battle he was transferred to the staff of General Bates, at the request of the general himself, who had occasion to notice the young man's valor. At this writing he resides in Madison, Wis.

WILLIAM F. POPE. Immediately after arriving in California in 1895, Mr. Pope established his home in Moneta and here he has since resided. A native of Missouri, he was born near St. Joseph, January 18, 1862, being a son of Robert and Tennessee (Spencer) Pope, natives respectively of Kentucky and Buchanan county, Mo. On his removal to Missouri Robert Pope took up agricultural pursuits upon a raw and unimproved quarter section, and for some years he gave his attention entirely to farm work. On removing to Leavenworth, Kans., he purchased a livery stable and this he operated for five years; his death occurred in that city. He was a son of William Pope, who was born in the vicinity of Louisville, Ky., and was a farmer by occupation. Late in life he accompanied his son to Missouri, where he remained until death. The maternal grandfather, Obadiah Martin Spencer, was born in North Carolina, and there owned a large plantation on which was raised tobacco and hemp. Removing to Missouri he took with him his thirty-six slaves, but the Civil war of course gave them their freedom. On his arrival in Missouri he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres, to which he added by subsequent purchase until his landed possessions aggregated seven hundred acres. At an advanced age he retired from farm pursuits and removed to Leavenworth, Kans., where his death occurred at eighty-six years.

In a family of ten children W. F. Pope was the third in order of birth. In the usual routine of school work he passed the years of boyhood. When starting out to earn his own livelihood he went west and herded cattle, spending three years on the lonely plains and frontier. During that time he traveled over much of the country from New Mexico on the south to Montana on the north. On his return to Leavenworth he took up farm pursuits, managing a farm for one-half of the proceeds, and this connection with an uncle continued for twelve years, after which he acted as manager of a livery stable in Leavenworth for two years. From there he came to Moneta, Cal., and bought nine acres of unimproved land, which he has since placed under cultivation to strawberries and Logan berries, besides a tract of alfalfa. The

residence which he occupies was erected under his supervision and all of the other improvements represent his personal labor and oversight. He owns one-half interest in a gasoline pumping plant located on his place, and of thirty-horse power, with a capacity of one hundred inches. The water from this they sell two and one-half days of each week, receiving ninety cents an hour for the same.

Before coming to California Mr. Pope married Miss Anna C. Drews, who was born in Leavenworth county, Kans., and is a sister of L. W. Drews, of Moneta. Her father, Rudolph Drews, a native of Germany, came to America at an early age and subsequently traveled over much of our country, finally establishing a permanent home in Leavenworth county, where he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres. Further reference to his life appears in the sketch of his son, L. W. Drews. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Katie, Robert and William, are with them in their Moneta home. Political matters have to some extent engaged the attention of Mr. Pope, who votes the Democratic ticket both in local and national elections. Among the offices which he has held may be mentioned those of school trustee and clerk of Moneta district. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Degree of Honor and Rathbone Sisters.

J. T. LINVILLE. The transformation of a barley field into a well-cultivated berry farm proves that the years of Mr. Linville's residence in Moneta have been industriously and wisely spent. On his arrival here in 1893 he bought ten acres and this he planted to some extent in fruits and strawberries, reserving two acres for alfalfa. The house which he erected on this property is neat and comfortable and is often the scene of hospitable gatherings of neighbors and friends. Mr. Linville is a native of Missouri and was born near Kansas City May 18, 1850, his parents being David and Sophia (Bales) Linville, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Tennessee. The maternal grandfather, William Bales, was born and reared in Tennessee, from which state he removed to Missouri, becoming the owner of one of its pioneer farms. In the improvement of the one hundred and twenty acres comprising the estate the balance of his active life was successfully passed. His life was prolonged beyond the usual span, covering about ninety-three years. When a mere boy David Linville left Pennsylvania for the then far west and arriving in Missouri began farm pursuits. His first acquisition of land consisted of a quarter section which he homesteaded, and somewhat later he invested his savings in three hundred and twenty acres. On the large farm thus acquired he devoted



MR. AND MRS. J. A. MAY

himself to agricultural pursuits for sixty years, and at the time of his death was four score years of age. During the Black Hawk war he went into the service to aid other pioneers in defending their homes against the assaults of hostile savages.

Under the supervision of his father J. T. Linville in boyhood gained a thorough knowledge of the tilling of the soil and proper rotation of crops. On leaving the home neighborhood in 1887 he came to California and settled at Vine-land, where he bought five acres. During the period of his residence there he married Miss Emma McIntyre, a native of Canada, and in 1893 they came to Moneta, where they now make their home. In his opinions regarding national problems Mr. Linville is a pronounced Republican, and this party receives his support in local and general elections.

JOHN A. MAY. It is indicative of Mr. May's enterprise and progressive spirit that, since he came to Redondo in 1890, he has not only conducted a successful drug business, but has identified himself with many movements for the benefit of the town. Included among his possessions are six cottages on the beach, and he is also a stockholder in Redondo cemetery. In the office of justice of the peace he has rendered impartial and efficient service. The gratifying degree of success which has rewarded his efforts is particularly worthy of praise because he had no influences to aid him in getting a start, but all that he is and all that he has may be attributed to his determination of character and wise judgment.

In Delaware, Ohio, Mr. May was born November 24, 1851, a son of Bradford W. and Ellen May, natives respectively of Massachusetts and New Jersey. His father, who was a contractor and builder, settled in Delaware, Ohio, about 1840, and later followed his trade in the north-western part of Missouri, twenty-six miles from St. Joseph. The last years of his life were spent in Oregon, where he died. At one time he visited California, but after a short time returned to Oregon. His father, Asa May, was born in England and settled at May's Landing, Mass. The maternal grandfather of J. A. May was John Van Liew, a native of New Jersey, of Dutch descent, and for years a farmer in Ohio. Thence he moved to Michigan, and later to Kansas, where he died.

In a family of five children, four of whom attained mature years, J. A. May was the eldest. His education was sufficiently thorough to enable him to engage in teaching school successfully for fifteen years. Meantime he became interested in the drug business, at which he served an apprenticeship, thus acquiring a complete knowledge of drugs, and when he came to Redondo in 1890 he brought his stock of drugs with him, es-

tablishing the business which he has since conducted. Among the residents of the town he is well known as a far-sighted business man and patriotic citizen, who takes an active part in local workings of the Republican party, is also associated with the Maccabees, and is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Miss Clara L. Davison, who was born in Lincoln, Neb. The two children born of this union are deceased. Mrs. May is a daughter of J. L. Davison, a native of New York, and for some years the proprietor of a grist mill at Lincoln, Neb., but now the occupant and owner of a ranch at Green Meadows in Los Angeles county. Being a woman of ability and intelligence, Mrs. May has devoted considerable attention to acquiring a thorough knowledge of the drug business and her assistance is therefore of the greatest aid to Mr. May in the management of the store, his success, indeed, resulting not a little from her co-operation and counsel.

N. E. COWLES. Varied experiences in different localities have brought Mr. Cowles a ripened judgment and have prepared him to enter into horticultural pursuits with intelligence, industry and energy. Coming to California in 1889 and to Gardena in the spring of 1898, he has since made the latter place the scene of his activities, having in the year last named purchased seventeen acres of partly improved land and erected a neat and commodious residence. By planting a variety of products he has shown sound common sense and foresight. The acreage is divided as follows: Alfalfa, six acres; two acres in strawberries, two in blackberries, three in raspberries, one-half acre in dewberries, one-half acre in asparagus, one acre in grapes and fruit trees, and the balance in pasture. An abundance of water is secured by means of a gasoline pumping plant with a capacity of forty inches.

Mr. Cowles was born in Amherst, Hampshire county, Mass., April 1, 1854, being a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Dickinson) Cowles, also natives of Amherst. His father, who operated a sawmill and also owned three hundred acres of land, died at Amherst in April of 1902. He was a son of Jonathan Cowles, who tilled the soil of the family homestead, the same being a tract which was granted to the great-grandfather by George III. of England. The Cowles family is of English extraction. Mrs. Sarah Cowles was a daughter of Walter Dickinson, a farmer, who spent his entire life in Connecticut. In her family there were three daughters and two sons, and N. E. is second among the four now living. He was given a public school education, supplemented by a year in a New Hampshire seminary. His first employment was as a clerk, after which he became associated with

a paper mill, and still later entered the meat business in Amherst, Mass. During 1875 he went to Iowa and purchased a farm near Farnington, Van Buren county. However, not satisfied with the prospects there, the next year he removed to Texas, but after one winter in that state returned to Iowa and became a farmer in Taylor county. After a time he went to Storm Lake, the same state, where he followed farming. The fall of 1877 found him again in Massachusetts, where he took up agricultural pursuits. Two years later he became connected with a tobacco-raising enterprise in that state.

On again coming west of the Mississippi river, in the spring of 1880, Mr. Cowles settled on a farm in Douglas county, Neb. During 1882 and 1883 he acted as agent in Hamilton, York and Pope counties, Neb., for the York Nursery Company of Fort Scott, Kans. On giving up that work in 1884 he bought eighty acres adjoining the town of Valley, Neb., and the cultivation of this engaged his time and attention until 1889, when he crossed the mountains to California. His first location in this state was in Kern county, where he took up a homestead from the government and the quarter section thus secured was his home for seven years and still remains in his possession. After a visit of some months at his former home in the east, in the spring of 1898 he returned to California and purchased the property at Gardena, which he still owns and occupies. As yet he has not identified himself with politics, although he is staunch in his adherence to Republican principles. He is connected with the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Masonic blue lodge, and gives his support to movements along similar lines for the progress of his community and the welfare of his fellow citizens. While living in Kern county he married Mrs. Leonora Battie, who was born in Illinois and in 1887 came to California in company with her father, S. O. Knight, settling in Pasadena. After two years they removed to Kern county, where Mr. Knight took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres. From there he went to Santa Anita as foreman of E. J. Baldwin's fruit farms, and in 1902 he removed to San Gabriel valley, buying a ranch which is now his home.

CHARLES L. STEBBINS. Throughout the neighborhood of Moneta, where he has made his home since 1897, Mr. Stebbins is known as an enterprising and efficient fruit farmer, and there are few who surpass him in his knowledge of the best varieties of strawberries and the best modes of cultivating the same. Immediately after coming to this place he rented six acres, which were already under cultivation to strawberries. These proved to be of an excellent variety and their sale brought him a neat sum, which was the nucleus of his later-acquired

prosperity. He bought six acres of land in 1902 and now cultivates altogether twenty-one acres.

Mr. Stebbins was born in Portland, Me., January 6, 1867, being the only child of Charles H. and Mary G. (Lewis) Stebbins, both natives of Westfield, Mass. His father, who followed the business of cigar manufacturing both in Massachusetts and Maine, removed from New England to Colorado, establishing his home in Pueblo. From that city he removed to Ogden, Utah, and later spent some time in Salt Lake City, coming from there to California in 1895, and settling in Moneta. While the family were living in Springfield, Mass., Charles L. Stebbins attended the public schools there, and during the vacation seasons assisted his father in the cigar business. During 1891, when the family lived in Salt Lake City, he worked for his father there, but the following year started out for himself, coming to California and taking up the berry business at Moneta. He was married in Oakland, Cal., his wife being Miss Maude D. Ames, a native of Downsville, Wis. They have three children, Ethel Marie, Charles Leslie and Inez Grace.

By all who know Mr. Stebbins there is no doubt as to his political views, for he is a very pronounced and active Republican, and always supports the principles of his party. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. As a citizen he supports movements for the benefit of his community and may be relied upon to give his earnest allegiance to measures of undoubted worth and progressive character.

C. SEBELIUS. The present home of Mr. Sebelius, at Gardena, forms a striking contrast, in climate and environment, to his boyhood's home in South Hällan, Sweden, where he was born January 15, 1859. His father, Johannes, tilled a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he leased for a period of twenty-five years, and on which he died in 1880, at forty-seven years of age. He was a son of Christian Sebelius, a Swedish farmer, and his ancestors were farmers, as far back as the records extend. Since his death his widow has continued to make her home in Sweden. Until twenty years of age the subject of this article attended local schools and worked on the home farm, but in 1879 he started out for himself, becoming a sailor on the Baltic and North seas.

Arriving in the United States in 1882, Mr. Sebelius found employment with the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company in its freight depot at St. Louis, Mo., where he remained for eighteen months. He then came to California and for a year worked in the apiary of T. F. Mitchell at Soledad Canon, after which he engaged in



C. D. Ball

the bee business for himself. The year 1890 found him in Los Angeles, with little money and no friends to aid him in securing a good start. He secured an appointment as janitor at the State Normal School, and this position he held five years. With the savings of these years he invested in twenty acres at Gardena, and this tract he has converted into one of the finest improved ranches in the vicinity. The ranch house was built under his supervision, and the land has been placed under cultivation, two acres being in blackberries, one-eighth of an acre in Logan berries, and the balance of the property in watermelons, muskmelons and alfalfa. A valuable improvement made by him is his private pumping plant, of sixty-five acres' capacity, which not only furnishes an abundance of water for his own land, but enables him to sell some to his neighbors.

While living in Los Angeles Mr. Sebelius married Miss Amanda Charlotte Nelson, a native of Sweden, and a daughter of Johannes Nelson, who was a lifelong resident of that country. They have two living children, Marie Justina and Carl Melville, who were the only children ever born within the walls of the Los Angeles State Normal School. Another child, Edna Amanda, died in Gardena when three years of age. The family are earnest members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, and are highly respected not only by people of their own nationality, but by all who honor integrity, progressiveness and perseverance. Since becoming a citizen of the United States Mr. Sebelius has voted the Republican ticket.

CHARLES DEXTER BALL, M. D. A native of Stanstead, Quebec, born October 5, 1859, Charles Dexter Ball received his literary education principally in the Wesleyan College at Stanstead, while his professional education was obtained in Bishop's Medical College at Montreal, from which he was graduated with honors in 1884. Returning to Stanstead, he opened an office and began a general practice. Three years later he came to California and settled in Santa Ana, where he has built up a large and profitable practice, not limited to the city itself, but extending throughout the country. He has made the study of medicine his lifework. He assisted in the organization of the Orange County Medical Society, of which he served as president in 1893. Besides he helped to organize the Southern California Medical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1898. He is a member of the State Medical Society and also of the American Medical Association. A firm believer in the public-school system, his interest in educational work has been continuous, and for nine years he was actively connected with the board of education in Santa Ana. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Blue Lodge of Masons,

also Orange Chapter No. 73, R. A. M., and Santa Ana Commandery No. 36, K. T. Politically he is independent.

BYRON A. MOORE. While he is still only of middle age, Mr. Moore has become acquainted with life under diverse conditions and varying environments. As a boy he became familiar with the long, bleak winters of Canada and Minnesota; in early manhood he had many thrilling experiences while living the rough and ready life of a cowboy on the western plains; and of recent years he has lived the peaceful life of a horticulturist in Southern California, owning a neat little ranch at Moneta. He was born at Oxford, Ontario, Canada, July 1, 1858, being a son of Andrew and Margaret (Stover) Moore, both of Canadian birth. His father, who was a general merchant, during the later years of his life was unable to engage in business, owing to poor health. It was with a hope of regaining his strength that he came to Los Angeles in 1886, but the anticipation was unrealized and he remained an invalid until his death. His wife, who was the daughter of a Canadian farmer born in New York, is now making her home with her second child, B. A., at Moneta. In the family there are two other children.

When his school days had ended, B. A. Moore started out for himself, and for five years was employed as a cow puncher in Montana. From there in 1887 he came to California and settled near Azusa in the San Gabriel valley, where he bought twenty acres. This tract he planted in oranges, apricots and peaches. However, the venture did not prove successful, so he disposed of the property and removed to Moneta, where he owns a ten-acre place, mostly in barley. He is unmarried, and his home is presided over by his widowed mother. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Foresters, while in politics he is a Republican. Whatever of success the future years may bring him will be appreciated and deserved, for he has been a man of perseverance, energy and great industry, who has had no one to aid him in the struggle for advancement.

D. R. HANCOCK, M. D. The family represented by Dr. Hancock of Redondo is among the old-established and honored families of America. One of its distant connections was Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. The father of Dr. Hancock was himself a man of distinction and ability, and not only filled the position of superintendent of the public schools of Cincinnati for a long period, but at the time of his death was holding the high office of state superintendent of schools for Ohio. In every position to which he was called he proved himself to be in touch with the highest ideals of educa-

tion as well as the most practical advances made in pedagogy. By his marriage to Elizabeth Jones, who, like himself, was a native of Ohio, six children were born, one of these being W. F., a graduate of West Point, and now a captain of artillery in the United States army.

The youngest of the family was D. R. Hancock, whose education commenced in grammar schools and supplemented by a complete course of high-school study, turned his mind in the direction of the science of materia medica and therapeutics. Deciding to become a physician, he matriculated in the Starling Medical College of his native city of Cincinnati, and there he took the complete course of lectures, remaining until his graduation. Having been born May 11, 1870, he was still quite young when he came to California and settled at Redondo in the spring of 1894. Since then he has conducted a general practice of medicine, including, besides his private practice, the duties of physician for the Redondo Beach Company, and physician for the Independent Order of Foresters. Besides his labors as a practitioner, he has filled the office of city recorder for one term and has been active in the local work of the Democratic party. The Maccabees number him among their members, as do also the Foresters. Fond of the pleasures of life, he intersperses professional labors with the various recreations that appeal most to him, and is a welcomed guest in the best homes of Redondo.

SAMUEL K. WOODWARD. The identification of Mr. Woodward with Southern California covers a long period. It was on the 18th of May, 1868, that he left Austin, Tex., for the trip across the plains to the coast, wending his way hither with a party of men whose wagons were drawn by oxen and mules. A monotonous journey ended on the 12th of August, when he arrived in San Bernardino, and from there he proceeded to Los Angeles in December of the same year. Entering upon the occupation of a builder, he continued the same for twelve years, and meantime (in 1869) bought forty acres near Downey, which he cultivated and improved. During 1879 he came to Gardena, where he rented a tract of farm land. Seven years later he bought seventy-two acres of unimproved land, on which nothing but barley had ever been raised. Here he has since made his home. The land is principally under alfalfa, although twenty-three acres are under cultivation to a variety of products. The house that stands on the ranch was erected under his supervision. Water was reached at a depth of two hundred and thirteen feet, whence it is forced upward by compressed air, the capacity being seventy inches.

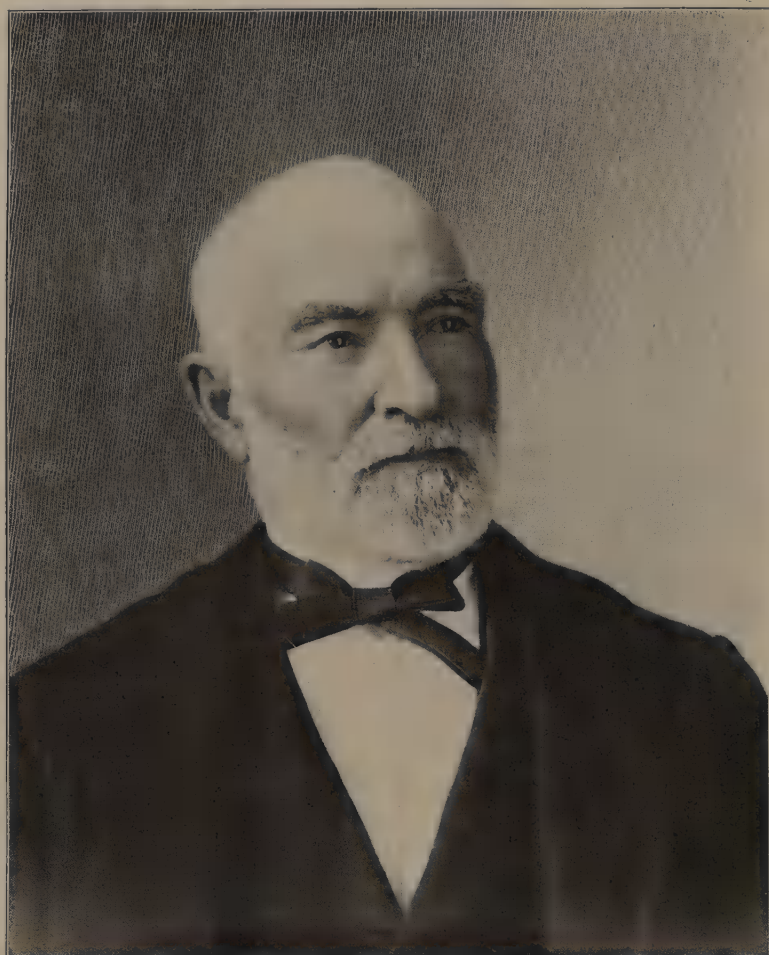
In Jackson county, Ala., Mr. Woodward was born August 31, 1837, being a son of J. B. and

Nancy (Kitchens) Woodward, natives respectively of Lincoln county, Tenn., and North Carolina. His maternal grandfather was Samuel Kitchens, a native of North Carolina, and an early settler of Franklin county, Tenn., where he bought a plantation of two hundred acres and spent the remainder of his life. J. B. Woodward was in early life a planter, but later became interested in the running of a saw and grist mill. For some years he made his home in Alabama, but returned to Tennessee, whence in 1856 he removed to Fayette county, Tex., and later established his home in Mason county, same state, where he now owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

In a family of two sons and six daughters, S. K. Woodward was next to the youngest. Reared to a knowledge of farm pursuits, he has always been more or less interested in agriculture, though for a portion of his early life he followed the building business. During the Civil war he served in a Texas regiment for four years, his company being principally on duty east of the Mississippi river, with the army of the Tennessee. After the close of the war he resumed the pursuits of peace, making his home in Texas until his removal to California. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Democratic party, and his allegiance to both has continued up to the present time. Fraternally he is a member of the blue lodge of Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. After coming to Los Angeles county he married Eliza Dunn, who was born in Georgia, a daughter of J. A. Dunn. They became the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, namely: Robert R., at home; William B., of Gardena; Carrie L., Henry M., Samuel C. and Earl T., who are with their parents.

L. J. WOOLLEY. The industry in which Mr. Woolley is especially interested has not only brought a fair degree of success to him, but has also proved helpful to his home town of Redondo, as it has brought to the public notice its desirability as a fishing district. It was he who started this business here and he has now built up a good trade, employing three men with three boats and making large shipments each day. Besides, he is the owner of the yacht Ruby. In addition to his local interests he owns stock in copper and lead mines in Colorado.

In Sacramento, Cal., Mr. Woolley was born on the 4th of July, 1867, being a son of John and Cassandra Woolley, natives of Ohio. His father engaged in school teaching as an early means of livelihood and later turned his attention to general merchandising. In 1849 he crossed the plains and settled in the Willamette valley in Oregon. After twelve years he



James A Blood

removed to Sacramento, Cal., where he enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity until the floods of 1866 caused a total loss of the savings of years; indeed, he and his family barely escaped with their lives. Discouraged with prospects there, he removed to San Francisco in 1867 and later settled in Santa Barbara, from there going to Ventura county and buying three hundred acres near the present site of Oxnard. The raising of sheep formed his principal occupation from that time until his death.

The youngest of five children, L. J. Woolley received a public-school education and the advantages of a business training in Los Angeles Business College. For a time he was employed as a musician in an orchestra of Los Angeles, from which city he came to Redondo in 1889 and has since engaged in the fishing business. One of the active Republicans of the town, he has done much to promote the success of his party. For two years he served as city marshal and for one term held the office of city trustee. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and Independent Order of Foresters. After coming to Redondo he married Miss Anna Smith, who was born in Germany, and by whom he has one son, Ross W. Woolley.

JAMES A. BLOOD. On a high elevation among the foot-hills in Santa Barbara county, commanding a splendid view of the ranches of the valley, the changeful ocean, and the distant Channel Islands, is the residence of James A. Blood, one of the first settlers in the Carpinteria valley. He came here in 1867, after various experiences in different parts of the country, interspersed with the successes and failures which fall to the lot of men of marked individuality, and with force of character sufficient to lead them into risks while endeavoring to achieve their expectations.

An interesting light is thrown upon the success of Mr. Blood from a knowledge of the different stages which led up to it. He was born in Boston, Mass., in 1818, a son of Joseph Blood, a native of Salem. His father was a mechanic by occupation, and in 1820 removed to Rochester, N. Y., when that town contained but one public house and one mill, and when the public thoroughfares were filled with stumps of all grades and varieties. James A. lived in Rochester until 1838, when he went west to Peoria, Ill., just after the Black Hawk war, and remained there for twelve years, engaged in the manufacture of plows. He made the first scouring plow in the state, then known as the Blood & Moshier plow, and so great a curiosity was it that people came for miles to witness its workings. Mr. Blood also engaged in farming in Illinois, and at one time owned a quarter section of land. In 1850 he made arrangements to cross the plains to California, taking with him several men who

paid him for transportation, and upon arriving at his destination located at Sacramento in July of 1850, being one of the first to cross the mountains east of Sacramento. He then engaged in placer mining for a time on the American river, and the same fall returned east by way of the isthmus, and engaged in the hardware business in Farmington, Ill. A year later he sold out and again crossed the plains, this time settling at Marysville, where he traded with the mining camps in partnership with Thomas Shannon, who later was a member of congress from California.

In the fall of 1858 Mr. Blood returned east with his brother, and on the border of Texas purchased twelve hundred head of cattle, which they drove up the Arkansas river to Pueblo, then on to Denver and Nevada, leaving the cattle to graze during the winter at Big Meadows on the Humboldt river. This deal proved a disastrous one, for the Indians stampeded and stole much of the stock, leaving them about five hundred and fifty head of cattle; the remainder were stolen by the red men. Mr. Blood then went to the Indian valley and engaged in placer mining, and finally struck a good quartz mine, for the crushing of which he built a mill, the investment affording about \$100,000 profit. The second year a dividend of \$300,000 was declared between the three stockholders. The third year he sold out and took another trip east, and in the spring of 1867 located at Carpinteria, and purchased one hundred and seventy acres of land, a part of which comprises his present home. The land is splendidly improved, and walnuts, lemons, olives, and general fruits are raised in large quantities. For a number of years Mr. Blood was a member of the firm of Blood & Orr, grocers, of Santa Barbara, but after six years he went out of the business and returned to the management of his ranch. He is a director in the Commercial Bank of Santa Barbara, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and owns considerable real estate in this city.

At Avon, Fulton county, Ill., March 29, 1840, Mr. Blood married Cornelia L. Woods, and it has been his lot to enjoy a most harmonious home life. Fifty years from his marriage he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. In political affiliation Mr. Blood is a Greenbacker, and in 1881 was a candidate for county treasurer, but was defeated by a small majority.

P. S. VENABLE. Numbered among the few native-born sons of California residing in Redondo is Mr. Venable, who was born in this state January 19, 1862. His father, Hon. J. W. Venable, was a native of Shelby county, Ky., born in 1831, to Samuel and Louisa (Allen) Venable. The Venable family came from Scotland and settled in Prince Edward county, Va., thence removing with Daniel

Boone to Kentucky. At the age of sixteen years J. W. Venable served three months in the Mexican war. The next year he came to California and began mining in Placer county, after which he followed farming and stock-raising for thirty years. In 1869 he settled in Los Angeles county and purchased two hundred acres twelve miles from Los Angeles, where he still makes his home. Under his supervision the land has been brought under cultivation, largely to deciduous fruits. In former years he was a prominent Democrat of his community. In 1873 he was elected to the state assembly; from 1881 to 1884 served as assessor of Los Angeles county, acted as supervisor from 1886 to 1888, and while in Contra Costa county held office as justice of the peace and associate justice. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In Placer county, in 1852, J. W. Venable married Angelina Garrett, who died in 1860, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth Louisa, wife of Joseph Albright. The second wife of Mr. Venable was Annie Elizabeth Tate, of Contra Costa county, by whom he became the father of the following-named children: P. S., of Redondo; Caroline, Nellie, Mattie, John A., Villa Marsh, Joseph W., Charles Bush, Mary H., Lulu E., Aggie, Andrew and George. The father of Mrs. Annie (Tate) Venable was Jackson Tate, a native of Maine and a seafaring man by occupation. The subject of this sketch received a public-school education in California. He was seven years of age when the family settled in Los Angeles county, and has spent practically all of his active life here. In this county he married Susie, daughter of William Mallott, and a native of Platte county, Mo. Her father removed from Missouri to Los Angeles county in 1875 and settled upon an alfalfa ranch; his death occurred some years later. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Venable are Hazel, Max, Carrie and Helen, all of whom are at home. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Fraternally Mr. Venable is associated with the blue lodge of Masons, Eastern Star, Independent Order of Foresters, Maccabees and Royal Arcanum. Reared under Democratic influences, he has seen no reason to change his faith in mature years, and votes for and works with the candidates of the party. He is interested in educational matters, as is shown by his efficient service as school trustee. At this writing he is a director of the Redondo Board of Trade. In addition to his tract of two hundred acres, he leases about twenty-six hundred acres, which is utilized for grain. The supervision of his ranch is under his personal control and none of the smallest details are neglected. However, he finds time for other interests, particularly for contracting, of which he is making a specialty.

Among his contracts are those for the grading of Hermosa avenue in Hermosa, a new beach town near Redondo; the completion of a contract for the Los Angeles & Pacific Railway Company; and the grading of the new car barns for the Redondo & Los Angeles Electric Railroad, all of which contracts he has executed with painstaking skill.

M. R. TOLAND, M. D. In no field of thought has the development of recent years been more remarkable than in that of electricity. It has long been known to students of the science that medical practitioners might advantageously avail themselves of its possibilities in the healing art, but even at the present day comparatively few physicians take advantage of this opportunity. After some years in general practice, Dr. Toland decided to take up the study of electricity, believing it to be one of the greatest remedial agents within the reach of the medical science. Accordingly he went to San Francisco and studied under the most able professors. On the conclusion of his course, in 1885, he opened an office at San Jacinto, but two years later came to Pomona, where he has since made a specialty of electro-therapeutics. His office on Second street comprises a large reception room and three consulting and operating rooms, fitted out with the latest electrical appliances, including the Bertman battery and the X-ray machine. With the advantage of years of experience and study, and with the aid of his modern equipments, he is prepared to treat all diseases that can be benefited by electricity. He is a member of the Southern California Medical Society and at one time served as its vice-president. In addition he has been connected actively with the Riverside Medical Society and the Academy of Medical Science in Los Angeles.

In Columbus, Miss., Dr. Toland was born May 3, 1853, and is a son of Rev. J. F. W. Toland, whose entire active life was devoted to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was reared principally in Waco, Tex., where he attended the high school and the university. On completing his literary studies he took up the study of medicine, taking two years of lectures in Bryan University and later attending the Atlanta (Ga.) Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1883. Until coming to California he carried on practice in Waco and other southern towns, but he has never had cause to regret his decision to remove to the Pacific coast and devote himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases by electricity. He has acted as medical examiner for the majority of fraternal organizations in this locality and is personally connected with the Foresters, Maccabees and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The marriage of Dr. Toland united him with Miss Maud B. Gaines, who was born in Little Rock, Ark., and grew to womanhood in Waco, Tex. They are the parents of eight children, namely: Clarence G. Toland, M. D.; Molly O., who married J. S. Poole, of Valley Mills, Tex., and has a son, Sanford; Mattie E., at home; Minta W., wife of C. F. Downing, of Valley Mills, Tex., and the mother of a daughter, Paulina; Perin H., a student of dentistry in Los Angeles; Ethel L., Marcellin R., Jr., and Joseph F. The oldest son was born in Waco, Tex., in 1875, and after the completion of an academic course began the study of medicine, for which he had showed decided inclination from early boyhood. After graduating from the Kansas City Medical College in 1891, he returned to Pomona and has since assisted his father in his practice. At this writing he is secretary of the Medical Society of the Pomona Valley and a member of the Southern California Medical Society.

B. S. NICHOLS. The varied services rendered by Dr. Nichols in connection with the development of water in the Pomona valley and his long and successful occupancy of the position of president of the Pomona Land and Water Company have brought him prominence and influence among all who realize the importance of the proper solution of questions relative to irrigation. Of eastern descent, he was born in Enosburg, Vt., in 1824, and received his education in that little town, afterward taking up the study of medicine, as taught by the old school. In 1847 he began to practice at Franklin, Vt., but later opened an office at Crown Point, Essex county, N. Y., and still later was a practitioner at Whitehall, N. Y., where he settled in 1851. The constant strain of long drives, exposure in inclement weather and responding to calls by night as well as day, finally seriously undermined his health and obliged him to relinquish his practice. Entering upon a new line of activity, he became a partner of Israel Davy in the manufacture of iron, under the firm title of Davy & Nichols, at Fairhaven, Vt. From there in 1865 he removed to Burlington, Vt., where he made his home until 1886. During the Civil war he helped raise a regiment for service in the Union army, but his men were absorbed by other regiments, and he did not go to the front.

Having disposed of his interests in the east, in the fall of 1886 Dr. Nichols came to California and settled in Pomona, where he has since been associated with the Pomona Land and Water Company. This organization was established in 1881 with C. T. Mills as president and M. L. Wick vice-president. The company's original purchase comprised twelve thousand acres of pasture and unimproved land, all situ-

ated in the Pomona valley. The first step of the company was the development of a system of water available for all horticulturists whose land was contiguous to the system. April 20, 1884, Mr. Mills died. He was succeeded as president by H. A. Palmer, and the latter in turn was succeeded in 1887 by Dr. Nichols, who had previously become a large stockholder. Since then a tract of three thousand acres has been added to the original purchase. From time to time portions of the property have been sold to settlers and by them converted into finely improved fruit ranches. In the system, as originally planned, artesian wells were utilized, but they proved inadequate to the demand, and so pumping stations were erected which have since been used.

In addition to being connected with this company, Dr. Nichols is interested in the Pomona water works, also bore a part in establishing the Claremont and Del Monte Water Companies and the Palomares Company. In spite of the fact that these varied interests have demanded much of his time and thought, he has still found leisure to exercise a close supervision of his ranch near Pomona. This spot is one of the most inviting in the neighborhood. The thrifty appearance of the orchards proves that the owner has made a success in his experiments with the raising of tropical fruits. The residence of adobe is one of those typical southern structures that seem happily in harmony with the environment, and around it on every hand may be seen beautiful palm trees, which complete the rural picture of beauty and content.

While living in Crown Point, N. Y., Dr. Nichols married Miss Lucy H. Penfield. The children born of their union are named as follows: Charles P., of Pomona; Mrs. Mary H. Burr, of Bridgeport, Conn.; James H. and Allen P., both of Pomona; and Mrs. Annie S. Barrows. The family are connected with the Congregational Church.

EDWARD J. FLEMING. As a resident of Pomona during almost his entire life Mr. Fleming is especially interested in its progress and familiar with its history. He was born in Cambridge, Mo., March 28, 1872, and was four years of age when he accompanied his mother to California, joining his father, Peter Fleming, in the eastern part of Los Angeles county. Primarily educated in local public schools, he was afterward a student in Pomona College, where he completed his literary studies. When it came the time to choose a life occupation, he decided upon the law, and the decision made in his youth he has had no cause to regret in his manhood. Under the preceptorship of P. C. Tonner, one of the most noted attorneys of Pomona, he began his law studies, and continued

the same uninterruptedly until he was admitted to the bar in 1894. It was his good fortune to begin in practice as a partner of his former preceptor, and the firm of Tonner & Fleming continued until the fall of 1896, the junior partner meantime relieving the older lawyer of much of the detail connected with the practice and at the same time gaining much from the constant association with a man of such keen intellect and shrewd judgment as Mr. Tonner possessed. In 1898 Mr. Fleming formed a partnership with Paul E. Ussher, and this association continues to the present, the firm transacting a general law business.

Ever since he began to practice Mr. Fleming has been identified with local matters and, as a public-spirited citizen, has done his part toward advancing the interests of Pomona. As the candidate on the anti-license ticket, he was elected city attorney in 1897 to succeed J. A. Owen. Two years later he was re-elected, but resigned the office October 16, 1899, and Allen P. Nichols was elected to fill the vacancy thus created. During his incumbency of the office he drew up the papers in connection with the issuing of a \$30,000 bond for the sewerage; the documents passed the test of courts and the bonds found a ready market. All through this matter he had been firm in adhering to the law, and turned a deaf ear to the advice of many citizens. The result was an honor to him and a credit to the community. While a partner of Mr. Tonner, their firm organized many of the local companies and had charge of the law matters of a majority of the corporations here doing business. In these various ways he has gained a comprehensive knowledge of the technicalities of the law and particularly the management of a civil practice. The success which he has already attained is, in the opinion of his friends, the precursor of a long and prosperous career.

As evidence of his interest in Pomona and the permanency of his residence here, it may be mentioned that Mr. Fleming has erected an attractive dwelling house on the corner of Holt and Gordon avenues. When the Order of Maccabees was organized he became a charter member and has since occupied its various chairs. As an officer he has been connected with the Knights of Pythias and is also a member of its grand lodge. In addition he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

PAUL E. USSHER. The junior member of the Pomona law firm of Fleming & Ussher was born in Walkerton township, province of Ontario, Canada, June 2, 1878. His father, Henry Ussher, M. D., was a native of Quebec, and spent much of his active life in Canada. On the completion of his literary course he took up the

study of medicine, which he continued until he was graduated from McGill Medical College of Montreal with the class of 1861. During the early months of his practice he made his home at Bowmanville, and from there removed to Walkerton, Ontario, during the '60s, being the first physician to settle in that township. Among the people for miles in every direction he was known and respected, and his practice grew to such dimensions that leisure was impossible. Under the strain of years of overwork his health at last broke down, and he found himself obliged to relinquish professional work entirely. Hoping that a milder climate might produce beneficial results in his physical condition, in 1889 he went to Florida, but was disappointed in that region, and so came to California. The climate of Pomona at once proved beneficial. Accordingly he sent for his family and purchased a ranch of deciduous fruits. With his son-in-law, M. W. Cobban, he embarked in the cattle business, having stock both in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. In this he continued until his final retirement from business. In the various places where he resided he identified himself with local affairs and always proved himself to be a helpful, resourceful citizen. While living in Ontario he served as county coroner and jail surgeon and in other capacities. Masonry, with its high principles and its spirit of helpfulness, appealed to his nature, and he gave it his interested support. In religion he was a member of the Christadelphian Church. By his marriage to Catherine Gammond, of Montreal, he had four children, namely: Georgiana, who married M. W. Cobban; Marguerite, wife of W. L. Lawrence; Paul E.; and Frederick, who is in the drug business.

The early education of Paul E. Ussher was secured in Canadian schools, and after coming to Pomona he was given all the advantages of the grammar and high schools here. Selecting the profession of law for his life work, he entered upon its study under the tutelage of the talented P. C. Tonner, to whose kindly oversight and guidance he owes much. Upon attaining his majority, in 1898, he was admitted to the bar, and afterward continued with Mr. Tonner for eighteen months, at the expiration of which time the firm of Fleming & Ussher was formed by his partnership with Edward J. Fleming. The young men possess the energy requisite to success and are building up an important practice in all of the courts. Various fraternal societies number Mr. Ussher among their members, including the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Foresters, in which he has served as an officer. The qualities which he possesses are bringing him a high place in the regard of the people of Pomona, where professionally and socially he has won a host of friends.

ELLEN BURPEE FARR. The artistic taste and executive ability of Mrs. Ellen Burpee Farr are perhaps the predominating characteristics which have won her an unchallenged position among the influential women of Southern California. The old missions perpetuated in all their picturesque interest by her magic brush; the foliage and vivid berries of the pepper tree which have brightened so many of her canvases; her fish, game, and Indian basket studies, have made her name a household one in Pasadena and throughout the state, and brought orders from every part of the United States, and five different countries beyond the sea. So far-reaching a reputation bespeaks a world of tireless application to the best tenets of art, and would in itself, irrespective of her other claims to consideration, constitute the sum of a well rounded career to any woman less splendidly enthusiastic than this believer in all things beautiful and uplifting.

In her youth Mrs. Farr was surrounded with incentives to large accomplishment. She was born in New Hampton, N. H., and is a daughter of Augustus Burpee, a native of Boscawen, Merrimack county, N. H., and a schoolmate of Morse, of telegraphic fame. Her grandfather, Jeremiah, was the pioneer and most prominent potter in the state of New Hampshire, and a master in his line. Augustus Burpee was an exporter of shoo to Cuba and had a very large business. In later life he went into the mercantile business, and continued thus up to his retirement. He died at New Hampton, where he had been very prominent in general affairs, and where he was known as a staunch supporter of Republican politics. He married Sarah Glines Robinson, born in New Hampton, N. H., and a daughter of Benjamin Robinson, whose forefathers had served with Washington in the Revolutionary war. Of the three children born to Augustus Burpee and wife, Mrs. Farr alone is living. She was educated in the New Hampton Institution and at the Thetford Academy, where she met her future husband, with whom she was united in marriage in Portsmouth, N. H., May 19, 1861.

Major Evarts Worcester Farr was born in Littleton, N. H., October 10, 1840, and authentically traced his ancestry back to King Philip. His father, John, was a well known attorney, and his mother, formerly Tryphena Morse, was born in New Hampshire, and came from an old New England family. Major Farr graduated with high honors from the institution at Thetford, Vt., and then entered Dartmouth College, his training there being interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil war. He enlisted from the town of Littleton in the First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and served continuously from April 20, 1861, until June of 1865. He was soon transferred to the New Hampshire Second, and was appointed lieutenant June 4, 1861,

promoted to the rank of captain January 1, 1862, and while in command of Company G, lost his right arm at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. As soon as his wound permitted he returned to the field, and September 11, 1862, was promoted to the rank of major in the New Hampshire Eleventh, as a reward for valorous service in the field. At the battle of Fredericksburg he fought with distinguished gallantry, and won the admiration of his fellow soldiers and commanders. With his regiment he went further west and after the siege of Vicksburg went with General Sherman to attack General Johnson at Jackson, Miss. During the remainder of the war he served principally on court marshal duty, and as judge advocate. For three years he supported the cause of the Union with but one arm, and at the battle of Fredericksburg he rode on the field with the bridle rein between his teeth, and a saber in his hand. His name is enrolled among the greatest of the heroes of the Rebellion, and his unfaltering courage in the face of danger served as inspiration to many less stout of heart.

After the war Major Farr returned to his home in New Hampshire and was admitted to the bar in Grafton county, N. H., in 1867. He began to practice in Littleton, and was thus employed, when not holding political office, up to the time of his death November 30, 1880. His many attainments and capacity for public trust called him to offices entailing large responsibility. He was assessor of internal revenues from July, 1871, to the abolition of the office in 1873, and during that time his wife was his clerk. By appointment he served as collector of Grafton county from 1873 until 1876, and in 1876 he was a member of the executive council of his state. In 1878 he was elected to the forty-sixth congress, and re-elected to the same office in November of 1880, and at the time of his death was in the direct road to the United States senate. As a politician he was true to the highest tenets of the Republican party. He was modest in his demeanor, but very successful as an attorney; and as the maker and keeper of friends had few equals.

At the time of her husband's death Mrs. Farr was left with the care of three children. Of these, Mrs. Ida Farr Miller is the wife of Edwin C. Miller, of the firm of Henry F. Miller & Sons, piano manufacturers, of Boston, Mass. Mrs. Miller is a prominent club woman of Wakefield, Mass., and is the organizer of the Faneuil Hall Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Herbert A. Farr is a resident of Boston; and Edith May, a graduate of St. Mary's School of Concord, N. H., died in Massachusetts at the age of nineteen. Mrs. Farr opened a studio in Boston, Mass., three years after being thrown on her own resources, and in 1887, at the opening of the old Raymond Hotel, in Pasadena, established her studio therein, and steadily worked for five

winters. In 1895 she bought an old vineyard upon which she built a studio and residence, the former being of the old adobe mission style, one room being reserved for Indian relics of Southern California. Recently she has removed to No. 243 South Fair Oaks avenue, to make way for the new city park. So great a demand is there for the pepper pictures of Mrs. Farr, that she is obliged to consider them as of primary importance in her work, and in fact her talent is lent especially to the delineation of this interesting and indigenous tree.

In a general way Mrs. Farr has impressed her remarkable ability upon various phases of Pasadena life. To enumerate her services in connection with the city of her adoption is to touch upon all that enlists the sympathy and interest of women of the broadest culture and greatest breadth of mind. She is the president and organizer of the Pasadena Business Woman's club; is an active worker in the Women's Relief Corps; a member of the Shakspeare Club; and of the Eastern Star. As a writer she has contributed articles for various publications. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is a Republican in political affiliation.

LEVI VREDENBURGH. The superintendent of the Puente Oil Company of Chino was born at Croton Falls, Westchester county, N. Y., in 1843, and was reared on the farm owned by his father, Henry Vredenburg. At the opening of the Civil war he was a youth of eighteen years, possessing all the love of adventure and longing for soldier's life which is characteristic of that age. Enlisting in Company A, Eighth United States Infantry, he was sent to the front, where he remained for three years, until his term of service expired. The only unfortunate experience with which he met was in the battle of Cedar mountain, 1862, when a bullet entered his left knee, imbedding itself so deeply that it was not extracted until some years later.

The identification of Mr. Vredenburg with the oil industry began in 1865, when he went to Oil City, Venango county, Pa., and learned the business of oil-refining. Wisely he began at the bottom and learned the work through all of its grades and details. After three years he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and from there was sent, by an Oil City company, to manage and fit with machinery a mine in Mohave county, Ariz. He was glad to accept this position, as he hoped that a change of climate might benefit his son, who was in poor health. The Arizona company not meeting with success, he came to California, and soon afterward, in 1898, accepted a position as superintendent of the Puente Oil Company of Chino, which had been established three years before. The careful and painstaking manner in which he has filled this position proved

him to be the right man in the right place. Many important additions have been made to the plant under his supervision and at his suggestion, and its large increase in business may be attributed to his executive ability.

As is generally known, Chino was the first town in this region to undertake the beet-sugar manufacturing business, and it has been the centre of much important work along this line. The sugar plant is furnished oil by the Puente Company, and the latter also supplies many other plants, as well as furnishing hot oil for the roads in this section of the county. The plant occupies sixteen acres and has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand barrels, daily, of crude oil, besides manufacturing gasoline and refined oil. The storage capacity is one hundred thousand barrels. There are six stills, all of which, together with the condensers, are of iron. The two boilers are of thirty and sixty horse-power respectively, and are used in operating the pumps that furnish oil for the pumping of the water supply throughout the valley.

While giving his attention closely to business, Mr. Vredenburg finds time to keep posted concerning matters of national importance, as well as those lesser affairs which have to do with municipal work. In the Chino Baptist Church he has served officially. While living in Oil City he was active in the work of the Masons and Odd Fellows. His first wife was Annie Terwilliger, of Orange county, N. Y., who died in 1877, at the age of thirty-one years. Two children were born of that union, namely: Elizabeth J., who died at twenty-five years of age; and Irving I., M. D. The present wife of Mr. Vredenburg was formerly Violet Heckathorn, of Buffalo, N. Y.

ULYSSES E. WHITE. As justice of the peace and notary public Mr. White is intimately associated with the present progress and business development of Pomona, among whose early settlers is numbered his father, John J. White. The latter was born in Bartholomew county, Ind., February 17, 1843, a son of James White, and grew to manhood upon a farm. Selecting agriculture for his life work, he has since followed the same, although of recent years his interests have been more especially along the line of horticulture. In 1871 he moved from Indiana to Kansas, where he endured the hardships incident to life in that then undeveloped and sparsely settled state. Through his painstaking industry he laid the foundation of success. However, not feeling satisfied to remain there permanently and hearing much concerning the fine climate of Southern California, he decided to bring his family hither. On disposing of his Kansas property in 1881 he settled in San Diego county, Cal., where he experimented in bee raising, besides carrying on

general farm pursuits. The results were less gratifying than he had anticipated, and in October, 1883, he came to Pomona, where he still makes his home. His first purchase here consisted of five acres for which he paid \$100 per acre. The land was raw and unimproved, and some experimenting was necessary in order to prove to what products it was best adapted. He planted it in apricots, and while the trees were getting a start he worked at various occupations, principally, however, in the grading of roads.

A subsequent purchase made by Mr. White comprised fifteen acres, ten of which had been planted by A. L. Taylor, while the balance he set out in deciduous fruits after the property came into his possession. At this writing he has eight acres in peaches, three in prunes and the balance in apricots. It has been his aim to raise only the best grades of fruits, and inferior qualities have been rejected as unwise investments. The result of his care in the selection of the best qualities and in the cultivation of the trees is shown in the large yields he has secured; for instance, in 1901 he dried one hundred and five tons of apricots. Substantial buildings enhance the value of the place, which, if placed on the market, would probably bring \$300 an acre.

During the Civil war Mr. White served in Company H, Thirty-second Indiana Infantry. In religion he is of the Christadelphian faith. While living in Howard county, Ind., he married Lucy J. Long, who at the time of coming to California was an invalid, but now enjoys excellent health. They are the parents of five children, namely: Ulysses E., Addison T., John D., A. Grace and Lawrence T. The oldest son was born in Howard county, Ind., in 1867, and was a small child when his parents settled in Kansas. His education, begun in district schools of that state, was afterward carried on in the schools of California. In 1889 he completed a course in stenography at the Kimball Business College of Chicago, after which he returned to Pomona and became a stenographer in the office of the late P. C. Tonner, subsequently filling a similar position with Attorney Bell. In 1897 he was appointed chief clerk of the senatorial judiciary committee. To fill an unexpired term in the office of justice of the peace, in 1897 the board of supervisors appointed him to this position. At the expiration of the term he was elected, as the candidate of the Republican party, and has since filled the position, in addition to which he also serves as notary public. He is considered an expert stenographer and has frequently taught shorthand, adhering to the system of Takigraphy which students of various methods believe to be one of the best that has been given to the world. In matters fraternal he holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows and the Independent Order of Foresters. By his marriage to Hattie H., daughter of Francis Dexter, he has two children, Gerald B. and George Dexter. Personally he possesses the qualities which win and retain friends, and in the city which has been his home since boyhood he is not only well known, but also highly respected.

FREDERICK H. PAINE. The president and general manager of the F. H. Paine Feed and Fuel Company of Pomona is a native of the far east, having been born near Bangor, Me. When a child he accompanied his parents to the central west and there grew to manhood upon a farm, afterward taking up agricultural life near his old home. In young manhood he married Miss Margaret Stephens, a native of Wisconsin. Born of their union were five children: Warren A., who married Maude Latlin and has a daughter, Pauline; Douglas, deceased; Frederick, Hannah Hattie and Lilah. For years Mr. Paine met with encouraging success from a financial point of view, but, tiring of the severe winters, he decided to spend his remaining years in a milder climate. After visiting various points in Southern California he chose Pomona for his permanent home, and in 1889 brought his family to the then small town.

Renting a business place on Thomas street, between Second and Third, he began in the sale of feed. At first his trade was small and profits meagre, but as the population increased and his reliability as a business man became known, he was given a gratifying increase in trade. A fire destroyed his building November 9, 1895, and he then removed to the Hoop building on Second street, where he remained for six years. At present he occupies the Ruth block at No. 239 West Second street. For a time he was associated with Mr. Latlin, later with Mr. Armstrong, next with Mr. Hunter, and then with Mr. Lee, whom he bought out, and organized the F. H. Paine Feed and Fuel Company in 1897. The stockholders, besides himself, are J. T. Lyons, B. J. Tuttle, J. P. Starks, Robert Graft and W. A. Paine. In addition to a large salesroom the company have built, on the corner of Rebecca and First streets, a warehouse for the storage of hay, this building being 65x120 feet in dimensions. The success of the business is due to the energy and executive ability of the manager, who possesses, indeed, more than ordinary business insight and judgment. Besides the management of this business he was one of the organizers of the Citrus Irrigation Company and has been intimately associated with the same in its varied undertakings. He is a member of the Fraternal Aid and in religious views adheres to the doctrines of the Universalist Church.

GEORGE E. CLARK. It is said that Mr. Clark, of Pomona, is the youngest man in the entire state who conducts a blacksmith shop of his own, he having succeeded to the business on the death of his father in 1901. He was born in Plymouth, Ohio, August 8, 1884, and is a son of Frederick T. Clark. The latter, a native of Paterson, N. J., accompanied his parents to Plymouth, Ohio, and there learned the blacksmith's trade, after which he opened a shop and also carried a line of carriage supplies. For a number of years he continued in the same place, but in 1898 he disposed of his property and removed to California, settling in Pomona and entering into partnership with Charles Sears. Later he purchased his partner's interest and afterward conducted the business alone until his death, which occurred on October 9, 1901, at the age of forty-four years. In addition to his shop he owned other property in Pomona, including a residence and various lots.

Music was the ruling passion of his life, and had he received the education necessary to develop his marked talent in this art he would undoubtedly have achieved prominence as a musician. However, in spite of having no advantages or musical education he acquired a thorough knowledge of the violin and many of his happiest hours were spent in playing choice selections with his children, all of whom he took great pride in training to a knowledge of the art. He was twice married, his first wife being Jennie L. Daniels, of Plymouth, Ohio, who died at thirty-eight years of age, while his second union was with Luella James. His children (all born of his first marriage) are George E., who is an expert in the use of the clarinet; Ethel M., who has mastered the piano, guitar, mandolin and violin; Lloyd, whose specialty is the violin; Bessie M., whose favorite instruments are the piano and harp; and Glenn R., the youngest of the family and still a student.

Being the oldest in the family, George E. Clark succeeded to his father's business and has become the head of the family, assisting in the building of the family residence and being looked to by the others for advice and counsel. He is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood and in religion believes in the Methodist Episcopal doctrines.

TIMOTHY LYMAN THRALL. On coming to Pomona in 1886 Mr. Thrall rented a small building and opened a feed store, which he conducted about two years. His next enterprise was the purchase of teams and the taking of contracts to level the land for those who had purchased property with a view to horticulture. The work was difficult, as in some instances it cost \$700 per acre to remove the knolls and bring the land to a level. Fortunately the soil being very deep was of equally as

good quality for citrus culture below as above, and the leveling could thus be done without detriment to the anticipated returns from the soil. At a later date Mr. Thrall opened a livery, feed and boarding stable on the corner of Second and Gordon streets, from which site, in 1901, he removed to the substantial stables on Main street. Here he carries a full equipment of vehicles, single and double, and from the possession of eight horses has increased his holdings to fourteen fine roadsters. At one time he owned an interest in a tally-ho. Besides the management of his livery business he owns and cultivates ten acres of oranges on East Holt avenue in San Bernardino county. This tract he set out in oranges nine years ago and it is now in fine bearing condition.

In Delaware county, Ohio, Mr. Thrall was born in 1837. He grew to manhood on a farm, whence in 1861 he moved to Ogle county, Ill., later going to Kendall county, where he farmed for a year. His next location was in Joliet, Ill., where he conducted a livery business, and later carried on farm pursuits near that city. In 1861 he married Amanda Miller, a native of Ohio. They became the parents of four children, viz.: Clarence, who married Beatrice Hoffman and is now associated with his father in business under the firm title of Thrall & Son; Mrs. Carrie Clarkson, of Winfield, Kans.; Mrs. Lulu Midgely, of Pomona; and Miriam, a student. The immediate cause of the family removing to California was the ill health of Mrs. Thrall, who suffered from asthma in Illinois, but who has regained her health in the unsurpassed climate of her present home.

ROBERT L. BELL. The life of Mr. Bell is worthy of emulation from many standpoints, and whether viewed as a contractor and builder, as a soldier during the Civil war, or as a pioneer, he has been guided by an unswerving rectitude and a tireless industry. A native of Kenosha county, Wis., he was born on his father's farm, twelve miles west of Racine, November 19, 1843, and was educated in the Dane county public schools and Sun Prairie Academy. His father, Robert Carr Bell, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, a son of Robert Lemuel Bell, of Scotch-Irish descent, and the proprietor of a large shoe manufacturing establishment in Cleveland. In time the prosperous shoe merchant lost his eyesight from overwork and exposure and his declining days were spent on a farm in Dane county, Wis., in almost total blindness. Robert Carr Bell was a graduate physician, and in early life settled at Waite's Corners, Kenosha county, Wis., where he practiced medicine. Later he removed to Token creek, Dane county, where he died in 1858, at the age of thirty-eight years. His wife, Mary Ann (Chapell) Bell, was born in New York



FREDERICK B. EMERY

state, a daughter of Daniel O. Chapell, a native of the east, a blacksmith by trade, and an early settler in Kenosha county, Wis. Mr. Chapell later removed to Union, Rock county, Wis., and afterwards to Iowa, where he rounded out his life work. Mrs. Bell, who died in Iowa, reared to usefulness the following children: Robert L., of Los Angeles; Mary E., who died at Limespring, Iowa; Mrs. Frances E. Bent, of Redfield, S. D.; Frank Newton, who died when comparatively young; and Frank Carr, who lives in Los Angeles.

At the death of his father Robert L. Bell, who was then fourteen years old, was obliged to set forth to earn his own living, and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Wisconsin. In 1860 he was one of a party to start for Pike's Peak with ox teams, their course being up the Platte to Denver, Clear Creek, Black Hawk and Gregory, at which latter place Mr. Bell engaged in placer mining for three months. He then went to Arapahoe, just below Golden City, on Clear creek, and from there to a dairy ranch near Denver. After a time he took his way to Denver, where he worked at the mason's trade, and in the spring of 1861 returned to Wisconsin overland with his uncle, R. O. Chapell, whom he met in Denver, Colo.

September 14, 1861, Mr. Bell volunteered in Company G, First Wisconsin Cavalry. After being drilled for some time, in the spring of 1862 the company went to Benton Barracks, Mo., and then to Cape Girardeau, Mo. He participated in many battles and skirmishes. In the fall of 1863 he joined the army of the Cumberland, and remained until illness resulted in his detention in a hospital at Louisville, Ky. He was afterwards condemned for field duty, and transferred to the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth United States Veteran Reserve Corps, which was divided into three subdivisions and placed on the hospital boats, viz.: D. A., January, McDougal and Genevieve. Mr. Bell was on the first-named as supply steward on the lower Mississippi, Red River, etc., and cared for the sick and wounded of the Banks expedition. At the close of the war he was mustered out of service February 17, 1865. In 1867 he came to California via the Panama route, visiting first San Francisco and then San José, where he became interested in threshing, after which he went to Carson City and Virginia City, Nev., and teamed and freighted. In time he returned to California, and in 1869 journeyed to Eau Claire, Wis., where he completed his trade of carpenter and builder. He removed to Chicago in 1871, directly after the great fire. For a year he worked at his trade, and then removed to Minnesota and Dakota, and after 3 years again settled in Eau Claire, where he married Catherine Horan, of Canada.

In December of 1874 Mr. Bell came to San

Francisco, and the first of January settled in Los Angeles. He has since been engaged in contracting and building, and assisted in completing the cathedral, besides erecting the Phillips, Baker, Newmark, Spencer, Jerry Elich, and Captain Thom blocks, and dozens of others besides. He has his office and residence at No. 908 East Third street. He owns a finely cultivated fruit ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in San Bernardino county, and has twenty acres in almonds, eighteen acres in French prunes, and two acres in assorted fruits. Fraternally he was associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Eau Claire, Wis., and was also made a Mason in that place. In national politics he is a Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell have eight children, viz.: Mrs. Viola Lemuel, Jr., who married Frances Lightner and is connected with the Standard Oil Company; Frank Newton, a clerk in the freight department of the Santa Fe Railroad Company at San Francisco; Nona, Maude Zitta, Evelyn and Genevieve, who are living at home.

MRS. SARAH BARZILLA EMERY. One of the prominent and popular factors in the business and social life of Long Beach is Mrs. Sarah Barzilla Emery, who came to California in 1873, and has lived in this vicinity since 1887. A native of Pilot Knob, Mo., Mrs. Emery is a daughter of James Sampson Dotson, who was born in Virginia, and a granddaughter of another James Sampson Dotson, the latter of whom was born in Scotland, and emigrated to Virginia many years ago. The grandfather was a planter in the south and eventually removed to Missouri, where his declining years were spent, and where terminated his useful and meritorious life. The father of Mrs. Emery was a blacksmith in Missouri, and afterwards directed his energies to the cattle business in Texas. He married Elizabeth Goade, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Booker Goade, who was of English descent, and who died while conducting large farming interests in Missouri. Mrs. Dotson died in Missouri, and during her life treasured a just pride of ancestry, for some of her relatives fought with valor in the Revolutionary war, and all were honorable and industrious acquisitions of their time and place. There were but two children in her family, one son and one daughter, of whom Mrs. Emery is the oldest.

While living on the home farm in Missouri Mrs. Emery attended the district schools, and received that practical insight into life which has been of so great benefit to her in later years. Her first marriage occurred January 1, 1861, and was with Newton Williams, a native of Ohio, and a contract plasterer by trade. He was a man of unquestioned patriotism, for at the first tap of the drum he enlisted in the Thirteenth Missouri, which regiment was consolidated with the

Thirty-second Ohio regiment after the battle of Shiloh. During his three years of service he saw much of the grim and terrible side of war, and was twice wounded in the hip. He returned to his home an invalid, and for thirteen months was tenderly nursed by his wife, who carried him in her arms and won him back to a semblance of his former strength. Nevertheless he continued to suffer from the ravages of his awful experience, and died four and a half years after the restoration of peace, in Pierce City, Mo.

In Leavenworth, Kans., in May of 1873, Mrs. Williams married Frederick B. Emery, who was born in New York state and reared in Maine, and who in his earlier days was a farmer. When the gold excitement of '49 swept over the land he and some friends bought a boat in Boston and sailed around the Horn to San Francisco, and realized considerable success while mining for four years in California and Oregon. The east, however, still held its interests, but upon returning to his former surroundings he did not long stay in Maine, but removed to Illinois, from which state he went to Pike's Peak to again try his luck at mining. He soon after returned to Illinois, and in 1870 settled near Pierce City, Mo., where he engaged in farming until his removal to San Francisco in May, 1873. This was directly after his marriage, and after remaining a year in the coast city he settled in Los Angeles and improved a ranch of forty acres, upon which was a combined orchard, vineyard, and farming enterprise. He later bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on the Rosecrans tract, and after improving it and making it desirable property advantageously sold it during the boom for \$100 per acre, the original price having been \$25 per acre. In 1887 he bought eighty acres of land three miles from Long Beach, upon which he built two residences, and introduced all manner of modern and up-to-date agricultural devices. Orchards were set out and general farming carried on in a highly successful manner, and at the expiration of seven and a half years Mr. Emery moved into Long Beach, and built the home in which his widow now resides, and where his death occurred August 9, 1896, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a Republican in national politics, and was a member of the Baptist Church. He was a remarkably successful business man and agriculturist, and was especially interested in the raising of fine standard bred horses. His stables contained some notably fine examples of horse flesh, including Silver Heels and Whalebone, and Echo Prince, the latter having a record of 2:15. From time to time valuable real estate holdings came into his possession, and he owned lands at Glendale and other towns, and he also bought and sold lands in Los Angeles. He enjoyed an enviable reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and made many friends wherever his interests happened to be placed.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Emery has attended to his interests with conscientious care, and has developed business tact and investing sagacity. She still owns the ranch near Long Beach, and has bought and sold property in a most successful manner. In spite of the many responsibilities which have crowded her years she has been a devoted mother, and reared her children to be useful men and women. Through his first marriage there were three children: Arlena, who died in 1901; Evaline, who is now the wife of Thomas Weller, of Los Angeles; and Frank, who lives in San Diego. To Mr. and Mrs. Emery were born four children, William, Mabel E., Nahum E., and Sadie E.

WILLIAM B. JULIAN. As the city clerk of Long Beach, Mr. Julian is a representative of that class of young men who are identified with municipal affairs in Southern California and who are aiding in placing our cities upon a substantial business basis. His election, in April, 1900, gave him the position with a fair majority over two opponents, and he immediately entered upon the duties of his term of two years. The incumbency of this position confers upon him other duties and privileges, among them the positions of ex-officio city assessor and ex-officio clerk of the board of trustees, and in addition he acts as deputy tax collector.

The Julian family is of southern descent. Bailey F. Julian, a native of Rutherford county, N. C., became a planter in Forsythe county, Ga. His son, M. S., was born in the last-named county July 14, 1839, and in 1859 went to Pike's Peak, traveling with a mule train from Leavenworth, Kans., and spending eighteen months in the famous mining fields of Russell's Gulch, Lost Cannon and Twin Lakes. In the fall of 1860 he returned to Georgia, expecting to enter school, but the war fever was at its height, and with the loyalty of a true southerner he espoused the cause of the Confederacy. As a first orderly he enlisted and served in the Second North Carolina Battalion, and later received promotion to the rank of captain. At Gettysburg he was slightly wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy, by whom he was confined for two years in prisons at Forts Delaware and Lookout. After the fall of the Confederacy he turned his attention to farming in Georgia. In 1868 he came via Panama to San Francisco and for a time mined in Nevada. Going to San Diego in 1869, he became a prospector and located the first gold mine in the district, which was named Julian in his honor. A postoffice was also so named for him. After three years in mining he served one term as assessor of San Diego county. In 1873 he settled on a ranch near Downey, but soon opened a mercantile store in that town, which he con-

ducted for years. In 1897 he opened the Julian Hotel at Long Beach and this he conducted until 1900, when he sold out. Later he built the Colonial on Cedar street, of which he is now proprietor.

The marriage of M. S. Julian united him with Maggie S. Skidmore, who was born near Waco, Tex. Her father, William Skidmore, a native of Alabama, and a soldier of the Indian wars, became a pioneer of Texas, where he engaged in farming and wagon-making. Accompanied by his family, in 1869 he crossed the plains to California, arriving in San Diego three months after leaving his Texas home. Besides managing a farm which he bought, he engaged in mining and was the discoverer of the celebrated Stonewall (better known as Waterman) mine in Cuyamaca valley. From San Diego county he removed to Downey and bought a farm there, which he operated, in addition to carrying on a large freighting business between Wilmington and Kern and Inyo counties. He was accidentally killed by a runaway team. The three children of M. S. and Maggie S. Julian are William B., of Long Beach; Raymond S., who is telegraph operator for the Southern Pacific road at San Bernardino; and Edward, a student in Los Angeles Normal School. The eldest of these sons was born near Downey December 15, 1873, and received his early education in the local public schools. After graduating from the Woodbury Business College in 1894 he became bookkeeper for Stern Brothers at Anaheim, remaining with them until 1897. Afterward he assisted his father in the Julian Hotel at Long Beach until his election as city clerk. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World at Long Beach; Long Beach Lodge No. 210, K. of P.; Company No. 44, U. R. K. of P., in which he has the rank of recorder; Rathbone Sisters, Invincible Parlor No. 74, Native Sons of the Golden West at Anaheim, in which he was formerly recording secretary, and which in 1898 he represented in the grand lodge at Nevada City, Cal.

L. A. PERCE, M. D. Remotely of French lineage, the Perce family has been connected with American history ever since the colonial period. John Perce, who was born in Vermont July 15, 1784, took part in the war of 1812, and afterward was identified with the early history of Circleville, Ohio. In that city was born November 9, 1817, a son, William, by his marriage to Elizabeth Ballard, whose birth occurred in Albemarle county, Va., April 16, 1785, and who was of Scotch extraction. This son removed from Ohio to Illinois during the early '40s and settled in the then village of Springfield. From that time forward he was one of the conspicuous figures in the political life of

the town and county. For two terms he served as sheriff of Sangamon county, and at the same time Abraham Lincoln was prosecuting attorney, the two occupying the same office. Thus was formed an acquaintance which ripened into warm friendship and continued uninterruptedly until the tragic death of President Lincoln. Other offices fell to the lot of William Perce, among them being that of chief of police of Springfield. At the opening of the Civil war, with the ardor of a true patriot and the constancy of a true friend, he answered Lincoln's call for volunteers. The Illinois quota being full, he enlisted in the Eleventh Missouri Infantry and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company C., where he served for three months. His re-enlistment made him a member of Company B, Seventieth Illinois Infantry, his term to expire in three years. However, a severe wound in battle caused his honorable discharge one year after his enlistment. Returning to Springfield, he was for some years engaged in the mercantile business, and later operated a farm in the southern part of Sangamon county. In 1874 he removed to Russell, Kans., where he conducted mercantile pursuits. His death occurred there in 1892. In fraternal relations he was a Mason and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From the time of the organization of the Republican party (in which he bore a part) until his death he was a champion of its principles, and one of the most thrilling recollections of his later years was of the Republican convention in the Chicago wigwam where Lincoln was nominated for president. Under President Grant he received an appointment as deputy United States marshal for the southern district of Illinois, which office he filled for some years. As already stated, one of his staunch friends was Abraham Lincoln, and there is now in the possession of Dr. Perce a mounted cane which Lincoln presented to William Perce when the latter was chief of police. Among his other warm friends were "Dick" Yates, Oglesby and Madison. In physique he was stalwart and robust, with a large frame and great powers of endurance; his mind and heart were fashioned on the same generous proportions as his body, and he was in every respect "a man among men." The legacy of an honorable life which he has left to his family is one of which they may well be proud.

The wife of William Perce was Roxanna Vitum, who was born in Huron county, Ohio, August 12, 1821, and died at Russell, Kans., February 6, 1899. Of their marriage were born two sons and six daughters, namely: Mrs. Mary Hall, of Sangamon county, Ill.; Josie M., who died in childhood; Elizabeth (Mrs. Shaw), who died at Russell, Kans., in 1878; William, a merchant of Carbondale, Ill.; Roxanna M., who died at the age of two and one-half years; L. A.,

a physician of Long Beach, Cal.; Mrs. Clara Dollison, of Russell, Kans.; and Angeline, who died in childhood. The younger of the two sons was born in Springfield, Ill., March 8, 1854, when his father was serving as sheriff. He attended the grammar and high schools and Springfield College, after which he took up the study of medicine under Dr. S. L. Reefy, of Edinburg, Ill. In 1873 he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he took the full course of four years, and then engaged in practice at Russell, Kans., for six years. Returning to Ohio, he was graduated from the Eclectic College of Cincinnati in 1882 with the remarkable standing of ninety-seven and thirteen-sixteenths per cent. Afterward he practiced in Forest, Ohio, and from 1887 to 1898 was one of the leading physicians of Bucyrus, that state.

Hoping that a change of climate might prove beneficial to his wife, Dr. Perce came to California in 1898 and spent a few months in Pasadena. March 15, 1899, he came to Long Beach, where he now has his office in the Long Beach Bank building, and makes a specialty of surgery and the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. It has always been his ambition to keep abreast with every development in the science of medicine, and with this end in view he took lectures each winter for years in the Eclectic Medical Institute and the Cincinnati hospitals. At this writing he is serving his second term as president of the Southern California Eclectic Medical Society, is also connected with the state association, and an honorary member of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Society, and a member of the Roentgen Society of the United States. For some years he was a member of the pension board in Kansas, and he is now a member of the California state board of medical examiners.

In Russell, Kans., Dr. Perce married Sarah A. B. Miles, a third cousin of General Miles, U. S. A. She was born in Platte county Mo., and educated there. Her father, Manoah Miles, a Kentuckian, removed to Missouri on account of his anti-slavery sentiments, and during the Civil war he and four sons served in the Federal army. Afterward he settled in Russell, Kans., where he died. Dr. and Mrs. Perce have an adopted son, Germaine B. Perce.

During his residence in Ohio Dr. Perce was for years secretary of the county Republican executive committee, and he is now president of the Republican club of Long Beach. He was made a Mason in Long Beach Lodge No. 327, F. & A. M. In the Knights of Pythias he has been chancellor and is connected with the Uniform Rank. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Fraternal Aid, Woodmen of the World, Rathbone Sisters, Modern Woodmen of America and Daughters of America number

him among their members, and he is examiner for the majority of these. In the Sons of Veterans he acts as division surgeon. For some years he was district commander of the twelfth district of Ohio for the Maccabees and connected with the Tribe of Ben Hur. He is past state counselor of Ohio for the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and is still connected with the same. Religiously he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of its official board.

GEORGE F. HIRSCH. As long ago as March of 1885 George F. Hirsch, the present postmaster of Long Beach, cast his fortunes with the then small village, and since that time, with the exception of a few years spent in different parts of the state, has been an interested spectator of its growth, and a practical aid in its best development. In all respects a self-made man, he chose for his means of livelihood an occupation famed in song and story, and which is none other than that of the busy and ever popular blacksmith. His thorough mastery of every department of his business has opened various avenues of interest in different parts of the country, for as a master workman he has few equals, and no superiors.

A native of St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Hirsch was born July 31, 1861, his father, George, being a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. The elder Hirsch came to America when a comparatively young man and located in St. Louis, where he worked at his trade of blacksmith. During the Civil war he went to the front as a soldier in Company E, Fortieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served as long as there was need of men of valor and courage. After the war he removed to Jefferson City and industriously plied his trade, and about 1870 settled in Boonville, where he is still engaged in business. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is a Republican in national politics. His wife, formerly Mary N. Beyers, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, but then France, although she is of German descent. She is the mother of four sons and three daughters, George F. being the oldest son and the second oldest child, and the only member of the family in California. He was reared in Jefferson City and at Boonville, in both of which towns he attended the public schools, at the same time acquiring an early knowledge of his father's trade. When fourteen years of age he followed the precedent in European countries and apprenticed to a smith in St. Louis, and after completing the trade rejoined his father, with whom he remained for a few years. In 1878 he yielded to the temptation to try his hand at mining and joined a company bent across the plains with eleven wagons, and bound for the



Nettie E Hammond

Black Hills. At the expiration of four years he had decided that the life of the miner was not entirely suited to his inclinations, and therefore returned to his father and stayed for four years. Nevertheless, a lingering fondness for the west still visited his waking hours, and in 1882 he removed to Colorado and later to Albuquerque, N. M., where he applied his trade for the Santa Fe Railroad Company. He then came on west to Arizona and then to California and Los Angeles, after which he went to Chino and worked for Dick Gird for a couple of months. Upon returning to Los Angeles he was employed by F. K. Dowler and helped to build the old number 7 glass front street cars. He then removed to Compton and started up a blacksmith business in November of 1884, and after running for a few months was employed by Henry Carson at Compton. In March of 1885 he came to Long Beach, which was then but a straggling village, intending to take a rest and see the country. However, he soon found himself at work again, and was associated with the Long Beach Land and Water Company until October of 1885. He then helped to build the old pier at this place, and in 1886 removed to Wilmington and worked at his trade for Banning Brothers, or the Wilmington Transportation Company for eighteen months. He then returned to Long Beach and afterwards went to Los Angeles and assumed charge of the shoeing shop of the Main Street Car Company. After his marriage in July of 1888 he returned to Long Beach and for a year was in the mercantile business with his father-in-law, W. S. Snell, and then went to Clearwater and engaged in ranching for a couple of years. Although successful, he decided to return to Long Beach, and opened a blacksmith business of his own on First street. This business was most enthusiastically prosecuted from 1890 until January of 1899, when the blacksmith interests were disposed of.

The commodious and typical Southern California residence built by Mr. Hirsch is presided over by his wife, who was formerly Addie M. Snell, a native of Franklin Grove, Ill. Of this union there are two children, Ruby and Robert. February 14, 1899, Mr. Hirsch was appointed postmaster of Long Beach by President McKinley, and assumed charge of the responsibility March 31, 1899. In March of 1901 he transferred the business of Uncle Sam into the new building, where he is continuing to give the perfect satisfaction which has characterized his entire service. Mr. Hirsch is one of the most progressive and wide-awake citizens of the place, and is identified with many efforts to improve the condition of his adopted town. Fraternally he is a member of the Long Beach Lodge of Masons No. 327, of the Maccabees, of which he is past commander, and with the

H. W. Lawton Camp No. 10, Sons of Veterans, of which he is sergeant. He is a Republican in national politics, and is a member of the central committee. His wife is a member of the Eastern Star, of the Ladies of the Maccabees, and of the Woman's Relief Corps. Mr. Hirsch enjoys a deserved popularity in this community, and he is one of the substantial and progressive citizens of the place.

MRS. NETTIE E. HAMMOND, M. D. The interminable vistas beyond the portals of medical science are today trodden so fearlessly, so intelligently, and so absorbingly by women who desire to aid their sex and tune their lives to infinite possibility that the combination of vast erudition and the eternally feminine has become an integral part of our civilization, and an appreciated influence at our firesides and in our institutions. Nevertheless, in spite of the natural advantages of finer intuitions and more ready sympathies, the successful practice of women implies special gifts and aptitudes as well as ambitious inclinations, a truth forcibly illustrated in the career of Dr. Nettie E. Hammond, one of the foremost ameliorators of the physical woes of Los Angeles.

In her craving for the broader and better and unselfish things of life, Dr. Hammond is a distinct example of the influence of heredity. Of sterling English and German ancestry, she was born in Muncie, Ind., a daughter of John and Mary (Koch) Minton, natives respectively of Akron, Ohio, and Lancaster county, Pa. The paternal great-grandfather, Rev. John Minton, was born in England, and upon immigrating to the United States settled in Ohio, where he preached the gospel from the pulpits of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His son, the paternal grandfather, another John Minton, followed closely in the footsteps of his sire, and was no less earnest and faithful as a preacher and humanitarian. In the disinterested goodness of their lives, father and son were allied with the old-time circuit preachers, who, in all manner of weather, and over roads at times almost impassable, rode many miles to distant charges, and in return for their ministrations received no more substantial remuneration than the consciousness of well-doing. The third John in the family, the father of Dr. Hammond, was a pioneer of the vicinity of Muncie, Ind., where he had a good farm, upon which gas was unexpectedly developed. Although not an ordained minister, he also diligently worked for the improvement and comfort of mankind, and as a missionary in the Methodist Church accomplished his desire to spread the gospel of kindness and good-will. For twenty-five years he was a class leader in the church. He was a staunch Republican, but never entered the arena of political preferment. Through his marriage

he became allied with the Koch family of Pennsylvania, well known in the state because of the successful career of the paternal grandfather, who was born in Germany, and turned his national characteristics of thrift and enterprise to good account after immigrating to Pennsylvania. He became a man of large means by reason of his industry and well applied abilities, and was a large landowner and influential citizen. Mrs. Minton, who died in Indiana at an early day, was survived by her husband until 1900. She was the mother of eight children, seven of whom are living, Mrs. Hammond being the fifth.

Dr. Hammond was partially reared in Indiana, and graduated from the high school of Yellow Springs, Ohio, when sixteen years of age. In 1881 she removed to Lindsborg, McPherson county, Kans., and taught school for a year, later being elected principal of schools of the town, a position maintained with credit for four years. While living in the Kansas town she married Dr. Curtis, with whom she removed to New York, and there took a course of two years at the Woman's Medical College. The doctor thereafter located in Colorado, where, in the short space of a year, he died in his new surroundings. Mrs. Curtis then renewed her association with Kansas, and upon settling in Pratt Center was elected clerk of Pratt county, and served in this official capacity for two years. After removing from Kansas to Denver, Colo., she married A. J. Hammond, a native of Lapeer county, Mich., and who has spent his active life in the busy walks of commerce.

In 1894 the Hammond family came to Los Angeles and Mrs. Hammond entered the medical department of the University of California, from which she was graduated in the class of 1896. This research was supplemented by a post-graduate course of six months in New York City, after which she came west to San Francisco and was appointed resident physician at the Maternity Hospital. Six months later she entered upon a medical practice in Los Angeles, and in 1898 appreciably added to her professional knowledge by study in various parts of Europe, two months being spent in the clinics at Berlin, nine months at Vienna in the Algemine Krankenhaus, where she made a specialty of diseases of women, and afterwards traveled extensively over Switzerland and France. In 1900 Dr. Hammond again returned to her native land, and has since practiced in Los Angeles, where she is accounted one of the most successful in the city in her specialty. The office of Dr. Hammond is located in the Homer Laughlin building, and added to a large general practice she is examining physician for various fraternal organizations. She is fraternally associated with the Maccabees, the Fraternal Tribunes, and the Fraternal Union of America.

T. C. DONNELL, M. D. During the colonial period of American history five brothers of the clan of Donnell came from Scotland and settled in Virginia. Later generations removed to Kentucky, where Dr. Donnell's great-grandfather was a noted Indian scout. The grandfather, Robert Donnell, was born in Kentucky and engaged in farming there until 1821, when he removed to the vicinity of Greensburg, Ind. At that time the father, Dr. John H. Donnell, was a child of three years, and hence his earliest recollections were of the Hoosier state. For a half century he engaged in the practice of medicine in Franklin, where he died about 1896. During much of his active life he was a contributor to the press, these articles receiving his attention during the infrequent leisure of a busy professional life. Fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows. He married Elizabeth Herriott, who in childhood accompanied her father, Ephraim, from Pennsylvania to Franklin, Ind. The latter was a pioneer merchant of Franklin, but after some years removed to Topeka, Kans., near where he had a farm and engaged in stock raising. Mrs. Donnell died in Indiana. Of her five children who attained maturity only two are living. The older of these, T. C., was born in Franklin, Ind., December 8, 1853, and received his education in the local common schools and Franklin Baptist College. When almost through his college course he left in order to take up the study of medicine under his father and Dr. Theophilus Parvin. Later he matriculated in the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, from which he graduated in 1877 as valedictorian of his class.

From the time of his graduation until his removal to California in June, 1899, Dr. Donnell was a practicing physician of Franklin, where he stood at the head of his profession. His studies had fitted him for a successful career. While in college he had held a position as assistant demonstrator of anatomy under Dr. Eastman, since an eminent surgeon, to whose influence he owes much. His skill brought him into prominence among his professional collaborators, and his position in the fraternity was high. An evidence of his standing is shown in the fact that, without solicitation on his part, he received the appointment as surgeon for the Louisville division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which capacity he continued for eighteen years, resigning on his removal from the state. For many years he has been connected with the International Association of Railway Surgeons, many of whose conventions he has attended. Under both Republican and Democratic administrations for nine years he was a member of the board of pension examiners, and at the expiration of that period he was appointed pension examiner for the south-



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ern half of Indiana in diseases of the nose, throat, eye, ear and chest, resigning this position when he removed to California. He was also for years a member of the board of health. Both in the Johnson County and the Indiana State Medical Associations he was long an active worker. In order to keep in touch with the constant advancement made in therapeutics and to fit himself for ever-increasing usefulness in the profession, he frequently availed himself of opportunities for post-graduate work and took special courses in the Medical University of Louisville, the Miami and Ohio Medical Colleges, the Ellsburg Post-Graduate School in Cincinnati, and the Post-Graduate College of New York City. In these various institutions he devoted himself specially to the study of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and chest, to which his practice has been largely confined of recent years. On coming to California he remained in Los Angeles for a few months, and in June, 1900, came to Long Beach, where he now has a fine office suite in the Stafford block on Pine street.

The marriage of Dr. Donnell in Bloomfield, Ind., united him with Addie Huff, who was born in Washington county, that state, and received her education in Earlham College. Both are connected with the Presbyterian Church. In politics Dr. Donnell is a strong and active Republican. He was made a Mason in Franklin Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M., and was raised to the charter and commandery in the same town, besides which he joined the Elks at Shelbyville, Ind. His college life was marked by activity in the Phi Delta Theta, and for three years he was president of the Alpha Alumni of the state of Indiana, continuing to hold the position for one year after he came to California.

GEN. EDWARD BOUTON. In his early youth Edward Bouton attended a country school at Goff's Mills, Howard township, and subsequently studied at Rodgersville Academy and Haverling Union School in Bath, N. Y. At the age of nineteen he entered a store at Bath, of which two years later he became part proprietor, and sole proprietor at the age of twenty-three. By this time the business had become extended, and he shipped large quantities of grain, wool, provisions and produce, on the Erie Railway, having purchasing agents at nearly every station. In 1859 he relinquished his Bath connection and engaged in an even more lucrative business at Chicago, Ill., as grain commission merchant, with vessel property on the lakes. When the Civil war broke out he sold his business and, chiefly at his own expense, raised a battery which throughout the war was familiarly known as Bouton's battery, its official designation being Battery I, First Regiment, Illinois Light Artillery. At the time General Bouton organized his

famous battery, it was costing the state of Illinois \$154 per capita to recruit, transport and maintain troops previous to being mustered into the United States service. Bouton's Battery cost the state only \$13.20 per capita, the balance of the expense being paid out of the private purse of General Bouton. He gained promotion to the rank of brigadier-general and participated with honor in the battle of Shiloh and some forty other engagements and many skirmishes and in various expeditions in west Tennessee, northern Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas. At the close of the war the command was offered to General Bouton of a corps of twenty thousand veterans to be organized to serve as volunteers in the Mexican war with France and a colonelcy in the regular army was also pressed upon him in the most flattering terms, by Generals Grant and Sherman, but preferring to retire to civil life, he declined both of these, and in 1868 removed to California, and purchasing the San Jacinto ranch, ninety miles east of Los Angeles, engaged extensively in sheep raising. Since 1882 he has also been interested in real estate speculations.

January 20, 1859, General Bouton married Miss Margaret Fox, who was born in Avoca, N. Y., and died in California August 14, 1891. He was a second time married, at San Diego, Cal., March 22, 1894, his wife being Elsa Johnson, granddaughter of Count Hogfaldt, of Sweden, and a third cousin of Princess Dagmar. One child, a boy, has been born to them.

WILLIAM SCHILLING. The genealogy of the Schilling family is traced back eight hundred years to the nobility of Germany, where the von Schillings owned a castle at Carlsruhe, the capital of the grand duchy of Baden. Thence one of the name, who had been a lieutenant in the German army, emigrated to America, but after a time returned to Europe and settled in London, England, there founding an academy and becoming its head. One of his daughters, Philippina, was a maid of honor to the queen of Prussia, and her sister married a general in the German army. Among his other children was a son, James, a native of London, England, and in early manhood a merchant of that city, but after 1849 a resident of the United States and a farmer of Greenbrier county, W. Va., where he died at seventy-two years of age. During his residence in his native land he had been identified with the Church of England, but after coming to America he became identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Louisa Morgan, who was born in Litchfield, England, of an old English family, and died in Los Angeles in 1897 when eighty-seven years of age. Ten children were born of their union, but only two are living, viz: William, of Long Beach, Cal., and Mrs. Arthur Benton, of Los

Angeles. One of the sons, Alfred, who died in Bennington, Kans., was a soldier in the Civil war, serving in the same regiment with his brother William.

The primary education of William Schilling was obtained in private schools in London, England, where he was born November 7, 1835. When thirteen years of age he accompanied the family to the United States and afterward studied in private schools in West Virginia. At the opening of the Civil war he volunteered in a local company, which was afterward turned over to the Confederacy by the governor and assigned to the Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry, the "Stonewall" regiment. Being opposed to slavery, he refused a commission in the Confederate service, but was obliged with his company (two-thirds of whom were Unionists in sentiment) to support the southern flag. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, and at Kernstown he was taken prisoner with three hundred others and sent to Pea Patch Island, Fort Delaware, where he was confined for three months. By a curious coincidence, while there he formed the acquaintance of a cousin, Franz von Schilling, who had come from Germany to get active service in the Civil war and was in command of a battery at Fort Delaware. Through the assistance of his cousin explanations were made to the war department and he was given a pass to his home. Immediately after his return, in March, 1862, he accompanied the family to Harrisonville, Ohio, but did not remain there long. For a short time he served on a gunboat at Pittsburg, after which he was superintendent of the Rathbone oil tract in West Virginia, and then, for several years, acted as superintendent of the Longmoor Oil Company at Volcano, W. Va. In the latter town he also conducted a mercantile business. During 1877 he settled at White City, twenty miles south of Junction City, Kans., where he opened a general store. Next, going to Herrington, he started the first large store in the town and built up a good business, which is now conducted by his son Charles.

During 1888 Mr. Schilling came to California and settled at Hueneme, Ventura county. His first investment was the purchase of one-half interest in San Miguel Island, where he engaged in raising sheep and cattle. Next he made his home at Santa Barbara, and from there came to Long Beach, where he has since made his home. On coming here he bought a five-acre ranch and in 1891 opened a general store, which he still conducts on Pine street. This is not only the oldest business in Long Beach, but is also the largest of its kind here. Since 1898 the firm has been William Schilling & Sons, the latter being William H. and Sidney. He assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Long Beach, has served as a member of the city council, and is a staunch

Republican. In Volcano, W. Va., he was made a Mason, and is a charter member of Long Beach Lodge, also is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. For ten years he was superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, served on the building committee during the erection of the house of worship, and now officiates as a steward.

The first marriage of Mr. Schilling united him with Miss Elizabeth Deitz, who was born in West Virginia and died in White City, Kans. The children of this union are named as follows: Mrs. Louisa Loback, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Charles, of Herrington, Kans.; James, a traveling salesman, residing in Oakland, Cal.; Minnie, who died in White City, Kans.; Mrs. Ida Cummings, of Monte Vista, Colo.; Mrs. Hattie Kohler, of Herrington, Kans.; Sophia, who died in Ohio; William H. and Sidney (twins), who are partners of their father; Frederick, a grocer of Long Beach. The present wife of Mr. Schilling was Olive V. Lower, who was born in Missouri and reared in White City, Kans. They have eight children, namely: Eleanor, Flora, Cecil, Arthur, Mary, Ruth, Ernest and Harold.

J. VINCENT HANNON. While the period of Mr. Hannon's residence in Pomona has not been of long duration, he nevertheless has many acquaintances in this portion of Los Angeles county and is well known among his associates in the law. This is due in part to the fact of his previous residence in the city of Los Angeles, where he came in contact with almost all of the practitioners in the local courts. It is said by those who are familiar with the character of his professional work that in the line of corporation law his knowledge is especially varied and comprehensive and his success indicative of his thorough training and practical experience.

At San José, Cal., Mr. Hannon was born in 1869, being a son of J. C. Hannon, a native of London, England, but a resident of California from early life. In his native town of San José he was given excellent educational advantages, and on the conclusion of his literary studies he turned his attention to the law. It was his privilege to study under the preceptorship of the late Senator White, to whose thorough professional knowledge and supervision he owes not a little. On his admission to the bar in 1892 he remained with the senator, but left a year later to accept an appointment as assistant United States attorney under Hon. George Denis. For some time he continued in that capacity, but finally resigned in order to devote himself to private practice.

September of 1899 found Mr. Hannon in Pomona, where he formed a partnership with that able attorney, P. C. Tonner, under the firm title



A. B. Rothrock

of Tonner and Hannon. The association continued until the death of Mr. Tonner in February, 1900, since which time Mr. Hannon has been alone. By the purchase of his former partner's law library, he has become the possessor of a collection of law books unsurpassed, as to quality, in this part of the state. In the state and federal courts he has conducted a number of important suits, and has the credit of having won the highest damages (\$10,000) ever secured here in a case against the Southern Pacific Railroad. His attention is given closely to the details connected with his practice and the oversight of his property interests. Mr. Hannon married Miss Flynn of Illinois, who died leaving three children, Etta, Jeremiah and Zetta.

A. B. ROTHROCK. The opportunities for contract grading in Long Beach have been utilized to no small extent by A. B. Rothrock, under whose capable supervision many of the finest roadways from the ocean inland have been transformed into shining white thoroughfares which are the special pride and pleasure of the multitudes who visit, and those who live in this delightful sea swept town. Linden avenue, from the ocean to Tenth street, and Atlantic avenue, from the Anaheim road to the ocean, as well as Fifth street, are examples of what may be accomplished by one who thoroughly understands the making of roads. General contracting also, including excavating and heavy hauling, are part of the work which Mr. Rothrock carried to a successful finish, and in this connection has been enabled to contribute largely towards the general improvement of this locality. He has improved three different residence parts of the town, and has erected a pleasant and commodious home for himself and family on the corner of Third street and Linden avenue.

In his family connections Mr. Rothrock has been closely identified with the border days of Kansas, and with the historical Quantrell band which was so destructive of life and property in that then unsettled and terror-stricken state. He was born in Lawrence, Kans., June 27, 1868, a son of Abraham and Eliza (Breeze) Rothrock, the latter of whom was born in Missouri, and had several brothers in the Civil war. Abraham Rothrock was born in Johnstown, Pa., as was also his father, another Abraham, and came from a family long represented in the state of William Penn. The elder Abraham was a pioneer of Lawrence, Kans., and was shot and killed in the great Quantrell raid in 1863. The younger Abraham and two of his brothers served during the Civil war in a Kansas regiment, and he settled eventually in Wilson county, Kans., where he farmed and spent the remainder of his days. Besides A. B. there

were two other children in the family, and of these, Ward is engaged in mining in Alaska, and Nora is the wife of Curtis Branson, of Spokane, Wash.

On his father's farm near Fredonia, Wilson county, Kans., A. B. Rothrock was reared to be a farmer and was educated in the district schools. When old enough to face his prospects intelligently he decided upon other fields than those to which he had been accustomed in Kansas, and in 1888 came to California, and the same fall located in Long Beach. Forthwith various occupations engaged his attention, and in 1897 he entered upon his successful career as a contractor.

In Chanute, Kans., Mr. Rothrock married Jennie Kinney, who was born in Iowa, and who is the mother of two children, Claude and Olive. Mr. Rothrock is enterprising and progressive, and variously connected with affairs in Long Beach and vicinity. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Odd Fellows and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Christian Church.

LUTHER C. HANNUM. Since coming to California in 1893 Mr. Hannum has made Pomona his home. He was born in Huntsburg, Ohio, February 17, 1852, being a son of Calvin Hannum, who was a manufacturer of boots and shoes. After having completed the studies of local schools, he took up the trade of shoe manufacturing under his father's instruction, and in time became manager of the business. From Ohio he went to Michigan and was employed for some years as a stationary engineer. Subsequent employment was secured in the lumber districts of Wisconsin, after which he entered upon commercial life, and followed the same for fifteen years. He was also engaged in the study of law, but did not complete the course.

An attack of typhoid fever in 1885 left Mr. Hannum in a very weak condition, and with the hope that California climate might prove beneficial he came to Pomona in 1893. The results have been all that he could desire, for he has enjoyed excellent health and has always been able to fill any demands made upon his constitution. For a time he held a clerkship with a clothing firm in Pomona, after which, in the same year, he began to deal in custom-made boots and shoes, at the same time carrying on a repair department, which, indeed, he continued till May 1, 1902. In 1900 his fellow-citizens elected him city recorder and he filled the duties of the office faithfully for one term, being succeeded in 1902 by E. Barnes.

By the marriage of Mr. Hannum to Nettie Curtis, of Huntsburg, Ohio, he became the father of one child, Esther L., now deceased. In matters relating to the welfare of Pomona

he maintains an interest, while fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Aid, and has passed the chairs of both orders.

GEORGE E. ABBOTT, M. D. Among the colonial settlers of Massachusetts and Maine were representatives of the Abbott family from England, and succeeding generations have been intimately associated with the development of New England. In the family of Jacob Abbott, a native of Maine and a large land owner, were a number of sons, all of whom possessed fine intellects and broad mental equipment. One of the most talented of the family, Samuel P., was accidentally killed in the opening years of manhood. Another, John, filled a pastorate in the Congregational denomination throughout his entire active life and, in addition to worthily serving the cause of Christ, contributed to the literature of the country by a number of valuable works, including Abbott's Napoleon. Gorham became an instructor in a leading educational institution in New York known as the Spinglar Institute. The two remaining brothers, Jacob and Charles E., entered the ministry of the Congregational Church, but both were similarly afflicted in the loss of their voice, after which they pursued educational work. Among the children of Jacob are Lyman J. Abbott, D. D., the noted preacher and litterateur, also Austin, Vaughn and Edward.

The youngest of the sons of Jacob, Sr., was Rev. Charles E. Abbott, father of Dr. George E. Abbott, of Pasadena. He was born in Brunswick, Me., and was graduated from Bowdoin College and Andover Theological Seminary, after which he was ordained to the ministry, entering its work with the expectation of making it a life occupation. However, the loss of his voice three years later caused him to engage in teaching. For a time he was principal of a private school at Norwich, Conn., after which he established and conducted Springside Seminary in Pittsfield, Mass. Later he made his home in Hartford, Conn., and died there when sixty-three years of age. His wife was Mary E. Spaulding, who was born in Ceylon, India, and is now living in Pasadena, Cal. Her father, Rev. Levi Spaulding, a native of New Hampshire and a graduate of Dartmouth College, entered the Congregational Church and immediately afterward offered himself as a missionary to assist in proclaiming the Gospel to the heathen. Under the auspices of the American Board he went to Ceylon, where he spent his entire active life, dying there when eighty-four years of age.

In the family of Rev. C. E. Abbott there are four children, viz: Frank, a graduate of the Berkshire Medical College, now practicing in San Francisco; George E., a physician of Pasadena;

Phillips, an attorney of New York City; and Mrs. Mary Bowen, of Pasadena. The second son, George E., was born in Norwich, Conn., August 16, 1848, and as a boy attended his father's seminary and Hartford high school. He took up the study of medicine under Dr. Stearns, a leading physician of Hartford, and superintendent of the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford. His studies were further prosecuted in Harvard Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1872. Returning to Hartford, he became an assistant to Dr. Stearns. One year later he received, by competitive examination, an appointment as interne in the Woman's Hospital of New York City, where he remained a year, and then spent six months as assistant in the Nursery and Child's Hospital. On taking up private practice he continued in New York City, where he was a general physician and surgeon for eight years, and for five years he was instructor of gynecology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, resigning the latter position in 1894, on removing to the Pacific coast. For four years he was resident physician at the Coronado Hotel, San Diego, and in 1898 came to Pasadena, where he carries on a general practice in medicine and surgery. In 1901 he officiated as president of the Pasadena Medical Society and during the same year was elected vice-president of the Los Angeles County Medical Association. With both of these he has been connected since coming to Pasadena, and he is also a member of the Southern California Medical Association. In common with his ancestry, he believes in the Congregational faith, but, as a matter of convenience, now attends the Presbyterian Church. Though not a partisan in politics, he is a staunch upholder of Republican doctrines and has always supported the party.

RUSSELL C. ALLEN. The Sweetwater Fruit Company, incorporated, is one of the old-established and successful industries of San Diego county. Not a little of its present prosperity is due to the wise oversight of its general manager, Mr. Allen. In 1890 he was connected with the organization of the company, which purchased two hundred acres in Sweetwater valley. One-half of the entire acreage is in lemons, of which there are annually raised about twenty thousand boxes or sixty carloads. Fifteen acres are in navel oranges, of which fifteen carloads are shipped yearly. The shipments of oranges will increase each year, so that when the trees are ten years old about one hundred carloads can be shipped each year. The company owns a packing house and prepares its fruit for shipment. On the property there are also two private pumping plants, from which in dry seasons water is secured for the ranch. Besides the lemons and oranges, Eng-

lish walnuts are grown, there being fifteen acres in this product. Thirty acres are in alfalfa. The shipments from the ranch comprise two brands of fruit, Bonita and Hibiscus, both of which have acquired a reputation that insures their sale at fair prices. To add to the equipment of the ranch a store was opened thereon and a postoffice established, and for two years Mr. Allen has filled the office of postmaster.

In Jamaica Plains, Mass., Mr. Allen was born in 1859, a son of Joseph H. and Anna M. Allen. His educational advantages were of the best the country afforded. In 1880 he was graduated from Harvard College with the degree of A. B., after which he was a student in Columbia Law School, New York City, and also studied in the office of Henry C. Atwater. Coming to California in 1882, he settled near El Cajon, San Diego county, where he bought property (now known as Las Paderes ranch) and set out a raisin vineyard and an olive orchard. This place, which he still owns, comprises two hundred and eighty acres and is watered by a private pumping plant. From 1889 until 1899 he was a partner in the El Cajon Packing Company, which engaged in the raisin packing business. His property interests are large, including, as already intimated, a part ownership of the Bonita ranch, of the Sweetwater Fruit Company, and the ownership of Las Paderes ranch. Through his twenty years of practical experience in fruit growing he has acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, and is particularly well informed concerning the adaptability of the soil to certain varieties of fruits. Frequently he has been called upon to furnish articles for fruit growers' journals, and in these papers he has given the result of years of labor and tireless application, thereby enabling inexperienced horticulturists to profit by his experience through all these years.

A. J. BACON, M. D. During the latter years of his life Dr. A. J. Bacon was a resident of Gardena, where he purchased land and erected a commodious residence. He was born near Macomb, Ill., and reared on a farm, his primary education being received at the district schools of his neighborhood. His father, Col. Charles Bacon, was born in Tennessee, was a civil engineer in the earlier part of his life, but after coming to Illinois he settled on a farm of fifteen hundred acres near Macomb, where he eventually died.

The professional training of Dr. Bacon was undertaken at Rush Medical College in Chicago, Ill., and at the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, Ohio. He began his practice in Table Grove, Ill. At the end of twenty-five years he removed to Fairfield, Neb., on account of poor health, and later went to Hastings, Neb., remaining in both of the latter towns two years.

Thence he went to Denver, Colo. After a year and a half in Denver he located in Los Angeles, Cal., and then removed to Gardena, where his death occurred in March, 1900. His first marriage was contracted in Illinois, and of this union there was one daughter, Carrie, who is now the wife of J. M. Leonard, a telegraph operator for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

May 4, 1865, Dr. Bacon married Miss Miner, born near Table Grove, Ill., October 10, 1841, a daughter of William Miner, who was born in Kentucky, September 4, 1810. Mr. Miner removed from Kentucky to Indiana, and afterward located near Table Grove, Ill., where he had fifteen hundred acres of land, and this property he farmed until his death in 1894. His wife, formerly Phoebe Ward, was born in New Jersey, a daughter of John Ward, who was born in Kentucky, and was both a farmer and preacher. Mrs. Bacon spent her girlhood days in Illinois, and was educated in the public schools and at the seminary at Quincy, Ill. She has one daughter, Mrs. Nellie Barlow, who lives with her mother.

PROF. ALBERT J. COOK. The department of biology, under the charge of Professor Cook, is among the most important in Pomona College. The entire upper floor of Pearsons Hall of Science is devoted to this department. In the south end is the museum, containing a valuable collection, which includes an articulated and disarticulated human skeleton, a disarticulated and sectional human skull, articulated skeletons of all classes of vertebrata, all orders of mammalia, the celebrated Azoux manikin and the Azoux models of the human eye and ear; also a representative collection of insects, another of fossils from all periods of geologic history; and a cabinet of archæological specimens. In the north end are laboratories for zoology, and botany with complete appliances, added to the conveniences of water and gas.

Professor Cook was born in Owosso, Mich., in 1842, and received a thorough education, graduating from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1862. During the same year he came to California and taught in the public schools of Sacramento for some time, returning to Michigan in 1868 and accepting a position in the educational work of that state. His recognized learning and talents led to his appointment as professor of mathematics in the Michigan Agricultural College, in which department he remained for two years, and was then transferred to the chair of zoology and biology. During all of these years he had never relinquished the hope of returning to California, and when he was invited to the chair of biology in Pomona College at Claremont he accepted. This

chair he has filled since January, 1894, and besides he has charge of the Farmers' Institute of Southern California, being an appointee of the University at Berkeley. He organized and established the Farmers' Clubs of Pomona valley and Southern California, which have increased to over forty and he is recognized as a power in promoting the success of agriculture and horticulture. To this work he has given considerable attention. The fact that he is a fluent speaker and able writer has brought his services into demand along these lines, and he is now regular correspondent for the *California Cultivator* and the *American Bee Journal*. In Claremont he is connected with the local schools as trustee and with the Congregational Church in a similar capacity.

The present wife of Professor Cook was Mrs. J. S. Eldridge, of Pasadena. He had been previously married to Miss Mary Baldwin, of Ohio, who died in 1896, leaving two children. The son, Albert, is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Michigan and is identified with the Farmers' Clubs of his state, being president of the organization. The daughter, Catharine, is the wife of Lyman J. Briggs, who is assistant chief of the Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE H. BALLOU. The president of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce is a member of an old-established family of New England that traces its lineage to French-Huguenot ancestry. His father, Henry S., a native of Rhode Island, was, during early manhood, a merchant in the wholesale trade, but later gave his attention to the shipping and commission business in Providence. Retiring when advanced in years, he came west to California and spent his last days at Coronado. One year previous his wife, Deborah A., had died in Rochester, N. Y. She was born in Niagara county, N. Y., to which place her father, John L. Davis, had removed from New England. The family was of English descent. To her marriage were born two sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living, except one daughter. One of the sons, Stephen D., was for three years a soldier in the Civil war, after which, in 1866, he came to the Pacific coast, and is now postmaster at San Luis Obispo; at one time he served as sheriff of that county.

In Providence, R. I., George H. Ballou was born October 8, 1848. When only twelve years of age he was graduated from the Providence high school, after which he assisted his father in business. When sixteen years of age, or less, he enlisted in the United States Engineer Corps, and for a time served in the east, after which he was transferred to the west, and at the close of the war was serving in Missouri.

With the rank of sergeant he was honorably discharged at Willet's Point in the spring of 1867, after a service of three years. Going to New York City, he secured employment in an importing house, and later accepted a position with the house of C. P. Low & Co. in Yokohama, Japan. During the following years his time was spent partly in New York and partly in Japan, and he discharged his important duties as manager of the business with efficiency and success.

Through a residence in California between 1883 and 1885 Mr. Ballou had come to know and like the state and its people. On his return from Japan, in 1889, he determined to settle in San Diego, and almost immediately he inaugurated an important business venture. The firm of G. H. Ballou & Co. was established July 1, 1889, and has since continued in business, although since 1896 the title has been Ballou & Cosgrove. The company transact a large business in importing teas and coffees and manufacturing spices and baking powder. In addition to this business, Mr. Ballou is president of an oil company and a director in others. Upon the organization of the Merchants' National Bank he was chosen a director and served as such as long as he was connected with the bank. Elected treasurer of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association at its organization, he continued in that capacity until the association was merged into the Chamber of Commerce. Of this he served as the first vice-president, has been a director for many years, and in January, 1900, and in January, 1901, was honored by the election as president. This important position he fills with the same efficiency that has characterized him in every post and under all circumstances.

Thirty years ago Mr. Ballou was made a Mason in Lockport, N. Y., and he is now connected with the lodge, chapter and commandery in San Diego, and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Los Angeles. He is also connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The Republican party has always received his staunch support and he has never wavered in his allegiance to its principles. Frequently he has been a delegate to state conventions of the party and at all times has stood ready to use his time and influence to advance those principles which he believes to be for the welfare of our country, finding an important means of spreading Republican tenets through his membership in the Republican League. In Lockport, N. Y., in 1868, he married Miss Harriet A. Whitchee, who was born in that city. They are the parents of one daughter, Frances Ada, who in April, 1902, married Robert L. Crane of Buffalo, N. Y., where she now resides and is very prominent in social and musical circles.



W. L. Crain

WILLIAM L. CRAIN. A few cabins sheltered all of the residents of San Pedro when Mr. Crain came here in 1882. Seven years before, in May, 1875, he had entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway Company as an office boy at Wilmington, San Pedro having at that time not been started. As he proved himself to be industrious and capable, he was given work in the tallying of vessels. Step by step he won deserved promotions, and in 1889 was appointed agent for the railroad at San Pedro, which position he still holds, having entire charge of the company's office, yards and wharf, in addition to which he acts as agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company.

Near El Monte, Los Angeles county, Cal., W. L. Crain was born December 15, 1858, being a son of William H. and Margaret Jane (Carter) Crain, natives respectively of Springfield, Ill., and Indiana. During 1856 his father came to California, and while crossing the plains met Miss Carter, whose parents were in the same emigrant train with himself. Arriving in California he took up the work of a freighter, and was accustomed to drive to San Pedro for his freight, which he would then haul to various points in this state and Arizona. Removing to Washington Territory in 1871, he took up freighting and teaming there, but died two years later, when forty-three years of age. He was of English extraction, and his father was a native of South Carolina. His widow makes her home in San Pedro, and is now (1902) sixty-nine years of age. Four children were born of their union. Annie, William L., Isabelle and Charles H.

When a boy William L. Crain was a pupil in the old brick school on Spring and Second streets, Los Angeles. He accompanied his parents to Walla Walla, Wash., and after his father's death returned with the family to San Bernardino, Cal. Being the older son, the support of the others fell upon him, and with filial love he cared for his mother and endeavored to provide her with the comforts of life, at the same time supporting the other children until they were able to care for themselves. He secured employment as driver of an eight-mule train from Spadra, the end of the Southern Pacific Railroad, to Panamint, hauling merchandise out and returning with a load of ore. The trip took thirty days and was attended by many dangers. Indeed, more than once he had narrow escapes from sudden death. Often he drove across the desert alone, sleeping on the ground at night and cooking his meals by the roadside. When he abandoned the work of driving, he entered the railroad company's employ, and has continued with them ever since, a period of more than twenty-seven years. His long service is sufficient testimony concerning his fidelity to the company's interests. Fraternally he is connected with Wilmington Lodge No. 198, F. & A.

M., in the works of which he is interested and active.

October 1, 1898, occurred the marriage of Mr. Crain to Mrs. E. J. (Story) Fields, who was born in Haverhill, Mass., and in 1895 came to San Francisco, a year later settling in San Pedro. Her father, Francis Story, was a native of Haverhill, Mass., of English extraction, his ancestors having first settled in New Hampshire, and thence removed to Vermont. During the Civil war he served in the Union army. His death occurred when he was eighty years of age, and he was preceded by his wife, who was Deborah Getchell, of Maine.

HON. JOHN C. CHAMBERS. Many of the men who have since been prominent in the activities of Southern California first became associated with this region in the days of the famous boom, and Mr. Chambers is one of the men who dates his residence in the state from 1887. He was born near Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, November 18, 1837, a son of James and Mary (Tipton) Chambers, natives respectively of New York state and Monroe county, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, a native of county Armagh, Ireland, and of Scotch Quaker descent, came to the United States and after a few years in New York settled in Belmont county, Ohio, where he cleared and improved a farm. His death occurred in Richland county when he was over four score years of age. The maternal grandfather, Luke Tipton, was a native of Maryland, of Quaker lineage, and became a farmer in Ohio. After years upon a farm in Richland county, Ohio, James Chambers moved to Cedar county, Iowa, in 1864, and settled upon a farm near Springdale. During the stirring days of the war he was a staunch abolitionist and his farm was one of the stations of the underground railroad. Both he and his wife died in Iowa. They were the parents of six sons and one daughter, of whom the daughter and one son are living. During the Civil war one of the sons, Elwood, enlisted in an Ohio regiment, went to the front, bore an active part in campaigns and battles and died from a gunshot wound in West Virginia.

The third in the family was John C., who was born near Mansfield and grew to manhood upon the home farm, receiving his primary education in district schools, later attending the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. Teaching and farming formed the occupations of his youthful years. In 1863 he accompanied the family to Iowa and afterward bought a farm near Springdale, but in 1867 turned his attention to the mercantile business, which he conducted at Springdale for some years. In 1873 he resumed farming south of town. Meantime he had become prominent and popular and a local leader of the Republican party, on which

ticket in 1871 he was elected to the Iowa state senate. He served during the session of 1872 (when Allison was first elected to the United States senate), the extra session of 1873 and the session of 1874. Again, in 1883, he was elected to the senate, serving in the sessions of 1884 and 1886, and taking an active part in securing Senator Allison's re-election for a third term. For twenty years during his residence in Iowa he served as president of the school board and greatly aided in promoting the standard of education in his community.

In Knox county, Ohio, Mr. Chambers married Miss Jennie W. Lewis, who was born in Logan county, that state, of Quaker parentage. They have three sons and two daughters, namely: Elmer L., who is employed in the Riverside postoffice; Walter R., who is with the Pasadena Electrical Railway Company; J. H., who is interested with his father; Edith and Mabel, at home.

For eight years before coming to California Mr. Chambers was connected with the West Branch Bank in Iowa, which he assisted in organizing in 1875, and of which he was cashier for eight years and president for one year. His first location in California was at Wildomar, Riverside county, where he gained his first experience in ranching. Finding the country very dry he organized an irrigation district, but did not meet with success in securing water. Settling in Riverside in 1891, he engaged in selling hay and feed, the most of which was brought in from his large farm at Wildomar. While in Riverside he served as city recorder for four years and also as justice of the peace. Later he turned his attention to general contracting, doing most of the granite street work in that city. In February, 1900, he obtained the street sprinkling contract in Pasadena, at which time he moved to this city and bought property on North Fair Oaks avenue. In his business he uses ten Studebaker sprinklers of the latest approved variety. His interests in Riverside are still retained, including an orchard and residence on Olivewood avenue. In religion he adheres to the faith of his ancestors and is identified with the Society of Friends.

CHIEF A. M. CLIFFORD. The Pasadena fire department, than which no better equipped exists in the southern part of California, owes its present standing among kindred institutions to the untiring zeal of its chief, A. M. Clifford. A long standing proficiency as a general engineer and railroad man led up to the present position of Mr. Clifford, who came to this city in August of 1890 to assume charge of the engine then in use by the department. At that time there were but four men regularly employed by the city to respond to fire alarms, and a great deal of hard work and responsibility fell to the

lot of the engineer. Nevertheless, he continued to discharge his arduous duties with commendable credit until his promotion to his present position in May of 1901, directly after the new city charter had taken effect. Under the present liberal management many changes have taken place in this particular branch of municipal control, and facilities for protecting life and property have been augmented by many modern innovations, including ladder, truck and hose carts and a chemical engine.

To Dr. Ephraim and Amanda (Sloan) Clifford were born ten children, nine of whom are living, A. M. being fourth. He was born in Farmington, Van Buren county, Iowa, August 25, 1856, and was reared on the paternal farm until seventeen years of age. Dr. Clifford was born in Vermont, of English descent, and for many years practiced medicine at Fairview, Ind. The strenuous activity incident to a large country and city practice eventually undermined his health, to regain which he removed to Farmington, Iowa, and purchased land upon which to farm and lead an out-door life. He later purchased government land, which now constitutes a portion of the city limits of Des Moines, upon which he rounded out a well conditioned life, his wife surviving him up to the present time. Mrs. Clifford is over eighty years of age and rejoices in the fact that nine of her children are still living. One of her sons, Samuel K., distinguished himself as a soldier in the Third Iowa Cavalry during the Civil war, and is at present a resident of Tacoma, Wash.

When seventeen years of age Mr. Clifford removed to the farm near Des Moines and lived thereon with a brother until his return to Farmington. He then completed his preliminary education at the high school, and in 1875 began railroading with the Keokuk & Des Moines, now the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. While still a brakeman he changed to the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad (then known as the Burlington & Southwestern), in whose employ he was promoted to the position of conductor. For a short time he was employed in a flouring mill at Farmington, after which he began to fire on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, still later becoming an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City road, his route being between Burlington and Carrollton, Mo. At the time of the great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy strike in 1888 he quit railroading in the middle west, and December 25 of that year came to Los Angeles in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad as engineer. His route lay between Los Angeles and Bakersfield, and in 1890 he resigned to accept the position of engineer with the Pasadena fire department.

Since coming to Pasadena Mr. Clifford has identified himself with many of the interests

here represented. His pleasant residence on Dayton street is opposite the fire headquarters. Mrs. Clifford was formerly Cora M. Getchell, a native of Minneapolis, and she is the mother of one child, Edith A. Mr. Clifford is well known in fraternal circles, having become a Royal Arch Mason in Farmington, of which lodge he is still a member, and he is also identified with the Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., the Pasadena Commandery, the Consistory, and Al Malakiah Temple.

GEORGE G. CRANE. In pursuit of that occupation to which he became accustomed in earliest youth in Ohio, Mr. Crane, in 1883, settled in Ventura county, where he has realized many of his ambitious expectations. He was born in Sharon township, Medina county, Ohio, July 7, 1835. His paternal ancestors were all born and reared in or near Deighton, Mass., where the original ancestor, from England, one Henry Crane, settled in 1654. On the maternal side, Louisa (Briggs) Crane was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1815, a daughter of Thomas Briggs, also a native of Massachusetts. Her brother, George G. Briggs, the pioneer fruit man of California, in 1861 became the owner of the Rancho Santa Paula y Saticoy, in Ventura county, and said rancho was subdivided and thrown open for settlement by him. In 1855 Mr. Crane came to California and assisted his uncle, George G. Briggs, in putting out two hundred acres of orchard, in addition to the already large orchard then just bearing, near Marysville. He also assisted him in putting out an orchard of one hundred acres near Oroville, and one of two hundred acres on the Sacramento river near Knights Landing. Remaining in California something over three years, he then returned to his native place in Ohio, married and purchased a farm upon which he resided for ten years, when, selling his farm, he removed to Cass county, Mo. Six years later he removed to Denver, Colo., where he engaged in the wholesale fruit business, shipping from forty to fifty carloads a year from Marysville and Sacramento.

The drought in California of 1877 decided him to quit the fruit business and go to the Black Hills of Dakota, the then new mining region. There, in company with others, he was successful in locating and developing what is known as the Trojan group of mines, near Deadwood, which he and his partners sold in 1883 for \$100,000. In the same year he removed with his family to Saticoy, Ventura county, purchased and settled upon the ranch he now (1902) occupies. This land was at once utilized for the raising of lima beans and the setting out of walnut trees. To-day there is a fine bearing orchard of Santa Barbara soft shell walnuts cov-

ering fifty acres. Some apricots also are raised on the ranch.

No one has shown more enthusiasm than Mr. Crane in promoting the interests of his neighborhood. To further the cause of the walnut growers he assisted in the organization of the Saticoy Walnut Growers' Association. He was one of the first stockholders in the People's Lumber Company, and has also been vitally interested in the subject of water supply. In addition to his home ranch he owns eighty acres of land west of Pasadena, which can be developed into grape land. Although a Democrat in politics and a staunch upholder of his party, he has never cared for office and has never been a candidate but once, when he was nominated for supervisor. His kindly and agreeable personality has won for him many friends throughout Ventura county. In 1859 he married Adalina Huntley, who was born in Granger township, Medina county, Ohio, in 1836. They are the parents of two children, namely: Amy, who is the wife of E. E. Huntley, of Saticoy; and Abbie, wife of L. W. Andrews, an attorney of Los Angeles.

GEORGE W. FARRINGTON. Before a church had been erected in the now beautiful city of Pomona and before a minister had come to serve the people, the first wedding ceremony was performed by Justice W. T. Martin October 5, 1876, and the young couple whose hopes and happiness were thus made one were George W. Farrington and Harriet I. Reed, daughter of the late and honored pioneer, John G. Reed. It is fitting that they should still remain in the city which they have seen spring up from its beginning and in which they have always been respected residents.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Farrington was born April 20, 1846. While he was still a boy the Civil war broke out and, with sympathies fired for the Union, he resolved to enlist. At the age of sixteen he became a member of Company L, Merrill Horse (Second Missouri Cavalry, United States Volunteers). Soon he was made corporal of Company I in the Twenty-third Regiment, V. R. C., and later he enlisted in the United States Army and was promoted to be sergeant of Company G, Fourth United States Infantry, and then was made first sergeant of Company K, Eleventh United States Infantry. At the close of the war he was ordered to the frontier, where he remained until December 11, 1875, and was then honorably discharged at Fort Richardson, Tex., for physical disability. Exposure, long marches, sleeping on the ground and other hardships had undermined his constitution and brought on disease of the lungs. All physicians who were consulted said he was beyond medical aid. However, he himself never gave up hope. Learning that the

climate of Southern California had frequently proved helpful for those afflicted with lung trouble, he resolved to come here, and by so doing his life was saved. After a short time in Los Angeles, he secured employment on a ranch for the purpose of getting outdoor exercise. The occupation and climate soon gave him renewed health. For a time he was overseer on the ranch of Louis Phillips. Afterward he became manager of a grocery in Pomona, but the confinement proved injurious and he was obliged to return to outdoor work. Purchasing a team and wagon, he and his wife traveled through the southern part of the state, and while camping at Long Beach (then a new town) he was appointed postmaster under President Cleveland.

After his return to Pomona, in October, 1890, Mr. Farrington engaged in the cigar and tobacco business, having a store with an open front and thus securing an abundance of fresh air. Ever since then he has continued in the business, and his stock is now the largest and most select of its kind in the city. He is well known throughout this locality, and it is always a pleasure to listen to his accounts of the pioneer days of Pomona, when settlers were few, improvements conspicuous by their absence, but when that spirit of hearty hospitality prevailed that is so essentially a characteristic of every new country. He was the first affiliate in Pomona Lodge No. 246, F. & A. M. His activity in Vicksburg Post No. 61, G. A. R., led to his election as commander, which office he filled for two terms.

The father of Mrs. Farrington was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., February 1, 1822, and was reared on a farm. After removing to Ohio he learned the carpenter's trade, which he subsequently followed, together with contracting. He married Lydia Yoe, who was born in Ohio July 19, 1824, a daughter of John Yoe. After his marriage he took his wife to Shelby county, Ind. Some years later he settled in Pomona, led hither by reports of the invigorating climate. Advertisements reported the town to be promising and quite a city, but when he arrived here, October 31, 1875, he found only six houses besides the hotel. However, he had made up his mind to locate in Pomona and did not allow discouragements to change his plans. He bought two lots, building his house on Lot 1, Block 89, and the shop where the First National Bank now stands, which is in the center of the city. The house which he built and which is now occupied by his widow is surrounded by the fruit and shade trees they planted on coming here, and some of these have grown to unusual size. An elderberry tree is two feet thick, the cacti reach as high as twenty-five feet, and the growth of other plants and trees has been equally surprising. In early days his house was used for

religious services, and in it was held the first prayer meeting in Pomona; while his shop was used for Sunday-school purposes until a house of worship was built. In contributions to religious movements and, indeed, to all worthy charitable and philanthropic efforts, he was liberal to the extent of self-sacrifice, and many a time he denied himself some comfort in order that the church might be given a needed contribution. In his death, which occurred in 1887, Pomona lost one of its most deserving pioneers, and his name will ever be cherished by those who feel a debt of gratitude to the early settlers. Of his descendants there are living six great-grandchildren, fourteen grandchildren and six children. In order of birth the names of his children are: John A., deceased; Mary L., wife of T. J. Emerick; Henry M.; Harriet I., Mrs. Farrington; Catherine R., Mrs. A. L. Beam; Sarah J. and Martin L., both deceased; Martha A., wife of I. J. Reynolds, and David C., who is a twin of Martha A.

GEORGE W. FORESTER, M. D., Ph. D. In his professional practice Dr. Forester is an exponent of the world's most advanced deductions of the science of medicine and surgery. In Southern California, which constitutes his field of activity, the tendency to specialization is observable in his career, and he is best known as a surgeon, and as an expert on the eye, ear, nose and throat. In the former capacity he has made himself familiar with every phase of the science. In common with others of equal breadth of mind, he believes that for one man to try and learn all about any one branch of science is no longer feasible. Yet Dr. Forester has few equals and few superiors in the general practice of medicine.

A native of Lexington, Sanilac county, Mich., Dr. Forester was born January 6, 1864, a son of Wesley Justus and Esther (Beecher) Forester, natives of New York state, and the former of Ogdensburg. The mother, who died in Los Angeles, and who had four children, of whom George W. is the second youngest, and the only one living, was the daughter of a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. The father, who died when George W. was a mere child, was a government contractor, and was engaged in the construction of large contracts on Lake Huron, at the Point of Banks, and other places. Dr. Forester was reared principally in Cheboygan, Mich., and was educated in the public schools and at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind. Having learned the art of photography, he practiced the same in different parts of the east and west, and upon his first trip to California in 1887 became seriously interested in medicine. For a year he studied in the medical department of the University of Southern California, his preceptor



John Nelson

being Dr. C. E. Shoemaker. In 1880 he entered Rush Medical College in Chicago, attending for a year, going then to the College of Physicians & Surgeons at Des Moines, Iowa, which institution was also the medical department of Drake University. There he finished the four years' course in two years, graduating in 1894. The same year he began practice in Elburne, Iowa, and then went to Des Moines, and while in the latter city entered the Highland Park College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1896. While endeavoring to establish a practice at Des Moines he was also the assistant professor of chemistry and bacteriology at the College of Physicians & Surgeons, but owing to the failure of his wife's health he was obliged to seek a change of climate and surroundings. He therefore located in Los Angeles in 1897, and made a specialty of the eye, ear, nose and throat. The following year found him in Pomona, where he continued in the same line of specialties, and where he has since acquired a reputation extending far beyond the town.

In Elburne, Iowa, Dr. Forester married Lillie Williamson, a native of Crete, Ill., and who was educated at the Western University at Toledo, Ohio, and graduated from the Northern Indiana Normal. Of this union there are three children: Hazel, who is ten years of age; William, eight years old; and Frankie, aged six years. Dr. Forester has superior professional training aside from that acquired before starting upon his career of practice. He has taken special post-graduate courses in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, and has drunk deeply from the knowledge of the most celebrated and erudite physicians and surgeons. For the successful demonstration of his operation theories, which, by the way, concur with those of the most famous in the large cities of Europe and America, he has fitted up an operating room in his office adjoining his residence at 267 Gary avenue, which, for perfect completeness can have few superiors anywhere. It is large and light and fitted with all known devices for antiseptic surgery, and the bedroom for patients adjoining, as well as the suite of rooms at the disposal of those in waiting, are furnished in an elegant and thoroughly artistic manner, and constitute one of the finest consulting and operating enterprises in the country.

In connection with his practice Dr. Forester has developed a liking for horticulture, and has improved a twenty-acre orange ranch, known as the Live Oak Farm, and located four miles north of Pomona. The doctor is a Republican in national politics, and is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Aid, besides several other organizations of which he is exam-

ining physician. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN NELSON. This substantial Swedish-American resident of Los Angeles was born in Wärmland, Sweden, near Carlstad, August 28, 1863, and was the third child and eldest son in the family of Nels Carlson, likewise a native of Wärmland. After a lifetime of activity in the lumbering business and the tilling of the soil, the father, who is now seventy years of age, is making his home at Storttappa, and has largely retired from the cares that filled his younger days. His wife, formerly Koren Johnson, is still living and is now seventy-one years of age.

Following the usual custom, John Nelson served in the Swedish army in early manhood. When a little less than twenty-four years of age, in 1887, he immigrated to America and settled in Minnesota, well equipped for the future by virtue of his knowledge of the lumber business, to which he had been accustomed from youth. For four winters he was employed in the lumber woods of Minnesota, and during the intervening summers followed the trade of a carpenter, which he learned in Minneapolis. During this time he made every effort to improve his general knowledge. To facilitate the acquiring of the English language, and to place himself in touch with the prevailing conditions of his adopted home, he attended the Minneapolis high school for three winters, and among other things learned mechanical drawing. During the last three years of his residence in the northern state he devoted his energies to contracting and building, later removing to Iowa and following the same occupation until 1897, when he located in Los Angeles, as a contractor and builder.

Among the contracts which Mr. Nelson has filled since coming west may be mentioned the following: The Randall building, a three-story brick on the corner of Boyd and Los Angeles streets; eight buildings and residences on Figueroa and Seventh streets; the residence of Charles Hoff; two contracts for the county of Los Angeles, which were filled with scrupulous fidelity; a two-story brick structure on Temple street; the Moreland residence; Santa Rosa hotel, a three-story pressed brick building; the R. M. Baker and Farwell three-story flats; and the enlargement of the engine building, boiler and engine rooms to the Los Angeles county court house. In 1902 he received the contract for the erection of the Los Angeles county jail, with a valuation of \$150,000, his contract price being \$78,900. He is rapidly becoming recognized as a valuable and responsible contractor, who can be relied upon to fulfill all of his obligations.

In politics Mr. Nelson is a Republican. Reared in the faith of the Swedish Lutheran denomination, he is a believer in its faith and a contributor to its work. He is respected by all

who know him and his integrity in business is never questioned.

ROBERT JONES GREGG, M. D. At Carmichaelstown, Greene county, Pa., Dr. Gregg was born September 21, 1843, being a son of William Seaton and Mary (Jones) Gregg, of Scotch-Irish descent. His ancestors settled in Pennsylvania with William Penn. In 1850 his father moved to Wisconsin, and a year later settled in Peoria, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. As a boy Dr. Gregg attended the Peoria public schools and later took a special course in Union College at Schenectady, N. Y. Having decided to enter the medical profession, he matriculated in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he took the regular course, graduating in 1866. Returning to Peoria, he opened an office, but in a short time came to California. When he arrived in New San Diego, October 16, 1868, the town had only one physician, Dr. Jacob Allen, now deceased; hence he has the distinction of being the oldest surviving physician of the place. Both in religion and politics he is independent. In 1874 he married Miss Emma, daughter of Dr. L. C. Churchill, of San Francisco. Six children were born of their union, but three died in infancy. Those now living are Ruth, Molly and Agnes.

DUANE FLETCHER HALL. A resident of North Pasadena since 1891, Mr. Hall was born on St. Johns Island, which is one of the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence river. He is a son of Duane Randall and Agnes (Melville) Hall, natives respectively of Watertown, N. Y., and Glasgow, Scotland. The maternal grandfather, William Melville, a native of Glasgow and a weaver by trade, moved to Canada, where he made a home at Odessa. The paternal grandfather, Richard Hall, was born in New York, followed the trade of a wheelwright and died at Gananoque, Ontario. In the latter city Duane R. Hall for some years engaged in manufacturing nails. Later he became a manufacturer of cutlery in Chicago, from which city he removed to Tolleston, Ind., becoming superintendent for the Chicago Club's game reserve there. Since his death his widow has made her home in North Pasadena with her oldest living child. Of her six children, three sons and one daughter survive, Duane F. being the only one in California. It is noteworthy that the day of his birth, March 25, 1853, was Good Friday, and that, with the sole exception of 1862, Good Friday has never since fallen on the 25th of March.

When eleven years of age Mr. Hall began to take hold of life's problems and anxieties, as he then began to work in a wood factory, receiving twenty cents a week for his services. A year later the family removed to Chicago, where he worked at wood turning and polishing, hav-

ing no chance to attend school except at night. His health being poor, the family were led to remove to Tolleston, Ind., hoping the change would be beneficial to him, and so indeed it proved. For six years he was engaged in hunting and trapping on Little Calumet river, and the game thus secured was shipped to Chicago, New York and Boston, so that he not only improved in health, but also saved some money. Investing his means in a farm of one hundred acres at Highland, Ind., he worked tirelessly to cultivate and improve his land, on which he made his home for fifteen years or more. While living in Highland he married Miss Almira Reed, who was born and reared there, of New York parentage. Christmas Eve of 1880 witnessed their union, and they at once settled upon their farm, continuing on the same place until they came to California. They became the parents of six children, of whom Alexander died in infancy. The others are Duane Randall, Harvey Lewis, Elizabeth, Agnes and Marion.

Four years after his arrival in North Pasadena, Mr. Hall started the North Pasadena express, and now has four horses expressing between this place and Los Angeles. During the past three summers he has been employed as engineer for the North Pasadena Water Company, his oldest son at these times taking charge of the express business. A natural mechanic, he not only does expert carpenter work, but is also a skillful wood turner and polisher, and an efficient stationary engineer. However, he is one of those men who do not rest satisfied with present attainments, but are ambitious to increase their store of knowledge, and at this writing he is taking a course in the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa. He and his family occupy a comfortable residence which he built near the corner of Kirkwood and Cedar streets. His wife is identified with the North Pasadena Congregational Church and interested in several of its societies. Fraternally he is connected with the Uniform Rank, K. of P., the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Foresters. His political views bring him into affiliation with the Republican party. While living in Indiana he was quite active in local matters, and served as supervisor of roads, school director and also as deputy sheriff.

WILLIAM H. H. SCOTT. The progress of the city and valley of Pomona since 1877 has been witnessed by Mr. Scott, who has been identified with local affairs ever since the days when large herds of cattle, horses and sheep roamed through the valley, and the raising of stock formed the principal industry of the people. A native of Wheeling, W. Va., William

Henry Harrison Scott was born May 5, 1840, a son of Luke Scott, and grandson of James Scott. The latter came from Glasgow, Scotland, and settled in Delaware. At about the age of fifteen, Luke Scott went alone to Wheeling. In 1847 he went to Iowa and settled on a farm near Keokuk, where he died in 1851. His wife, who was sixty-eight at the time of her death, was Rachel Frazier; her father, Peter Frazier, a native of Frankfort-on-the-Rhine, attained the age of ninety-seven years.

At the outbreak of the Civil war William H. H. Scott offered his services to the Union, but was rejected. Not being able to go to war, he decided to join a party about to cross the plains, having been asked by them to act as driver of a team of oxen. In that way he journeyed to Virginia City, Nev., where he followed mining until 1864, and then went to San Francisco, Cal., from there traveling by boat to New York and then returning to his old Iowa home. Shortly afterward he married Miss Elizabeth McCleary, of Keokuk, who was born near Sharon, Pa. They became the parents of five children, viz.: William Henry Harrison, Jr., who died at twenty-one years; James Winfield, who is a court reporter on the *Inter-Mountain* of Butte, Mont.; Thomas W., of Pomona, who has the reputation of being the fastest orange packer in Southern California; Mae Beatrice, wife of Charles Schwan, assistant postmaster of Pomona; and Lillie Belle, who has taught for some years in the Central School of Pomona. The daughters are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pomona, while Mrs. Scott is a member of the Christian Church.

Accompanied by his family, Mr. Scott came to California in 1881 and has since made Pomona his home. For six months he was foreman of the Lewis Phillips ranch, and he filled similar positions on other ranches during subsequent years. After the boom in 1881 he erected the first building that was completed in the village of Pomona, this being now occupied by George Weigle's market. Of late years he has engaged in teaming and during the season of marketing fruit he employs from twenty to thirty men to pick and uses six teams to draw the fruit. His work is carefully done and always proves satisfactory. In 1887 he bought two acres on the corner of Myrtle and West Second streets, which he has since improved by the planting out of orange trees and the erection of a residence. While he has never sought office, he has filled several local positions, among them the office of constable, which he filled by appointment for six months; and street superintendent, to which he was twice elected. As overseer of streets he inaugurated the plan of running a team for that purpose, and not a few of the fine streets of the city owe their neat appearance to his skillful oversight.

ERNEST THOMAS HARNETT. One of the most public-spirited of the younger generation of business men of Long Beach is Ernest Thomas Harnett, the genial and successful owner and proprietor of the Long Beach mill. This notable addition to the commercial solidity of the county is the largest of its kind for many miles around, and under the capable and progressive methods of the present management has greatly extended its field of usefulness. Corn meal and graham flour are manufactured in large quantities, a modern sheller and the latest improvements in machinery being among the aids for carrying on the greater part of the work in this section. The principal features, however, are rolled barley and cracked corn, for the perfection of which he has recently added some of the latest improved cleaning machinery. The boiler capacity is twenty and the engine capacity is eighteen horse-power, and twelve tons of barley can be easily rolled out in ten hours. The mill was formerly the property of the Long Beach Milling Company, and was purchased by Mr. Harnett in 1897.

In his make-up Mr. Harnett embodies the sterling and substantial characteristics of his English ancestry, and he is himself of English birth, having been born in Kent county, near Maidstone, October 9, 1874. His paternal grandfather, Thomas, was a native of the same county, where he engaged in farming, and his father, Ernest, owned allegiance to the same historic part of the Albion isle. The father brought his family to America in November of 1889, and in January of 1890 located in Long Beach, Cal., near which town he is still engaged in ranching. He married Julia S. Berrell, a native of London, England, and who is the mother of fourteen children, one of whom is deceased. One of the daughters, Jane E., is a teacher at Long Beach, and a son, J. A., is at present in Long Beach.

The youth of Ernest Thomas Harnett was practically spent in Kent county, and his education was acquired in the public schools of Kent, and of the city of London. He was enthusiastically alive to the advantages of emigrating to America. After coming to Long Beach in 1890 he was interested in ranching for a number of years, and in 1897 entered the ranks of the mercantile business by purchasing the half interest of H. Taylor in the Long Beach Milling Company. He later bought the remainder of the concern, and has since been sole proprietor. Nor does the mill represent the extent of the interest of Mr. Harnett, for he is engaged in the interesting occupation of raising poultry, ducks and hogs, and derives a considerable income from this source of industry. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, of which he is secretary. Socially he is popular among those who are privileged to know him. In po-

litical affiliation he is a Republican, but has so far shown no disposition to enter the arena of political preferment.

ARTHUR H. HEBBARD. The steward and manager of the Los Angeles county hospital was born in Rochester, Minn., November 4, 1867, and is a son of Judge Daniel S. and Aurora T. (McManus) Hebbard, natives of Chautauqua county, N. Y. The maternal grandfather, Thomas McManus, a native of New York, and a large contractor in that state, removed from there to Minnesota, where he engaged in government contracting. During 1856 Daniel S. Hebbard became a resident of Rochester, Minn., where later he was a leading merchant and successful business man. His prominence in the community and the universal recognition of his ability led to his election as judge of the probate court, which office he filled for one term. For twelve years he filled the office of county auditor. Leaving that northern city for a sunnier clime, in December, 1885, he settled in Pomona, where he followed horticultural pursuits until his death, in 1898, at sixty-five years of age. Fraternally he was a Mason and in religion a believer in the Presbyterian faith. His wife is still living in Pomona. Of their six children, only one son and one daughter survive.

At the time the family removed to California Arthur H. Hebbard had completed his education in the Rochester schools and was ready to enter upon the activities of life. For four years he made his home in Pomona, during which time he assisted his father in the improvement of forty acres comprising their homestead. At the same time he also took up the study of electrical engineering. Returning east in 1889, he became electrician of the Water, Light & Power Company of West Superior, Wis., remaining with them for some time. In the fall of 1893 he came back to California, where he has since been interested in horticulture, and still owns thirty acres, under oranges and deciduous fruits, on Holt avenue, Pomona. In the work of the Fruit Growers' Exchange he has been very active, and for three years served as a member of its board of directors. In addition he is connected with the San Antonio Fruit Exchange, of whose board of directors he was once a member. For one term he held office as president and manager of the Del Monte Irrigation Company, in which capacity he rendered most efficient service. Since September of 1901 he has been manager and steward of the Los Angeles county hospital, having been appointed to the position by the board of supervisors. The hospital has one hundred and seventy patients and the supervision of its important interests, the oversight of all its work, and the maintaining of a satisfactory regime, leaves him little

leisure for participation in outside matters, although he still retains his membership in the Pomona Board of Trade, superintends his property at that point, and keeps posted concerning matters of local and general political importance, casting his ballot with the Republican party. His marriage was solemnized in Los Angeles and united him with Miss Josephine McKay, who was born in New Orleans, La., and received her education in San Francisco.

JAMES B. HUGHES. Ever since settling in Pasadena in 1887 Mr. Hughes has been engaged in contracting and building, and meantime has erected many of the handsome residences of this city, as well as numerous business blocks and stores. Included among his contracts was that for the residence of Professor Lowe, which is one of Pasadena's most beautiful homes. He had the contract for all the mason work on the Mount Lowe Railroad and also erected the pavilion house. Since 1893 he has devoted himself particularly to street and sewer contracting, in which line he has had some large and important contracts. Associated with him in business is Charles Stansbury and they conduct the largest business in grading and street contracting that is done in the city. Among outside contracts were those for two sections of the outfall sewer in Los Angeles and the Storm water system in Redlands.

Mr. Hughes was born in Mentor, Lake county, Ohio, December 5, 1855, and was second among ten children, all but two of whom are living. One of his brothers, Moses A., resides in Ocean Park, Cal., and is a foreman for his brother, James B. The father, Benjamin, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, and there married Mary, daughter of Moses Barr, a farmer of the north of Ireland. Later the family came to America and settled at Willoughby, Lake county, Ohio, where the father who had been a contractor, turned his attention to contracting. Now, at more than seventy years of age, he is living retired in Mentor. In religion both he and his wife are identified with the Presbyterian Church.

When sixteen years of age James B. Hughes began to learn the mason's trade under his uncle, Thomas Hughes, which he afterward followed in the home neighborhood. He remodeled Lawnfield, the home of President Garfield, and at the time of his marriage to Emma Rynd, he and his wife began housekeeping in this home, which was vacant by reason of Mr. Garfield's service in the senate. Mrs. Hughes was born in Painesville, Ohio, a daughter of Lewis and Emily (Chalmers) Rynd, natives respectively of Germany and London, England. Her maternal grandfather, David Chalmers, was born in Kent, England, and followed the printer's trade. Her father was one of the brave soldiers



JOHN H. DARBY

of the Union during the Civil war, serving in the Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry. Afterward he made his home in Painesville until his death. Of his four children, all but one are living, the three survivors being residents of California. Mrs. Hughes was reared in Ohio and received a fair education. In January, 1878, in Mentor, she became the wife of Mr. Hughes, by which union there are two sons, Arthur and Ernest. The older son is now a foreman for his father.

Interested in Masonry, Mr. Hughes was initiated into the Order in Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., with which he is still connected, and he now also holds membership in the chapter and commandery in Pasadena, the Council of Kedosh, the Pasadena Consistory, and Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., the latter of Los Angeles. With his wife he holds membership in the Eastern Star. While not identified with any religious denomination, he contributes to various church and charitable organizations, especially to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, with which his wife is identified. In political faith he is a staunch upholder of Republican principles and takes a warm interest in matters pertaining to local government and national issues.

JOHN HOWELL DARBY. As one who, during his comparatively brief sojourn in Long Beach, favorably impressed those with whom he came in contact in a business and social way, John Howell Darby is entitled to mention among the honored and successful members of the community. As evidence of his enterprise, and recognition of its desirability, the Darby House, one of the oldest hostleries in the place, and one which has longest catered to the demands of the traveling public, was built and managed by him after his removal here in 1891, and after his death, December 3, 1893, passed into the equally capable hands of his wife.

Of southern ancestry, Mr. Darby was born in Keatchie, De Soto Parish, La., and was a son of Drayton Darby, a native of Virginia, and an hotel man by occupation. The elder Darby lived for several years in Tennessee, but eventually removed to Keatchie, where he successfully managed an hotel up to the time of his death. His son, John Howell, was reared and educated in Keatchie, and his first business undertaking was as a merchant in Pleasant Hill, La., where he lived and prospered until 1887. He then disposed of his interests and removed to California, and upon settling in Downey, again resumed mercantile enterprises. Close confinement, however, began to tell on his health, and he therefore moved to a ranch southeast of Downey, and turned his energies to horticulture, particularly the culture of oranges. In 1891 he settled in Long Beach, and in the fall of the same year

built the Darby House, a first class hotel, which in time became his special pride, and an all around credit to the town. He was enthusiastic and progressive, and made and retained many friends. No one better than he recognized the splendid possibilities of this well favored locality, and many enterprises for the general upbuilding owe their promotion and subsequent completion to his far-sighted observation and perseverance. He foresaw the benefit to be derived from the building of the wharf, and spared neither time nor money in pushing this really admirable and now indispensable adjunct to the town. With Messrs. Roberts, Wilson and Dunco he succeeded in overcoming much of the original opposition of the citizens, all of whom have since acknowledged the debt to those who were more keenly alive to the situation than themselves.

The marriage of Mr. Darby and Frances Jane Nolan occurred in Sabine Parish, La., in 1881, the Nolan family being an old and distinguished one from North Carolina. Mrs. Darby was born in Greenville, Ala., a daughter of Greenville Nolan, a farmer in Alabama, and who gave up his life for his country during the Civil war. He married into the Hammack family, formerly of North Carolina, and well known throughout the state, his wife, Almeda Hammack, being a daughter of Elijah Hammack, a minister in the Baptist Church. Two of the sons of Rev. Hammack started across the plains from Texarkana during the gold excitement of '49, but were never more heard of. Mrs. Nolan, who lives in Long Beach with her daughter, is the mother of a son, Elijah, who is a resident of this town.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Darby has proved herself equal to the emergency of running the hotel, and has not only kept up the former standing of the house, but has brought about many important improvements. Possessed of unusual tact and discretion, and many other needful attributes inseparable from the successful entertainer of the traveling public, she is well known and respected by the business contingent of the town, and her hotel is the rendezvous of those who desire good accommodations at reasonable rates. Besides her many cares and responsibilities in a general way, Mrs. Darby has found time to superintend the education and training of her ten children, all of whom are bright and interesting, and capable of looking out for themselves. They are named as follows: Arthur, a merchant in Downey; Sammie, Mrs. Clyde Harrell, of Plaquemine, La.; Howell, of Long Beach; Stuart, who is agent for the Texas Pacific Railroad in Louisiana; Gertrude, who is attending the high school of Long Beach; Nolan; Larrie, Raymond, Donald and John. Mrs. Darby is well posted on current events, and is a staunch friend of education and all around advancement. She is associated with the Society of Friends.

J. H. HOLMES. If one were asked to give the name of an institution or industry to which, more than to any other, Pasadena owes its present prominence throughout the United States, unhesitatingly the answer would be given "Hotel Green." Furthermore, when citizens of Pasadena are asked to state to whose influence this hotel owes its prestige as headquarters for tourists, all unite in attributing to the manager, J. H. Holmes, the credit for the gratifying popularity and success that has been attained. At the time of the building of the original structure, Mr. Holmes acted as secretary and treasurer of the Hotel Green Company, and in 1892 he was appointed manager. Beginning with only sixty rooms, there has been a constant increase in the capacity until there are now accommodations for five hundred guests. Every effort is made to secure the comfort of visitors. The large and sunny rooms, all with outside windows, present a cheery outlook, and the comfort of those who are fearful of fires is materially enhanced by the knowledge that the structure is wholly fireproof. To accommodate the employees of the hotel, two hundred outside rooms have been provided. Centrally located in Pasadena, the hotel attracts a large proportion of the multitudes of eastern tourists whom the bleak winters of trans-Rocky regions induce to seek the sunshine and fragrance of Southern California.

Tracing the history of the Holmes family, we find that James Holmes, a Pennsylvanian by birth, settled among the pioneers of Highland county, Ohio, where he developed a raw tract of land. A later place of residence was Athens county, same state. In 1882 he removed to Illinois, where his last days were spent at Nokomis. His son, A. H., was born in Highland county, and for some years carried on a store at Albany, Ohio, after which he settled in Illinois. Returning later to his former home in Albany, he resumed mercantile pursuits, and remained there until his death in 1892. The talents which he possessed fitted him for able service in behalf of the people, and at different times his party (the Republican) elected him to local offices of trust. His ancestry was English and Scotch, and the first of the family in America settled in Massachusetts, later going to Pennsylvania. He married Salonia Kerr, who was born in Washington county, Pa., and is now living in Albany, Ohio. Her father, David Kerr, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio and settled on an unimproved farm near Albany. The Kerrs are related to the Crawfords of Pennsylvania.

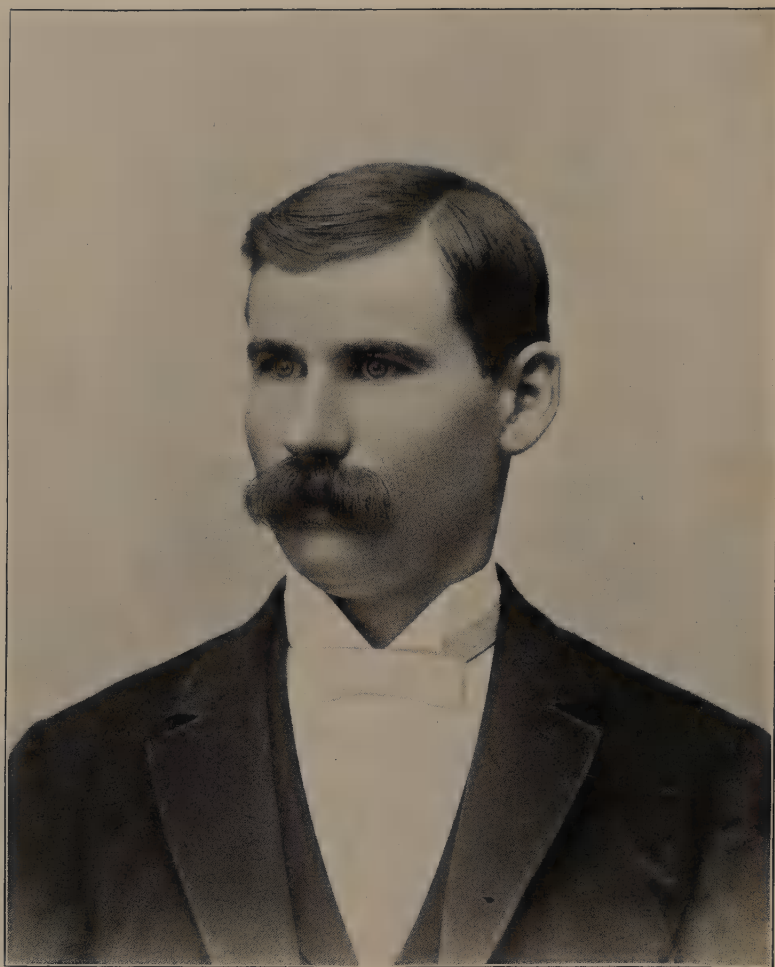
In the family of A. H. Holmes there were seven children, all but two of whom are living, J. H. being the eldest of these and the only one in California. In Albany, Ohio, where he was born May 27, 1858, the years of youth were

passed in attendance at public school and academy and in assisting his father in the store. His first experience in business was gained when he was only fourteen and afterward he continued to clerk for his father until 1881, when, forming a partnership with his brother, C. C., he bought out his father. Six years later he sold his interest in the business and came to California, settling at Altadena, where he took charge of Colonel Green's business. In the organization of the Edison Electric Light and Power Company of Pasadena he bore a prominent part and has since acted as a director, besides which he is a director in the San Gabriel Valley Bank and a stockholder in various other local institutions.

In Albany, Ohio, Miss Mary M. Dewing became the wife of J. H. Holmes, and of their union two children have been born, namely: Angie Green, now a student in Mount Vernon Seminary at Washington, D. C.; and John Dewing, who is attending Throop Institute in Pasadena. Mrs. Holmes was born and reared in Albany, to which point her father, John Dewing, removed from Massachusetts. In social affairs she is interested and active, and in religion is connected with the Presbyterian Church. Before leaving Albany Mr. Holmes was made a Mason in the blue lodge there, and after coming west he became a charter member of Corona Lodge, F. & A. M., at Pasadena. In this city he was raised to the chapter, commandery and consistory, and he is also connected with Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S. He is a member of the Pasadena Board of Trade. Reared under Republican influence, he has always voted with that party, and while living in Ohio served as city treasurer of Albany for some years.

RICHARD LOYNES, manufacturer and brick contractor, living at Long Beach, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., February 21, 1863, and is a son of Robertson and Dora (Carey) Loynes, the latter a native of England, and the mother of eleven children. Robertson Loynes was born in Norfolk county, England, and when a young man came to the United States and settled in Jefferson county, N. Y. He afterwards became a navigator on the steamers of the lakes, but eventually retired to the farm in Ontario which has since been his home.

When a babe in arms, Richard Loynes lost his mother by death, and was reared in New York state and educated in the district schools. When sixteen years of age he apprenticed to a bricklayer in Kingston, Ontario, and having learned his trade returned to the States and worked in Pennsylvania, Missouri and Ohio, in 1886 taking up his residence in Los Angeles, as foreman for Charles Tossell. In this capacity he superintended the brick part of the Bry



E. E. Lindholm

son building, the Lankershim building, and numerous others, and in Pasadena was foreman for the Opera House and the White and Gilkes building. At a still later period he was foreman for the San Joaquin Brick Company at Stockton, Cal., and at the end of two years returned to Los Angeles and started a brick yard on Bishop street. He here manufactured brick until 1895, at which time he came to Long Beach and started in to manufacture brick for the Alamitos Land Company. The yard which he now owns was started in 1897, and is located one-half mile west of the city, but within the limits, and soon after its purchase Mr. Loynes moved into the town. He has since engaged in contract brick work, and among the buildings for which he has supplied the brick and put them in place may be mentioned the addition to the bank building, the two gas offices, the Stafford building and the Campbell building. In fact, he has had the contract for nearly all of the brick work in the town. In addition he has erected a fine residence for his family on Chestnut street, near Third street, which is built in the Mission style, and which is a distinct acquisition to the architectural beauty of the town. In Stockton, Cal., Mr. Loynes married Bessie Smith, a native of Wales, and of this union there is one child, Richard. Politically Mr. Loynes is a Republican.

E. E. LINDHOLM. The far-away country of Finland has given very few citizens to the United States, for seldom do its native-born sons stray so far from the snow-clad and lichen-covered hills of their childhood. Somewhat exceptional, therefore, to the history of his countrymen is the life-record of Mr. Lindholm, who was born in Finland June 6, 1864, and who is a member of an ancient family of that country. His parents, August and Mary Lindholm, lived upon a farm there, and the former died in 1865. The second among three children, E. E. Lindholm, passed his early boyhood years in Finland, but at fourteen years of age started out to see the world. Going first to England he made a short sojourn there, and afterward sailed for Australia, where he made his home for thirteen years. Coming to the United States in April, 1890, he settled in Los Angeles, and seven years later removed from that city to Moneta, his present home.

Since coming to Moneta Mr. Lindholm has given his attention closely to the improvement of his tract of fifteen acres, which he has mainly in alfalfa and on which he has built a neat house. The value of the place has been improved by the erection of a private gasoline pumping plant, with a capacity of sixty-five inches. Industry is a marked characteristic of the Finns, and the quality is not wanting in Mr. Lindholm's character; indeed, his patient devotion to the labor at hand is a conspicuous attribute. His neat home-

stead seems to have everything, with one exception, necessary to his well-being, and in time he may supply this lack by changing from the ranks of bachelors to those of benedicts. The welfare of his adopted country is near to his heart, and he is interested in all that makes for the happiness of his fellow-citizens. The principles of the Republican party have received his support ever since he became a naturalized citizen and he uniformly votes that ticket. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters and the Knights of Pythias.

J. S. JOHN. Not the least of the distinctions due Mr. John is the fact that he is the oldest business man in Long Beach, and yet another and more vitally important one arises from an unusually meritorious service during the Civil war. He comes of a family of Welsh descent and long represented in Pennsylvania, in which state he was born in Washington county September 15, 1842. His father, Josiah, was also born in Washington county, whither the paternal grandfather, Joseph, had removed from the western part of the state. Josiah John was a farmer in his native state and county, but eventually removed to Ohio, where the remainder of his days were spent. His wife, formerly Albina Grave, was also a native of Washington county, as was her father, John Grave, a farmer by occupation. Mrs. John, who died in Pennsylvania, was the mother of eleven children, five of whom are living, J. S. being the youngest of those who attained maturity.

The youth of Mr. John was uneventfully passed on the paternal farm, and the first break in the even tenor of his ways was the culmination of the strife between the north and south. In 1862 he enlisted in a company of independent scouts for Company C of the Ringgold Cavalry, and saw extensive service in the Shenandoah valley, keeping vigilant watch upon all happenings in this now historic locality. In 1864 he became a soldier in Company D, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and in this capacity served until his mustering out May 22, 1865. He participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Winchester, Spottsylvania, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and many minor skirmishes, and experienced the terrible deprivations of devastating war times. In the mean time his father had removed to Salem, Ohio, and thither he repaired after the restoration of peace, and the following year removed to Illinois and remained a year in Iroquois county. In 1868 he became identified with Kansas, and homesteaded a claim five miles up Smoky river from Salina, where he farmed with considerable success until 1884. However, Kansas as a permanent residence place did not appeal to Mr. John with particular force, and he therefore removed to Los Angeles and lived there until 1887. He then became

identified with Long Beach, and began in a small way the feed business which has since assumed gratifying proportions. Connected therewith is a large wood, coal, hay and grain business, which includes a power plant for working up the wood. The enterprise is located on Second street and Pine, and is not only the oldest but the largest of its kind in the town. The upright business methods of Mr. John have brought about the desired results, and his progressive and public-spirited influence has penetrated many sides of public enterprise.

In Salina, Kans., Mr. John married Lydia Goodwin, a native of Illinois, and of this union there is one child, Edwin M. Mr. John is a Republican in political affiliation, and served as city trustee for one term. While in Kansas he served on the school board, and in Long Beach he has exerted himself in improving the school system, and in promoting general educational facilities. He is allied with the Independent Foresters, and with the Long Beach Post, G. A. R. The confidence of the community of Long Beach has been sustained by years of faithful business service, and a deserved financial standing has rewarded the effort to make the most of surrounding chances.

ALVA D. S. MCCOY, M. D., one of the best informed and most popular physicians of Pasadena, was born in Arcade, Wyoming county, N. Y., May 24, 1871. His earliest youth was spent in his native state, but he was reared in Chicago, Ill., where his father, Judge Alexander McCoy, was a practicing attorney. Judge McCoy had an enviable reputation as an exponent of legal science in Illinois, and he was at one time district attorney of Peoria county. In 1887 he removed to Beaumont, where he discontinued his practice after two years, and in 1889 located in Pasadena. His last days were spent upon the tract of land purchased by him near the city of Pasadena, and upon which he died in 1892. His wife is still living.

During his second year in the Chicago high school Dr. McCoy removed with the rest of the family to Pasadena and graduated from the high school in this city in the class of 1891. He then entered the University of California and was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. His professional training was received at the Cooper Medical College in San Francisco, from which he was graduated from the four years' course in 1899. Through competitive examination he received a year's practical experience as house physician of the City and County Hospital in San Francisco, and at the expiration of that time located in Pasadena, where he has since engaged in a general practice of medicine and surgery.

Since coming to Pasadena Dr. McCoy has married Helen S. Crawford, who was born in

Illinois. Dr. McCoy is a member of the Pasadena Medical Society and the Southern California Medical Association. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias. In national politics he is a Republican. The doctor is one of the most genial and promising of the practitioners of this city, and although practically a new comer to social and professional ranks, has made many friends and won an appreciative practice.

J. A. MADDOCK. Lying in the foothills at Duarte is the attractive homestead of Mr. Maddock, who, though he owns allegiance to no flag save the Union Jack, is, nevertheless, an enthusiastic Californian, with the firmest belief in the permanent progress and prosperity of this great state. When he came to this country in 1886 he bought a ranch of thirty acres, later acquiring twenty acres at Azusa and planting the same in oranges. He is now the owner of a ranch of forty-two acres at Duarte, one-half of which is under cultivation to oranges. Two and one-half acres are in nursery stock, with ten thousand trees, embracing all the leading varieties of citrus fruits. On his ranch he has developed a private well, flowing fifteen inches, and providing an abundant supply of water for irrigation purposes.

The Maddock family is one of the oldest in Hampshire, England. Rev. Samuel Maddock was for forty years rector of a church there and continued in the ministry until his death. His son, Edward Knight Maddock, was born in Hampshire and in early manhood became a minister in the Church of England, in which capacity he went to India and for seventeen years officiated as military chaplain at Calcutta. Returning finally to England, his last years were spent in his native country. His wife was an American lady, Miss Lucinda Smith, and by their union three children were born, one of whom was J. A. Maddock, whose birth occurred in the East Indies December 3, 1848. Sent to England to be educated, he was placed in the Blackheath Proprietary School in Kent, where he completed the regular course of study. On starting out for himself he went to the Argentine Republic in South America and engaged in cattle raising and general farming on a ranch that covered two square miles, or twelve hundred and eighty acres. From there he went to Canada in 1878 and turned his attention to civil engineering, and has since filled the position of dominion land surveyor of Canada. From there he came to California in 1886 and has since prosecuted horticultural pursuits in Los Angeles county.

While a resident of Canada Mr. Maddock was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Whitaker, whose father, G. Whitaker, was for years the



Hyman

provost of Trinity College in Toronto. The children born of their union are named as follows: Arundel, Genifer, Arthur Gordon, Edna Helen and Margaret. In religious connections the family are identified with the Episcopal Church.

FERDINAND A. HEIM. To Mr. Heim is due an immense amount of credit for the success which he has made of his life, and for the courage with which he has faced discouragements and drawbacks. He was born in East St. Louis in 1870, his father, Michael, being a native of the Tyrol, Switzerland, where he was reared and educated. In company with his brother, Ferdinand, Michael Heim immigrated to the United States and engaged in ranching and dairying, afterwards going into the manufacture of rope in Winchester, Ill., and later in East St. Louis. They worked up an excellent trade in the Missouri city and had a large plant, which, however, was destroyed by fire in 1874. Nothing daunted, the brothers soon rebuilt their establishment and proceeded as before with ever increasing success, until the death of Michael Heim in 1883. He was a prominent financier and a director in the East St. Louis Bank. His death proved a heavy loss to his wife and children, who were not only deprived of an affectionate father and husband, but were, as well, the victims of the dishonest settlement of the uncle, Ferdinand. Owing to some laxity in the business arrangements, no partnership papers or will were found, and as the business had not yet been incorporated, they were at the mercy of their relative with no opportunity of redress. Little of what was due them ever came within their reach, the mother, formerly Anna Biel, being the heaviest loser. Mrs. Heim, who afterward married Mr. McArthur, and is again a widow, is now in business with her son, Ferdinand, and is a resident of Los Angeles. She is the mother of two sons, of whom George is in Elmwood, engaged in the wholesale liquor business.

Ferdinand A. Heim was but thirteen years of age when his father died, and at the time he was being educated in the public schools of East St. Louis. With his mother and brother he came to Los Angeles in 1887, and entered the business college, but before graduation they were sent by the uncle Ferdinand to a ranch in the desert, where they lived in the Indian country, one hundred and sixty miles from the railroad, for a whole year. Not being able to endure the loneliness and inconvenience any longer, Ferdinand A. returned to civilization, and engaged in the wholesale liquor business in Santa Monica for two or three years. He then started a soda-water manufactory and bottling business on a small scale, gradually broadening his business as trade increased, his plant being located on the site of the old

Ramona mineral spring. The medicinal properties of this spring have received the endorsement of some of the greatest chemists and most learned physicians in California, and it proved particularly efficacious in rheumatism and diseases of the stomach. It is used as a foundation for the various bottled goods turned out by the manufactory, including Coca Cola Soda, Belfast Ginger Ale, and Sarsaparilla and Iron Tonic. They also manufacture a full line of fruit syrups and ciders for fountain use, and are able to meet any demand along their line, however varied or extensive.

In January of 1901 Mr. Heim started in the brewing business, and May 7, 1901, incorporated the Ferdinand Heim Brewing Company, of California, with his wife as president, his mother as vice-president, and himself secretary, treasurer, and manager. They built the brewery at No. 346 Avenue Thirty-nine, in East Los Angeles, and are manufacturing Weiss beer. A large concrete building houses the enterprise, and the bottling is done at a separate bottling department. The company has without doubt the largest trade in the city. Mr. Heim is prominent in many different ways in Los Angeles, and is public spirited. Considerable property has come into his possession from time to time, and besides residence property in Los Angeles, he has real-estate also in Santa Monica. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is fraternally associated with the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Royal Arch, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 102, and the Foresters of America.

In Los Angeles Mr. Heim married Maude M. Cooke, who was born in Chicago, Ill., and is a daughter of B. J. Cooke, who is a piano tuner, and a pioneer of Los Angeles. Two children are the result of this union, Anna and Bartlette.

SANFORD S. SMITH. The name of Sanford S. Smith is not only connected with the most ambitious and extensive building and contracting accomplishments in Long Beach, but with the possession of practical moral and intellectual attributes, enthusiastically exercised for the general upbuilding of the community. As a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as an untiring worker in the Sunday school, he has become known throughout the whole of Southern California, where his extensive and well-directed services have won for him the name of "Sunday School" Smith. As a prohibitionist also he is widely known, and his advocacy of total abstinence is as pronounced as it is convincing. The amount of good accomplished by Mr. Smith in his varied capacity as moral reformer is incalculable, and his influence is such as at all times and under all circumstances to command the utmost consideration

from even those who radically differ from him in belief.

That the desire to do good is in a measure the result of example and inheritance is not questioned by Mr. Smith, who attributes many of his finest and most praiseworthy impulses to the training of a father for fifty years connected with the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born at Sanford, Broome county, N. Y., May 21, 1862, and is the youngest in a family of six children, five of whom are living. His father, Rev. Welcome Smith, was born in Binghamton, Broome county, N. Y., in which city his grandfather was a merchant during his long and active life. The Rev. Smith moved to Nebraska in 1878, and while in that state was associated with the Lincoln conference of which he was presiding elder, at the same time making his residence near St. Joe, Hamilton county. From there he removed to Grand Island, which was his home for six or seven years, after which he came to California, and is now a resident of Redondo Beach, of which town he is county recorder and justice of the peace. He is a Republican in national and local politics, and is fraternally a Mason. Although seventy-six years of age he is still hale and hearty, and promises to continue the precedent of longevity established by his ancestors.

The mother of Sanford S. Smith died when he was but seven months old, and at the time she was thirty-eight years of age. He was reared in New York state and primarily educated in the district schools, supplemented by further training at Onondaga Valley Seminary. In 1878 he accompanied his father to Nebraska and continued his schooling at the College Corner public school. He soon, however, began to learn the carpenter's trade, and having completed the same, worked thereat in St. Joe, and during 1882-3 was employed in a trade capacity by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Oregon, and was finally offered the superintendency of a division of the passenger coach repair shop. This, however, was refused, and after returning to Nebraska to be married in October of 1884 he came to California and settled in Elsinor, Riverside county, being one of the pioneers of that town. He here found a good field for the exercise of his trade and at the same time he bought sixty-one acres of land which he improved and upon which he lived for four years and two months. The boom which promised such a brilliant future was destined to end in disaster, and, thoroughly disenchanted, Mr. Smith removed to Santa Ana and engaged in farming and contracting for fifteen months. He then settled in Los Angeles and contracted and built and farmed for a couple of years, and also spent seven years at Gardena. In November of 1899 he located at Long Beach and began to build

and contract, since which time some of the finest residences and most substantial public buildings have gone up under his capable direction. Among his most ambitious efforts may be mentioned the residences of J. M. Arnold, Alice Howell, Professor Frews, D. M. Brewer, Miss E. F. Burgess, the Evans home and Mrs. N. T. Waldron's rooming house.

In Nebraska Mr. Smith married Jennie E. Edson, a native of La Porte, Ind., and a teacher for several years in Indiana and Nebraska. Two children have been born of this union, Arthur Ernest and Welcome B. Mr. Smith is fraternally connected with Long Beach Lodge No. 327, F. & A. M., with the Knights of the Macabees, the Modern Woodmen of the World, and the Independent Order of Good Templars.

REV. A. MOSS MERWIN, A. M. Significant of Mr. Merwin's patriotic ancestry is the fact that he is a member of the California chapters of the Society of Colonial Wars (in which he is chaplain), the Sons of Colonial Governors, and the Sons of the Revolution. Among his forefathers was Hon. Robert Treat, a colonial governor of Connecticut, a fearless Indian fighter and a hero in many a battle with the savages. Another ancestor, Col. Timothy Taylor, was a leading officer of the Revolutionary war, leading a Connecticut regiment of volunteers through many a closely contested engagement. Rev. Samuel Merwin (the grandfather), who traced his lineage to one of three brothers who emigrated from England to America and settled at Merwin Point near New Haven, was for more than fifty years pastor of the North Congregational Church of New Haven. His son, Timothy T. Merwin, was born in that city and after graduating from Yale took up the study of law, but later became a member of the brokerage firm of Merwin & Gould, of Wall street, New York. When a young man he married Hannah B. White, who was born near Danbury, Conn., and died in that state. Her ancestry, like that of the Merwins, was English, going back to the early settlement of Connecticut. Her father, Col. E. Moss White, a farmer and extensive merchant, gained distinction through his capable service as an officer in the war of 1812. One of the members of the family took an active part in the founding of Yale College, and it was at his home that a few public-spirited men gathered to organize an educational institution and select the text books to be used in the curriculum of study. In that unostentatious way was founded an institution destined to become one of the greatest in the world.

The family of Timothy T. and Hannah B. Merwin consisted of three children, namely: Augustus W., who became a manufacturer and died in Wilton, Conn.; Mary A., of Brooklyn, N.

Y.; and Alexander Moss, of Pasadena, Cal. The last-named was born in Norwalk, Conn., September 3, 1839, and was reared in New York City and Brooklyn. In 1863 he received the degree of A. B. upon graduating from Williams College and in 1866 was given the degree of A. M. from the same institution, while a few years later Yale College conferred the same degree upon him. On leaving Williams College he matriculated in Princeton Theological Seminary, where he prosecuted the study of theology, graduating in 1866 with the degree of B. D. The ceremony of ordination was solemnized at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, where he had attended a boarding school near the home of Nathaniel P. Willis, who had been a classmate of his father. While there he and his friend, E. P. Roe, were converted and decided to study for the ministry.

Immediately after his graduation Mr. Merwin went to Valparaiso, Chile, where for a time he served as supply preacher to a large English congregation. Meantime he studied Spanish, and at the end of a year was able to preach his first sermon in that language in Santiago, where he helped to organize the first Spanish Protestant congregation in Chile, and a year later also established the first in Valparaiso. During his ministry of almost nineteen years he started many missions, organized the first orphan asylum in Chile, and acted as editor of the first Spanish Protestant religious periodical in the country. With the exception of Rev. Mr. Gilbert, he was the first missionary in Santiago. At first bigotry and fanaticism opposed the work of the Protestants and culminated in the burning of their church property, but as the natives began to understand them better, the work of the Protestants became successful and they were highly respected. During all of these nineteen years Mr. Merwin returned to the United States only three times. In 1885 he brought his family back to this country and spent six months in Florida, but in 1886 came to California, where for six months he filled the pulpit of the Santa Barbara Presbyterian Church. The next year he came to Pasadena, where he has since labored as a minister among the Spanish people, and has organized Presbyterian churches at Alhambra, Lamanda Park and South Pasadena, besides which he is now connected with the Spanish churches at Azusa, San Gabriel and Los Angeles, also the Girls' Home and School in Los Angeles.

With the aid of two helpers, who are of Spanish descent, work is carried on in several other places. Mr. Merwin has published a number of tracts in the Spanish language, and has also secured the translation into Spanish of different religious English works.

Among the local activities with which Mr. Merwin is identified may be mentioned the Twi-

light Club, which he assisted in organizing and of which he has been president for six years. Ever since the organization of the South Pasadena public library he has officiated as its president. His home is a five-acre orange grove on South Fair Oaks avenue, where hours of leisure are happily spent in the society of family and friends, and in the supervision of his citrus interests. His wife was formerly Elizabeth Burnham, of Manchester, Vt., member of a very old family of New England and a graduate of the Montpelier Ladies' Seminary. They are the parents of two children now living, Mary A. and William B., and have lost three: Arthur, Elizabeth and Grace, who died at the ages of three, five and thirteen years respectively. The Chilean climate proved very unhealthful for his family, and it was with the hope that a change might be beneficial to them that Mr. Merwin relinquished the labors into which so much of his life had been put. It has since been a source of no small gratification to him that the seed sown by him in Chile has since been cultivated by faithful workers and is now bearing fruit in the upbuilding of churches and the conversion of many souls.

A. F. MESERVE, manager of the La Pintoresca Hotel at Pasadena, is one of the few very successful men in his line on the coast, and holds a justly responsible position. In thus directing his efforts into useful and creditable channels he is maintaining a precedent established by an enviable ancestry, many of whom attained to prominence and even distinction, and who claim as their most remotely authentic forefather Jean Meservy, who resided in the parish of St. Martin's, Isle of Jersey. The American branch of the family was first located in New Hampshire, and the Meserve farm of fourteen hundred and sixty acres on the Isle of Jersey testifies to the thrift and English enterprise of the first settlers.

A native of Jackson, N. H., Mr. Meserve was born January 26, 1863, his father, John P., and his grandfather, Colonel Jonathan, being natives of the same locality. The grandfather was one of the first settlers and largest landowners around Jackson, and won his title through connection with the New Hampshire regiment of militia. John Meserve was a farmer during his active life, and in politics a staunch adherent of Democratic principles. He died on the farm which he had done so much to improve, but was survived by his wife, who was formerly Louise Rogers, daughter of John Rogers, one of the pioneer farmers of the vicinity of Jackson, N. H. The Rogers family was also a very old one, and was presumably of English origin. Mrs. Meserve is still living at the old home near Jackson, and of her six children three are living. A. F. being the youngest of all.

A. F. Meserve was educated in the public schools of Jackson, N. H., and at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After his graduation from the latter institution he was immediately ushered into the business of which he has made so thorough a study, and came under the training of that veteran and thoroughly superior hotel man, General Wentworth. For many summers he was cashier of Wentworth Hall, and during the winter seasons was identified with various hotels, among the number being the Pineywoods Hotel at Thomasville, Ga., and the old Raymond, of Pasadena, of which he was steward four seasons, or until it burned to the ground, April 14, 1895. During one season Mr. Meserve was connected with the Frontenac at the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence river, and for four months, during 1895-6, he made an extensive tour through Europe. In November, 1897, he came to Pasadena as cashier of the hotel with which he is now connected as manager, the latter position having been assumed in 1901. The La Pintoresca is one of the well equipped and palatial hotels of the city, and the genial and tactful manager enjoys the confidence and good will of all with whom he comes in contact.

In Bartlett, N. H., Mr. Meserve married Alice Chandler, and thus became allied with another old and prominent New Hampshire family, who had contributed their share towards the upbuilding of pioneer days. To Mr. and Mrs. Meserve have been born two children, Marion and Norman Albert. Mr. Meserve is a Republican in political preference, but aside from the formality of casting his vote, has never entered the arena of office-seeking. While in Jackson, N. H., he was for a time superintendent of public schools. Mrs. Meserve is a member of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM L. NEWLIN, M. D. In point of years of continuous practice Dr. Newlin is the oldest physician now in Whittier, being the only practitioner left of those who were engaged in professional work on his arrival in 1895. During the years of his identification with the professional activities of the city he has become known through his careful diagnosis of disease and his skillful prescription of remedial agencies applicable to the case in question. While he has not accumulated a fortune, he has met with an encouraging degree of success and established a practice that is steadily increasing.

In Paoli, Orange county, Ind., Dr. Newlin was born October 4, 1843. His father, Thomas, who was of Irish parentage, was a native of North Carolina, and about 1820 removed to Indiana, buying land in Orange county. From there he removed to Kokomo, Howard county, Ind., where his death occurred at ninety years of age. When a boy he was given advantages

exceptionally good for those days and the knowledge thus acquired he utilized in teaching school and in work as a civil engineer, but later in life agriculture formed his principal occupation. Upon the disintegration of the Whig party he allied himself with the Republicans, whose original principles he assisted in rendering popular. In religion he was identified with the Society of Friends, whose peaceful doctrines he exemplified in his quiet and upright life. By his marriage to Candice Love, who was born in North Carolina, of Scotch extraction, he had twelve children, all of whom attained mature years and five are now living.

Until thirteen years of age William L. Newlin remained on the home farm in Orange county, but at that time moved with the family to the vicinity of Kokomo, Ind., where he was educated in public and normal schools. At the age of twenty he began to teach, which occupation he followed for five years, not, however, with the intention of making it his life work, but with the object of securing needed funds for professional studies. For three years he read medicine with Dr. Pickett of New London, Ind., after which he took the regular course of lectures in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1872. Returning to New London he there gained his first practical experience in professional work. In 1884 he removed to Eudora, Kans., where the ensuing eleven years were spent in active practice, and in September, 1895, he opened an office in Whittier, his present location. While in Eudora he was made a Mason, in which order he is still actively interested, and he is also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. As a Republican he has been interested and active in local party affairs, while in religion he is a Congregationalist and serves his church in the office of deacon.

The marriage of Dr. Newlin in 1868 united him with Miss Viola A. Wickersham, of New London, Ind. They have three sons, namely: Lester C., an officer on a sailing vessel; Carl E., who is assistant superintendent of the Scranton School of Correspondence at Oakland, Cal.; and Ross L., who is employed as salesman for the Armour Packing Company in San Francisco.

PETER LALLICH. Austria is the native land of Mr. Lallich, and his parents, George and Mary (Marich) Lallich, were likewise natives of that country, the former holding a position similar to that of mayor and continuing to be prominent in local affairs until his death in 1898. In the family of six sons and three daughters, the seventh in order of birth was Peter, born January 10, 1860. No pleasures fell to his lot when a boy, but poverty and toil early stamped their deep impress upon his soul.



J. H. Von der Loh

While he was still a mere child he left home and entered upon a seafaring life, being for six years employed on sailing vessels and steamboats. The course of his voyages led him to South America, where he remained for seven years in the employ of an English syndicate. Leaving there he sailed on a ship to Pensacola, Fla., and from there came to California.

When Mr. Lallich arrived in this state April 15, 1888, he came at once to Gardena, where he has since made his home. His first purchase was large, embracing two hundred acres, but subsequent years of drought led him to sell much of the property, and his possessions are now limited to twenty acres. The land is under cultivation to barley and small fruits, principally strawberries, and is further improved by two wells. In connection with his other enterprises, he conducts a dairy on the farm, and is building up an excellent trade in this line. In religion he adheres to the Roman Catholic faith, in which he was reared. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. After coming to Los Angeles county he established domestic ties, his marriage in Wilmington uniting him with Miss Frances Ragusa, daughter of G. B. Ragusa, a native Californian. They are the parents of four children, Mary, Louise, George and John, all at home.

JOHN H. C. VON DER LOHE. Rosedale, which has a reputation as the most ideally beautiful city of the dead in Southern California, has, in the demand created by its vast possibilities, inspired a most loyal and fine devotion in its present superintendent, Mr. Von Der Lohe. A native of Germany, whence have come the greatest masters of landscape gardening in the world, he was born in Soltau, Hanover, October 27, 1865, and is descended from a titled family of ancient lineage, an authentic record of which has been kept for at least six hundred years. His father, Henry J., and his mother, Magdalene (Brooks) Von Der Lohe, were also natives of Soltau, and the former was a farmer up to the time of his death in 1870, his wife surviving him until 1880. There were five sons in the family, viz.: Henry, who is a farmer near Bertrand, Neb.; William, who is also a farmer in Nebraska; J. H. C., our subject; H. P. D., who was a cement contractor in Los Angeles, but who returned to Johannesburg, South Africa, where he was formerly employed by Oom Paul Kruger in building the Boer fortifications; and Frederick, who is employed by his brother, J. H. C.

In his native city of Soltau Mr. Von Der Lohe received a practical education in the public schools, and in 1881 came to America where, in Otoe county, Neb., he found employment on a farm until 1883. In the fall of the same year

he came to Los Angeles in the employ of the Stengel Nursery Company, with which he remained until the opening of Rosedale in 1884. He then became assistant superintendent of the new enterprise, his uncle, John Vorwerk, being superintendent. The selection of Mr. Vorwerk for the laying out of the grounds and the general development of Rosedale was a happily conceived idea on the part of the management, for no more capable appreciator of the art of landscape gardening ever came to the west. He was a horticulturist, agriculturist, and floriculturist, and a graduate of that famous institution, the Heidelberg Agricultural College. Under the guidance of this experienced teacher Mr. Von Der Lohe worked unceasingly for the improvement of Rosedale, and upon the death of his uncle in 1894 he naturally assumed the responsible position maintained with so much dignity and satisfaction by the older man.

The ground upon which Rosedale is located was homesteaded in 1875 and laid out, but nothing definite was accomplished towards making it a practical enterprise before 1884. The management then bought seventy acres of land for \$25,000, and added to this by a later purchase of nine acres, for which they paid \$9,000. Of the eighty acres one-half is laid out and all is enclosed, and the wealth of flora, enchanting drives, shadowy nooks, and the highest art of the sculptor, are interwoven in one harmonious whole. In 1898 the management bought one hundred and forty acres of land three miles west of Rosedale, which also has been improved, and in time will equal if not rival its predecessor. To the care of both cemeteries Mr. Von Der Lohe devotes his entire time, and his interest is increased from the fact that he owns stock in both places. He is also interested in mining to some extent, and is the owner of a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres at Beaumont.

In Los Angeles Mr. Von Der Lohe married Amanda G. H. Warncke, who died January 1, 1896, and who also was a native of Germany, and born in Elmson, Holstein. Of this union there were three children, William, Alma, and Arnold. The second marriage of Mr. Von Der Lohe also occurred in Los Angeles, and was with Bertha G. D. Warncke, also a native of Holstein, Germany. Mr. Von Der Lohe is popular and widely known fraternally, and is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Fraternal Brotherhood, the Modern Woodmen, and the Maccabees. A Republican in national politics, he has actively supported the best interests of his chosen party, and has held positions of trust and responsibility. He is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of the board of directors. Mr. Von Der Lohe has a large acquaintance

in Los Angeles and vicinity, and his valuable services in behalf of that portion of the city's welfare which is especially under his supervision, has met with appreciation from all classes.

NEWEL HARRIS MITCHELL. A pioneer of 1863 in California, Mr. Mitchell was born in Columbus, Ohio, December 10, 1843, and is a son of James L. and Harriet Newel (Harris) Mitchell. His paternal grandfather, Sylvanus Mitchell, who was of Scotch descent, served during the war of 1812 and later became a pioneer farmer of Granville, Ohio. The founder of the family in this country was his father, who crossed the ocean to Massachusetts and afterward served his adopted country during the trying period of the Revolution. From this ancestor later generations inherited the Scotch thrift, uprightness and high principles of honor. For many years James L. Mitchell conducted a store in Columbus and built up a wholesale trade that extended far into the south. It was the custom in those days to sell on credit far more than is done to-day, and when the Civil war disrupted the nation and overwhelmed the southerners with financial misfortunes his losses proved so heavy that he practically lost the accumulations of a lifetime of toil. The latter years of his life were passed in Granville; his wife died in the same town April 27, 1898, at the age of eighty-two years. She was a daughter of Rev. Timothy Harris, who was born in Williamstown, Mass., March 15, 1781, and received a collegiate education, afterward being ordained to the Congregational ministry. Removing to Ohio in 1808 he engaged in home missionary work there, building up congregations and preaching the Gospel in remote frontier settlements. A helpful Christian life passed into the grave when he entered into rest March 28, 1822, while still in the prime of manhood.

In a family of three sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are living, Newel Harris Mitchell was the third child, and he alone of all the children came to the western coast. His primary education was obtained in Columbus schools, after which he studied in Denison University at Granville, Ohio, among his classmates in that institution being Judge Harmon. Leaving college in 1863, he started across the plains for California, starting from Granville March 22 and arriving in San Francisco July 31, via the Platte, Salt Lake, Reese river, Wellington Station, Virginia City and South Pass. Prospects were not very encouraging for the young fortune-seeker, who arrived in the far western port without even a penny. However, youth and energy form a valuable capital, and both of these he possessed, hence his penniless condition did not discourage him in the least. On a sheep ranch in Alameda

county owned by his cousin, William Knox, he first secured employment, after which he was employed in a livery at San Leandro.

During 1868 Mr. Mitchell came to Southern California. After a year as a farmer and stock-raiser he built a barn on Center street, Anaheim, and opened the first livery business in Orange county. In 1870 he was elected the first city assessor on the incorporation of the town. During his business life he has met with several heavy losses through fire. In 1901 his livery barn was burned to the ground. He also lost by fire the Planters' Hotel in Anaheim, which he built, and of which he was proprietor. After its destruction he leased the Del Campo and conducted it for three years. In 1894 he bought the Balmoral of Pasadena, a three-story building, 75x120 feet, which he has since conducted under the name of Hotel Mitchell. During his residence in Anaheim he was one of its leading citizens and aided in the organization of various important local enterprises. He was interested in starting the Orange county fair and in laying out the fair grounds at Santa Ana. Some of the horses that he raised received premiums at these fairs; indeed, he was known all through the county for the high grade of his stock. As a committee worker he did much to advance Republican interests in Orange county, and he was also active in the lodge of Odd Fellows at Anaheim. His marriage in San Bernardino united him with Harriet Melsheimer, member of a prominent family of Berlin, Germany. They have two children, Willis S. and Blanche, both of whom are talented musicians. The son was a member of the Seventh California Infantry during the Spanish-American war and is now a practicing attorney of San Francisco.

Patriotism is one of Mr. Mitchell's prominent traits of character and the same love of action and desire to serve his country which led his son to offer his services at the time of the war with Spain impelled him to enlist in the Union army when President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers. He became a member of Company I, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, and served during the summer of 1861, being honorably discharged with his regiment at the expiration of his time. This spirit of patriotism has made him a loyal citizen of California. Indeed, no one is more interested than he in the state's progress. The old days of the '60s he recalls with pleasure, contrasting the appearance of California at that time with the improvements of the present day, and he revives old memories when associated with the members of the Los Angeles Society of Pioneers and the Southern California Historical Society, to both of which he belongs. In an early day he founded the Anaheim and Wilmington stage line, and Prof. J. M. Guinn was one of the men who arrived in Los Angeles on his stage. With the

building of the railroad from Los Angeles to Anaheim in 1875 it was no longer profitable to run the stage, which was therefore discontinued. One of his recollections of other days is that of conveying Helen Hunt Jackson over parts of Southern California when she was here in order to secure material for Ramona, and the carriage in which she rode at that time was to be seen January 1, 1902, covered with roses, and one of the chief attractions of the Pasadena tournament of roses.

LEONARD PERRIN. In the list of banking institutions whose conservative records have given prestige to the financial standing of Southern California due mention belongs to the Pasadena National Bank. At the time of its establishment, in 1886, Pasadena had but one bank, hence its organization filled a need on the part of business men. During the years that have since elapsed it has maintained a record for careful investments, safe loans and the greatest precaution to conserve the financial welfare of depositors. In 1900 Mr. Perrin became president of the bank, which under his leadership has retained its high position in the confidence of the public.

The name of Perrin indicates that the ancestry is French. However, several generations have been residents of America, the grandfather of Mr. Perrin of Pasadena having been a citizen of Rochester, N. Y., where the father, Leonard, Sr., was born and reared. Removing to London, Canada, the latter there reared his family of eight children, all of whom are still living. Leonard, who was third in order of birth, was born in London, Canada, August 24, 1828, and in boyhood learned the occupation of a pharmacist, later was employed in a grain business. In 1864 he came to the United States, where his first home was in Waupaca, Wis., and in that town he acquired important and remunerative lumber interests. Subsequently he became interested in the banking business in New London, Wis. In 1894 he came from Oshkosh, Wis., to Pasadena, Cal., intending to spend the afternoon of life in leisure, but, after a few years of recreation, his fondness for commercial and financial activities reasserted itself, and he allied himself with one of the foremost banks of Pasadena. In this bank his only son, Leonard, is a clerk.

During his active business career Mr. Perrin has had little leisure for participation in public affairs, even had his tastes inclined him toward politics. Besides voting for Republican candidates he takes no part in municipal matters. His connection with Masonry began during his residence in New London, Wis., where he was initiated in the blue lodge. At this writing he is a member of Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., also the chapter, commandery and coun-

cil in Pasadena and Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles.

EATON T. SAMS. No member of the community of Pasadena is more unselfishly devoted to the promotion of all that is high in character and attainment than Eaton T. Sams, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association; nor does any reach so large a number of people from so admirable a vantage ground. With a splendidly vital energy he enters heart and soul into the lives of the members of this organization in Pasadena, which, from a comparatively small branch, has now reached a membership of nearly four hundred. The general equipments are of a superior order, the gymnasium and baths being excellent features. Those who have allied themselves with this noble work have every advantage accorded members in older and larger centers of activity.

To the prosecution of the duties of his present position Mr. Sams brings a wide business experience and a keen knowledge of men and affairs. His example is therefore not that of a visionary, but of a capable, enterprising and practical man, in touch with the temptations and possibilities of average human nature. He comes of rugged English ancestry, and was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, September 2, 1863. His grandfather, Professor Isaac Sams, one of the foremost educators of his time in the east, was born in Bath, England, in 1788. He brought his family to America in the early part of the nineteenth century and in 1824 founded Rock Hill Academy at Elliott Mills (now Elliott City), Md., of which he was president for many years. In 1835 he sold his school interests in Maryland for a large farm near Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, which he improved, and upon which he lived up to the time of his death in 1880, at the age of ninety-one. Nevertheless, while ostensibly an agriculturist, he did not relinquish educational work until after his seventy-fifth year, and during his long career as an educator had under his tuition many of the boys afterward the most noted in the United States. His last charge was a private school at Hillsboro, maintained in connection with the management of his farm. Politically he was an abolitionist and Republican. He was the founder of an Episcopal church at Hillsboro, of which he was senior warden for twenty-five years. His name is enrolled among the most superior trainers of intellect of his day and generation, his methods being in advance of many of his contemporaries.

The father of Eaton T. Sams was for forty years a pharmacist, having at the age of fourteen entered the drug store of Rushton & Aspinwall in New York City. So well did he succeed in his chosen occupation that at the age of twenty-two years he became a partner in the

concern, and was thus interested until failing health enacted a change of occupation and surroundings. He therefore removed to Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1838 and while living on the paternal farm became prominent in general affairs of his locality. During the Civil war he became internal revenue collector of Ohio, his term of service extending from 1864 until 1868. During the latter year he removed to Tiffin, Ohio, and engaged in the drug business, which was disposed of in 1875, Mr. Sams thereafter living a retired life until his death in 1893 at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a Republican in politics, and, like his father, a member of the Episcopal Church. In 1849 he married Marianne Stuart, a native of Greenwich, England, and daughter of James Brown Stuart, a country gentleman who traced his descent to Prince Charles Henry Stuart. Mrs. Sams was a woman of broad culture and among other accomplishments spoke four languages. Her death occurred in Tiffin, Ohio. She was the mother of eight children, seven attaining maturity, and six are living, Eaton T. being the youngest.

From his seventh year Mr. Sams was reared in Tiffin and his education was due solely to the training of his gifted mother. While still a student he engaged as a clerk at the age of sixteen in a queensware store, and in time had charge of the tea and coffee department. When twenty-four years of age he became a member of the grocery firm of Unger & Sams at Tiffin, and in connection therewith filled the positions of bookkeeper and manager of the tea and coffee department. From 1886 until 1892 the firm maintained a large business in Tiffin and Mr. Sams was especially successful also as a raiser of fine poultry. He had a very pleasant home upon fifteen acres of land, and beginning with 1881 worked up a large and profitable business as a breeder of first-class fowls. He had from three hundred to five hundred of the finest stock on the market, and took prizes in all the principal towns of the state. He also shipped stock and eggs west to Denver and east to the Atlantic, and had all manner of appliances, including incubators and brooders, for the successful carrying on of his business. He disposed of his grocery business in 1892, and his chicken business in 1895, at which time his health was much impaired and a change seemed an imperative necessity.

Upon removing to the west in 1895 Mr. Sams lived for nine months at Riverside and located in Pasadena September 15, 1896. In December of the same year he engaged in the real estate business on East Colorado street, removing his headquarters later to South Raymond avenue. As in Ohio, his business energy and ability found ready recognition and he soon had a large real estate and insurance patronage. This enterprise was disposed of to McNally & Son

in the fall of 1901. While yet a youth he became interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in Ohio, and upon coming to Pasadena his enthusiasm was by no means diminished. So keenly did he make his influence for good felt that in 1897 he was appointed one of the board of trustees, and in 1899 became president of the board. November 1, 1901, he was made general secretary of the Pasadena Association. Mr. Sams is a member of the Pasadena Board of Trade, of which he was for two years a director, and he is in political affiliation a Republican, having maintained a lively interest in the new city charter fight. As a member of the Episcopal Church he has held every office in that denomination, and while in Ohio was for years superintendent of the Sunday School. He enjoys the universal respect and good will of the community, and no one more than he has promoted the moral growth of the city.

GEORGE DANIEL SNYDER. The genealogy of the Snyder family in America is traced to George W. Snyder, a native of Holland, who accompanied his parents to America shortly before the Revolution and settled with them in New Jersey, later, however, removing to Seneca county, N. Y. During the war with England he served as a scout under General Washington and experienced many hardships and dangers. Three times he was captured by the Indians, but fortunately each time was rescued or made his escape. Once the soldiers opportunely arrived just as he had been tied to a stake at which a fire was being kindled. When the exciting experiences of war were over, he resumed the quiet life of a farmer, and the remainder of his ninety-four years of life was happily and peacefully passed in the midst of the scenes of his boyhood in Seneca county.

Porter Snyder, son of George W. Snyder, was born in Seneca county and there engaged in farming, but while still young removed to Calhoun county, Mich., and improved farms out of raw land, also engaged in the building business at Marshall. For one term he was sheriff of Calhoun county. At the time of his death he was sixty-two years of age. After the death of his first wife (by whom he had two sons now living) he married Sarah Jane Eddy, who was born in Calhoun county, Mich., and is still living at Marshall. Her father, Daniel Eddy, went from New York to Michigan and became one of the very earliest settlers of Calhoun county, where he acquired extensive farm lands. In the family of Porter and Sarah Jane Snyder there were three sons and one daughter. Two of the sons, George Daniel and W. P., are contractors in Ocean Park, Cal.

Near Marshall, Mich., George D. Snyder was born April 12, 1859. In boyhood he learned



Geo. E. Platt.

the carpenter's trade, and after 1879 learned the machinist's trade in the Michigan Central Railroad shops at Jackson, Mich. Later he followed millwrighting until 1886, when he came to California. Entering the employ of the Southern California road as foreman of their building department, he took charge of repair work and the erection of buildings. Later he was made storekeeper for the track, bridge and building department, with headquarters in San Bernardino. However, much of his time was spent on the road between Barstow and San Diego. After the strike in 1894 he resigned and removed to Los Angeles to take up general contracting. From there in 1899 he came to Ocean Park (South Santa Monica), where he has since engaged in contracting and building. He has erected over one hundred cottages here, forty-five of these having been built in 1901. During that year he also erected, in twenty-four days, the Holborow hotel, a \$10,000 job, closing the work with forty-eight men under him the last week. The rapidity with which the work was completed attracted general comment, and it is said the record he made at that time has not been surpassed, for a building of the same size. He owns three houses on Hill street and has other property interests in Ocean Park. The fact that he is not only a competent builder, but also a practical machinist and millwright makes his presence in a community of value, and his skill in these various lines is being constantly utilized. Frequently he is called to Los Angeles and other places to put up houses and public buildings, and many of these are from plans of his own drawing, for he is an architect in addition to a contractor and builder. While in San Bernardino at one time he met with a very serious accident and, indeed, was left for dead, but his excellent constitution enabled him to withstand the effects of the accident, although a sufferer for ten weeks.

In Jackson, Mich., Mr. Snyder married Jennie C. Keeler, who was born in Racine, Wis. They have two children, Alma and Clyde. Mrs. Snyder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the family attend its various services. Fraternally Mr. Snyder is connected with the Maccabees, the Mystic Circle, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the Santa Monica Board of Trade he is a member of the executive committee. Although his father was a Democrat, he imbibed Republican principles in his youth and his first ballot was in support of Republican men and measures. This seems natural, when it is known that his first vote was cast within a stone's throw of the old oak at Jackson, Mich., under whose wide-spreading boughs the Republican party was organized. His interest in politics has been manifest in every community where he has made his home

and at Ocean Park, his home town, he has served as a member of the city central committee, and as a delegate to various conventions.

GEORGE E. PLATT. That a scientifically conducted grade dairy is not only a congenial source of occupation but is as well a paying investment, has been practically demonstrated by George E. Platt, the representative dairyman of Los Angeles, and the possessor of what is generally conceded to be one of the finest dairies in the world.

A résumé of the career of Mr. Platt strengthens the impression conveyed by his success, that he is a man whom early good fortune passed by and left to work out his own unaided destiny. He was born in Waterbury, Conn., December 17, 1861, and comes of English ancestry, the emigrating members of which settled in Rhode Island. The paternal grandfather, Enoch, who was born in Rhode Island, was a brass moulder for the Ansonia Copper Company, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Sylvester H. Platt, the father of George E., was born in Cheshire, Conn., and like his father was a brass moulder, plying his occupation first in Waterbury, and spending many years in the employ of the Ansonia Copper Company. A soldier also like his father, he fought for the cause of the Union during the Civil war, and is now living in Ansonia. He married Julia L. Hazzard, a native of Rhode Island, and a daughter of William H. Hazzard, the latter of whom was born in Rhode Island and was of English descent. Mrs. Platt, who died in Connecticut, was the mother of two sons and two daughters, three of whom are living, George E. being the youngest. A daughter, Mrs. Webber, is a resident of Los Angeles, and a son, Dr. B. C. Platt, lives in Philadelphia.

In the quaint old town of Suffield, on the Connecticut and Massachusetts line, Mr. Platt received his education in the public schools, and his first insight into the dairy business was acquired at Aguam, on an old New England farm. In 1881 he came to California and located on a farm in Sonoma county, where he engaged as butter maker, and, beginning in August of 1882, engaged for a year in horticulture at Sierra Madre. A later occupation was as an employe of the commission house of I. C. Goff & Co., whose stock business he managed, but which he relinquished in 1884 to start in an independent stock business. At the same time he formulated embryonic plans for future extensive dairy operations, and during the next three years bought and sold over one thousand cows in partnership with Platt & Co. After the dissolution of this arrangement he located on East First street and inaugurated a wholesale dairy, and began building on a large scale, his business being conducted under the name of

the Enterprise dairy. In 1897 he purchased his present property on Stephenson avenue, and almost immediately expended over \$16,000 in buildings alone. To supply his very large trade four teams and wagons are required, over thirty horses are in constant demand, and twelve hundred families receive the best milk obtainable.

To facilitate his enterprise Mr. Platt utilizes a farm of eight hundred and ninety acres of land, a portion of which is leased, and the remainder is devoted to pasture, alfalfa and corn. Five hundred acres are under the irrigating ditch, and for irrigating and stock there are two steam boilers and engines, one with a capacity of sixty gallons a minute, and the other with a capacity of two hundred and twenty-five gallons per minute. In the near future wells will be put down and more water developed. The main barn on the farm is 392x64 feet ground surface, with a wing attachment 40x104 feet. Two hundred cows may here be conveniently housed and fed, although the owner has about three hundred cattle, two-thirds of which are milkers. In the three silos six hundred tons of food may be stored and two hundred tons of grain, and in feeding Mr. Platt uses balanced rations supposed to give the most satisfactory results. There are special buildings to cool the milk, in which is a two-ton refrigerating machine. Among his cattle Mr. Platt has many fine Jerseys brought from the east, one hundred and twenty-five of which are registered, and he has five registered Jersey bulls, three of which are imported, King Marigold being at the head. In this ideal dairy retreat the utmost cleanliness prevails, and a fine system lightens labor and produces even and therefore expected results.

The substantial residence erected in Los Angeles by Mr. Platt is under the capable and hospitable management of Mrs. Platt, who was formerly Miss Emma Belle Sturdy, a native of McLean county, Ill. Of this union there are two children, Nellie Belle and Ethel Marion. Mr. Platt is a Republican in national affiliation, but his time has been devoted rather to promoting of dairy interests than to the seeking of official recognition from a political standpoint. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is the treasurer and one of the organizers of the Southern California Jersey Breeders' Association. He is also the treasurer of the Southern California Dairyman's Association, of which he was one of the organizers, and the first vice-president. He is fraternally associated with the Maccabees, and is interested in several of the social and other organizations in which Los Angeles and vicinity abound. Mr. Platt is a man who maintains his inherited and cultivated sterling New England worth, and in thus upholding in its best form one of the imperative and cleanly enterprises of a great commonwealth, he has won the appreciation of all who

feel a just pride in their honorable and commercially strong citizens.

ABRAHAM H. VEJAR. The founder of the Spanish family of Vejar in California was Salvador Vejar, who was born in Mexico and came across the border to assist in the construction of some of the pioneer missions and public buildings. Being a plasterer and builder he was able to secure steady employment in the erection of the primitive adobe structures then in vogue. He was employed in the building of San Gabriel Church, founded by the Mission Fathers September 8, 1771, and he also worked on the church in the plaza of Los Angeles. At the time of his death he was quite aged, while his wife, Josefo Lopez, died of smallpox when one hundred and three years old. Both were strong and active up to the last. Their children were Magdalena, Pablo, Ricardo, Emilio, Crisostomo, Lazaro, Francisco, Nazaria, Ramona and Jose Manuel. Of these Ricardo was born in San Diego, Cal., and at an early age entered upon ranching pursuits, beginning with only a few cattle and a small tract of land. By wise judgment and great energy he gradually accumulated thirteen thousand acres and hundreds of cattle and horses. His residence stood near the present site of the Phillips homestead, and there, in addition to the adobe house, he had two stores. The house stood for many years and was a reminder of pioneer days and a mode of construction peculiar to those times. Verandas were built around the house, both on the first and second stories, and the stairs to the second story were on the outside of the building. One advantage the pioneers had over the people of the twentieth century was the abundance of water secured from the springs at the foot of the hills. For this reason stock-raising could be conducted easily and profitably. The Indians in the neighborhood were friendly, but they had trouble with the Indians that came from over the mountains, and they often came and stole their cattle. Wild animals abounded but seldom troubled the settlers; on the contrary, they furnished provision for the larder in days when other supplies were scarce.

The children of Ricardo and Maria (Soto) Vejar were Maria, Pilar Francisco, Ramon, Josefa, Antonio, Concepcion, Magdalena and Ignacio. The second of the sons, Ramon, was born in San Gabriel December 24, 1830. As his share of the estate he received two hundred and seventy acres, which he still owns. Ten acres of the property are in vineyard, while a small tract is in prunes, another in olives and oranges, the balance being in barley. He is among the largest land owners in Pomona valley. It has been his aim to improve his property and make of it a remunerative and substantial homestead. That he has tastes for the beautiful is shown in

his care in laying out drives, walks and lawns, and in planting fruits and flowers so as to secure the most harmonious results. In this work of developing an attractive homestead he has been assisted by his wife, Teresa Palomares, member of one of the pioneer Spanish families of this region. They are the parents of the following children: Jose, who married Vicenta Yorba; Zoilo, deceased; Ricardo; Maximiliano; Francisco, husband of Francisca Yorba; Constanca, who was married in 1889 to Prudencio S. Yorba, of Yorba, Orange county, member of one of California's pioneer Spanish families; Ignacio; Estella; Ramon; Abraham, who was born in Pomona and has always made his home here, being recognized as one of the enterprising and capable young men of the valley; Carolina, wife of Manuel S. Carrizosa; and Riginaldo. The family are staunch adherents of the Roman Catholic Church and generous contributors to its maintenance.

WILLIAM A. PENNEY. Where Nova Scotia meets the Atlantic ocean lies the county of Guysboro, with a rough and rugged coast whose shores are washed by the ever-restless waves. The port of Guysboro possesses a fine harbor and is made the headquarters of fishermen and captains, fishing being the principal industry of the region. Among the men engaged in the coasting trade was Capt. Thomas Penney, whose active life was devoted to this work, but who now, at the age of seventy-four years, enjoys the leisure merited by industry and perseverance. His father was a sea captain, while his wife, Frances (McKough) Penney, was the daughter of a captain of Scotch descent. Among their six children there are two sons who lead seafaring lives. The youngest of their children is W. A. Penney, of Ocean Park, Cal. In the Nova Scotia town of Guysboro he was born March 17, 1865. From childhood he was accustomed to go to sea with his father and at the age of fifteen began to make fishing expeditions for himself. The life was one of great peril, for storms are of frequent occurrence on that bleak coast. Several times he was cast away and once his boat was burned to the water's edge, the life boats just reaching him in time to prevent an untimely fate.

Abandoning the sea at twenty-one years of age, in 1887 Mr. Penney came to California, where for three years he farmed in Colusa county. Next he served an apprenticeship to the plumbing business under a brother. In 1895 he began to work at his trade for the Los Angeles & Pacific Railroad Company between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, and still later served as inspector of the lateral sewers between Sixth and Seventh streets. On the completion of that work he turned his attention to general plumbing. At the time of the opening

of Ocean Park he began contract plumbing here, and since 1900 has been a member of the firm of Penney & Rogers, who have practically all the plumbing in Ocean Park, besides doing an important business in Santa Monica. They have their headquarters at the corner of Lake and Hill street and are doing a successful business. Among other important contracts they had charge of the plumbing for the Kinney and Dudley water system. Mr. Penney and his wife, formerly Ora Jeanes, who was born in Alabama, have an attractive home at No. 1228 Third street, Ocean Park.

L. S. ROBERTS, proprietor of La Casa Grande at Pasadena, one of the finest places of the kind in Southern California, was born in New York City in April, 1846. The remote ancestry of the family was centered among the sheltering hills of Wales, from whence emigrated the first American representative, who presumably settled in Vermont. The family was enrolled among the martial hosts of Washington, and the paternal great-grandfather, Christopher Roberts, was the third man to enter Fort Ticonderoga after the surrender. The paternal grandfather, Martin, was born in Vermont; was a farmer on a large scale and a man of affairs, and was major-general of the Vermont state militia.

Charles Roberts, the father of L. S., was born in Vermont in 1809, and as a young man removed to New York City, where, for over forty years, he was engaged in the building material business in the old seventh ward on the east side of the city. His last years were spent in retirement in Brooklyn, N. Y., and his death occurred while on a visit at Bellefonte, Pa. He married Emma Sinclair, member of a Quaker family of Ellicott City, Md., whose father, John Sinclair, was an architect in Baltimore. Mrs. Roberts, who died in Bellefonte, Pa., was the mother of five children, three of whom are living, L. S. being the youngest. One of the sons, Charles, served during the Civil war as a member of the signal corps, with the rank of first lieutenant.

The education of L. S. Roberts was acquired in the public schools of New York City, his graduation at the grammar school being followed by a three years' course at the Princeton Preparatory School and a partial course at the University of New York. Owing to ill health he then engaged in educational work, first at Logansport, Ind., where he taught at the Academy for a year, and then at the Academy at Bellefonte, Pa., where he taught until 1869. He then started a private school at Glencove, L. I., and maintained the same for a period of four years, thereafter spending several years in teaching and recreation. In 1882 Mr. Roberts started his East Orange private school at

Orange, N. J., and at the end of nine years disposed of the same, locating in Pasadena in 1891. Since then he has been identified with the Casa Grande, of which he made a distinct success.

In Bellefonte, Pa., Mr. Roberts was united with Maria J. Humes, a native of Bellefonte, and of this union there have been born three children: William Humes, prominent Mason of Pasadena, a graduate of the Cooper Medical College, of San Francisco, and one of the most prominent and successful eye, ear, nose and throat specialists in Southern California; Richard S., vice president and director of the Pasadena Hardware Company; and Elizabeth V. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Pasadena Board of Trade, and is in politics a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CAPT. WILLIAM C. ROBERTS. The long service of William Chalmers Roberts as captain of the police force of Los Angeles was received with approval by the community, and his retirement, August 1, 1900, was accompanied by the sincere regret of all who had for so many years rested in the security of his ability to cope with the contending elements of a large and cosmopolitan city. Upon the foundation of a position requiring the greatest tact, knowledge of human nature and common sense he increasingly maintained a judgment in accord with his responsibility, and gained not only the confidence but good will of all who were associated with him in his effort to bring about law and order. At times, as in the past, he is still to be seen in the front ranks of the city's disciplinarians, and he may be relied upon in times of special stress, when the crowds tax the control of the regular working force.

The oldest in a family of seven children, Captain Roberts was born near Dayton, Ohio, September 23, 1839. His father, James, was born in Delaware. The paternal grandfather, also named James, settled at an early day in Cincinnati, Ohio, and died at the age of eighty-seven years. James Roberts, Jr., was for many years a school teacher in Ohio, and died in Miamisburg, Montgomery county, in 1854, while principal of the schools of that place. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, formerly Mary J. McClain, was born near Carrollton, Ohio, a daughter of James McClain, a native of Kentucky, and a farmer and early settler in Ohio. James McClain served his country in the war of 1812, and in later life removed to Schuyler county, Ill., about 1852, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-seven years. He married a Miss Dodds daughter of Gen. William Dodds, of Revolutionary fame, and whose son, Joseph Dodds, was killed by the Indians. Mrs. Roberts died in Illinois when about eighty years of age.

Her father was known as "Honest Old" Jimmy McClain, and her grandfather, McClain, was killed by the Indians when James McClain was a babe in the early days of Kentucky. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Roberts three of the sons were old enough for army service during the Civil war. Charles served in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died in 1899 in Macomb, Ill. He was a farmer in Schuyler county, Ill. Thomas enlisted in the Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant, and is now a Presbyterian minister in Oregon, Mo.; Edward resides in Macomb, Ill., where he is engaged in building and contracting.

In 1856 Captain Roberts left his home in Ohio, where he had been educated by his father, and removed to Schuyler county, Illinois, where he found plenty of work to do on his Grandfather McClain's farm. At the time of his enlistment in the Civil war, in August of 1861, he had seventy-five cents to his name, yet this fact did not dampen his enthusiasm for the cause or interfere with his service in Company H, Second Illinois Cavalry. He was mustered in at Camp Butler and was sent to Paducah Garrison, Ky., later going to West Tennessee, where he engaged in cavalry dashes and skirmishes. At the battle of Holly Springs, December 20, 1862, he was shot through the body from side to side, and was laid up in hospitals until well enough to return to his home. After a three-months furlough he rejoined his regiment and participated in the campaign of Vicksburg until June of 1863, and was then discharged on account of disability resulting from a gunshot wound, which prevented his riding a horse. After returning home and recuperating he engaged in farming for a time, later turning his attention to painting, and still later to the music business. This latter occupation he followed in Illinois until 1880, when he located in Los Angeles in the employ of the Day Music House, a position which he maintained until 1885. He was then appointed policeman, and was continuously a member of the force until the time of his retirement. For four years he was a patrolman, and in 1889 was appointed captain of police, his service since having been marked by attention to duty, strict integrity, and unselfish devotion to the public welfare.

In Los Angeles Captain Roberts has a comfortable residence at No. 1614 Essex street, and his home is presided over by Mrs. Roberts, who was, before her marriage, Alice Brunner, who was born in England. Of this union there is one child, Charles. By a previous marriage with Elizabeth Ballou, who was born in Tennessee, and died in Pasadena, there were two children born to Captain and Mrs. Roberts, Frank, who died at the age of eighteen years,



James M. Lavery

and Mamie, who is living in Los Angeles. Captain Roberts is a staunch Republican, and is fraternally a Mason being a member of the Southern California Lodge of Los Angeles. He is associated with the Stanton Post 55, G. A. R. Mrs. Roberts is a Presbyterian.

JAMES H. DOVEY. A comparatively recent addition to the ranks of contractors in Long Beach, Mr. Dovey arrived here January 28, 1901, accompanied by such a firmly established reputation as a master workman that he has since spent no time whatever in looking for work. He makes a specialty of cement contracting, and coming to California in 1890 has accomplished much since in grading streets and putting in curbs and sidewalks, as well as the mason work and stone work of the foundations of large buildings.

In his youth Mr. Dovey had the example of an industrious and capable father, and of an exemplary home life. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., June 5, 1861, and is the oldest in a family of fourteen children, all of whom are living. His father, William Dovey, was born in Axbridge, Somersetshire, England, as was also his grandfather, James, who was an hotel man during his years of activity. As a boy the father came to America in search of larger opportunity, and gradually became interested in the manufacturing business in Syracuse, N. Y., working his way up from the bottom round of the ladder. He finally removed with his family to a farm near Coldwater, Mich., where he died January 3, 1902, at the age of sixty-seven years. The mother, formerly Elizabeth Telford, was born in Ireland, and in spite of the care and responsibility of rearing her large family is still living and in good health.

After the family removal to Coldwater, Mich., in 1869, James H. Dovey lived on the home farm and attended the public schools, and in time learned the miller's trade at the Blackhawk Mill in Coldwater. After serving an apprenticeship for five years he removed in 1886 to Denver, Colo., and engaged in the creamery business, and in 1888 associated himself with railroad affairs as a fireman on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad between Denver and Salida. After two years he located in Pasadena in the employ of the Pasadena Water Company, and helped to build their two large reservoirs, being principally engaged upon the cement work. This task finished he branched out into a general contract cement business, and many of the streets, curbs and sidewalks in Pasadena are the work of this master in his line. Among the foundations of buildings for which he received the contract may be mentioned the Dodsworth block, the Throop annex, and the Catholic Church, all of which were executed in a most substantial and skillful manner. In fact so

extended were the undertakings of Mr. Dovey in Pasadena that it may truthfully be said that he accomplished more than any one other man in the same line of business. As heretofore stated he came to Long Beach in January of 1901, and has since had no cause to regret the change in his field of activity.

The marriage of Mr. Dovey and Helen Horan was solemnized in Denver, Colo., Mrs. Dovey being a native of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Of this union there are four children, James Albert, William Henry, Florence, and Agnes. Mr. Dovey is a Democrat in politics, and while living in Pasadena was prominent in political affairs, serving on the Democratic City Committee. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Foresters.

CONRAD SCHEERER. One of the popular and successful German-American contractors of Los Angeles is Conrad Scheerer, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 25, 1861, his father, Bruno, being also a native of the same locality, near Ballingen. Bruno Scheerer was a carpenter in his youth and later became a builder and contractor, his entire life being spent in his native land, where he died when his son, Conrad, was fifteen years of age. The same year witnessed the death of his wife, Genevieve (Schmidt) Scheerer, who also was born in Germany, and was the mother of five sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and three daughters are in America. One of the sons, Joseph, is a contractor in San Francisco, while Clement is the manager of his brother Conrad's quarries in Oro Grande.

Mr. Scheerer was reared in Wurtemberg until his fourteenth year, when he immigrated to America by way of Hamburg, visiting the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and later going to San Francisco, where his brother, Joseph, was a contractor. Under his instruction he learned the trade of carpentering, and was afterwards apprenticed to the trade of plumbing, in time becoming a master plumber. He then acted as foreman of the California Paving Company until the spring of 1887, when he resigned to locate in Santa Barbara. He organized the Santa Barbara Paving Company, and opened the asphalt mines at Carpinteria, and successfully continued in the business until his removal to Los Angeles in November of 1887. Since then he has been uninterruptedly successful as a contractor of paving cement, concrete and general stone work, and also for grading, sewer work and general city improvements. In December of 1899 he incorporated the firm of C. Scheerer & Co., general contractors, of which he is the proprietor, the office of the concern being at No. 237 West First street. The firm do a large business all over California, and are among the substantial and reliable busi-

ness houses of the state. Mr. Scheerer has done much for his fellow workers, has anticipated their needs and formulated methods in accordance with their best interests. He is one of the organizers and the treasurer of the Cement and Concrete Contractors' Association.

A particularly shrewd and far-sighted business man Mr. Scheerer adapts himself readily to the opportunities by which he is surrounded, and turns them to the most advantageous account. His enterprise and strict commercial integrity have yielded him large returns for money and labor invested, and he is one of the large landed proprietors of Los Angeles. In the city proper he owns besides his residence at No. 832 West Seventeenth street, and his plant and yards at No. 718 East Third street, other business and residence property. In the country he owns a lemon and orange ranch at Vineland, a ranch at Riverside, as well as nine hundred and sixty acres near Piru, Ventura county. His ambition has extended also to the oil business, in which he holds large interests, and to extensive mine holdings in Southern California and Arizona. A Mason of the thirty-second degree, he is affiliated with Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, Los Angeles Chapter, Commandery No. 9, the Consistory and Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S. He is also connected with the Benevolent Order of Elks No. 99, the Red Men, Foresters of America, Maccabees, Turn Verein, the Sons of Herman, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Builders' Exchange. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican.

In San Francisco Mr. Scheerer married L. C. Tossman, a native of the Golden Gate city, her parents being very early settlers of California. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Scheerer, Conrad, Jr., and Myrtle J.

HIRAM K. SNOW, Jr. One of the most promising of the ranchers and horticulturists of Ventura county is H. K. Snow, Jr., who not only possesses a wide knowledge of fruit raising in general, but is likewise adapted to intricate business transactions, and has the true western spirit of progressiveness. No better illustration of the enterprise, patience and good judgment exercised by this honored member of the community need be advanced than the ranch and nurseries over which he has supervision, and which are in fine bearing condition and are profitable. Every tree and shrub was planted by the enterprising manager. Success of the business is the result of his wise and judicious planning, as well as the needful improvements. In connection with his father he owns one hundred and twenty-five acres of land under walnuts, and personally owns twenty acres of lemons, two acres under oranges, eight acres under apples, besides renting one hundred and fifty acres for beans, and eighty-five acres for

beets. An attractive home is one of the features of the place made beautiful by vines, shrubbery and hedges.

A native son of California, Mr. Snow was born in Vallejo, Solano county, September 5, 1865, a son of H. K. Snow, Sr., who was born in New Hampshire, and Cynthia O. (Downs) Snow, who was born in Wisconsin. The family history appears elsewhere in this volume. In 1888 Mr. Snow married Minnie Norman, daughter of Robert Norman, a native of South Carolina, and who came to California at the age of ten and married while living at Tustin. Of the union of Mr. Snow and Miss Norman there are two boys, Ralph M. and Robert S. H., who are now attending school at Oxnard, and who will receive every possible educational and other advantages. Mr. Snow is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison. He has been prominent in local and county political affairs, and has served as delegate to numerous state and county conventions. For the past five years he has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, having joined the organization at Hueneme, and now a member of the Oxnard lodge, and is a member of the club having charge of the construction of the new Masonic Temple. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Orange county.

WILLIAM R. STAATS. The numerous and firmly established undertakings upon which rests the splendid business reputation of William R. Staats, investment banker and broker of Pasadena, bespeak personal characteristics which find their highest expression and greatest appreciation among the prolific opportunities of the far west. As the name implies, the Staats family is first heard of in Holland, from which conservative country one Major Abram Staats emigrated to America in 1642. He settled in Rensselaerwyck and in 1643 became a member of the council of the colony. He was a surgeon and for a time practiced his profession, but soon engaged in the trading and freighting business on the Hudson river between Albany and New York. He accumulated considerable property and in later years settled on his large plantation near what is now the town of Claverack. Abram Lansing Staats, the paternal grandfather of William R., was a merchant in Troy, N. Y., and later removed to New York City. His son, Henry T., the father of William R., was born in Hudson, N. Y., and was a graduate of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. Later he entered the ministry of the Congregational denomination, in which he preached for many years in Connecticut, and in 1888 removed to Pasadena, where he has since been pastor of the North Congregational Church. He married Mary J. Macy, a native of Hudson, N. Y., and

member of an old Massachusetts Quaker family of Nantucket. Mrs. Staats died in Connecticut, leaving four sons and two daughters, of whom William R. is the third son.

The youth of Mr. Staats was spent in New Haven and Bristol, Conn. He was born in Orange, New Haven county, in August, 1867. He attended the public schools in Bristol and afterward studied at the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass. Mr. Staats came to Pasadena in 1886 and entered into the real-estate business, which has since assumed such large proportions. The business was incorporated in 1894 under the firm name of the William R. Staats Company, of which Mr. Staats is president, and is doing a general real-estate, insurance and investment business. This enterprise, however, represents but a minor part of the commercial ventures of Mr. Staats, who is one of the organizers of the Title, Insurance & Trust Company, the Los Angeles Trust Company, and the Edison Electric Company of Los Angeles, in all of which he is a director and influential factor. He is a member of the Pasadena Board of Trade and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Since residing in Pasadena Mr. Staats has married Mrs. Helen I. Watson, a native of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Staats is as well known socially as he is in the business world of Pasadena, and takes an active interest in outdoor sports, and the general amusements prevalent in the west. He was one of the organizers, and for years has been a director of the Pasadena Country Club, a director in the Valley Hunt and member of the California Club of Los Angeles. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons. He is one of the most thoroughly successful men in Southern California, and is as genial and popular as he is liberal and enterprising.

PERRY WHITING. An industry which goes hand in hand with the building up of a city is the business of wrecking the handiwork already accomplished, and which is often overlooked in enumerating the forces responsible for the splendid structures of the present. And yet renewal must be attended by removal, else we had always the old with us, and the architects and builders of America would be in the sorry straits of their brothers across the water. In this connection the work of the Whiting Wrecking Company is justly entitled to mention and consideration, for they have removed more of the early architecture than any other firm in the city of Los Angeles, and have paved the way for builders with ideas of safety, sanitation, and convenience, than which nothing was more remote from the ideas of their predecessors in business.

Perry Whiting, the organizer and manager of

the Whiting Wrecking Company, and the Whiting Lumber and Supply Company, was born in North Branch, Lapeer county, Mich., April 21, 1868, a son of Ryerson and Melissa (Healey) Whiting, natives respectively of Michigan and Nova Scotia. The paternal grandfather, Samuel, was born in New York, and was one of the first settlers of Lapeer county, where he conducted a farm for many years, and where he is now living at North Branch, at the age of eighty-two years. He married a Miss Swartout. Ryerson Whiting was a lumberman in Charlevoix county, Mich., and died at the early age of twenty-four years. His wife was a daughter of Charles Healey, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, who settled in Charlevoix county, Mich., where he was a pioneer and accumulated considerable property, and where he was killed in a wind-storm. Mrs. Whiting, who now lives in Grand Rapids, Mich., had but one child, Perry. She still owns the old farm in Charlevoix county, where her son was reared, and near which he was educated in the public schools, a training supplemented by study in the Grand Rapids high school.

In the fall of 1890 Mr. Whiting left the surroundings of his youth and went to Denver, Colo., where he followed the carpenter's trade, and where he contracted and built until the fall of 1891. He then removed to Grand Junction, Colo., and engaged in the mercantile business and also managed an hotel, ventures which seem to have proved unsuccessful, for upon arriving in Los Angeles in 1893 he had but \$35 in available assets. For a year he worked at his trade, and this opened the way for later building and contracting which he followed until 1898. He then started the wrecking company, and in January of 1902 organized the Whiting Lumber and Supply Company, into which has been merged the wrecking concern. A large and increasing business has rewarded the well laid plans of Mr. Whiting, and the amount of building materials supplied by the company in the course of a year argues well for the confidence entertained for the management by the public of Los Angeles. An average of thirty employes is sustained the year round, and eight teams are required to deliver goods and do the general hauling. Mr. Whiting has other interests besides those which claim his principal attention, and he is an appreciator of the oil possibilities of the state, in support of which statement he has invested in stock in the Pure Oil Company, of which concern he is a director. In addition to tearing down some of the old landmarks in the city, he has built up many parts of the town, and is the owner of much valuable city real-estate. He has also taken down buildings in Pasadena, and has done similar work in other towns of the locality.

In Wichita, Kans., Mr. Whiting married Ada

Pearl Barrick, who was born in Blue Mound, Macon county, Ill., a daughter of Jonah Barrick, a pioneer of Macon county, and now a resident of Los Angeles. To Mr. and Mrs. Whiting have been born two children, Darrell, who died in Denver, and Ila Ione. Mr. Whiting is fraternally associated with Los Angeles Masonic Lodge No. 42, Los Angeles Chapter No. 9, R. A. M., Los Angeles Commandery, K. T., and the Fraternal Brotherhood. He is a Republican in political affiliation, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and identified with the Westlake Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a steward. Mr. Whiting is one of the admirable citizens and successful business men of Los Angeles, and his response to public demands upon his purse and time is the most forcible reminder of his vital influence in all matters of importance in the community.

BENJAMIN F. WHIPP. One of the beautiful homes of Pomona is owned and occupied by Mr. Whipp. On selecting a suitable location for his family he purchased the residence at one time owned by E. E. Cole at No. 933 North Garey avenue. Under his supervision the residence has been remodeled and enlarged and is now an attractive and commodious dwelling, surrounded by grounds that always attract the admiring attention of passers-by. Especial attention is given to cultivating rare species of plants, and these are propagated in his greenhouse and then transplanted to the gardens. Among other interesting features of his collection may be mentioned one hundred varieties of rare cacti, some of which are not to be found elsewhere in Southern California. By the exercise of refined taste in the arrangement of flowers and shrubs the lawns have been transformed into a bower of beauty, and with the walks and drives show what can be done in this region toward making an ideal home.

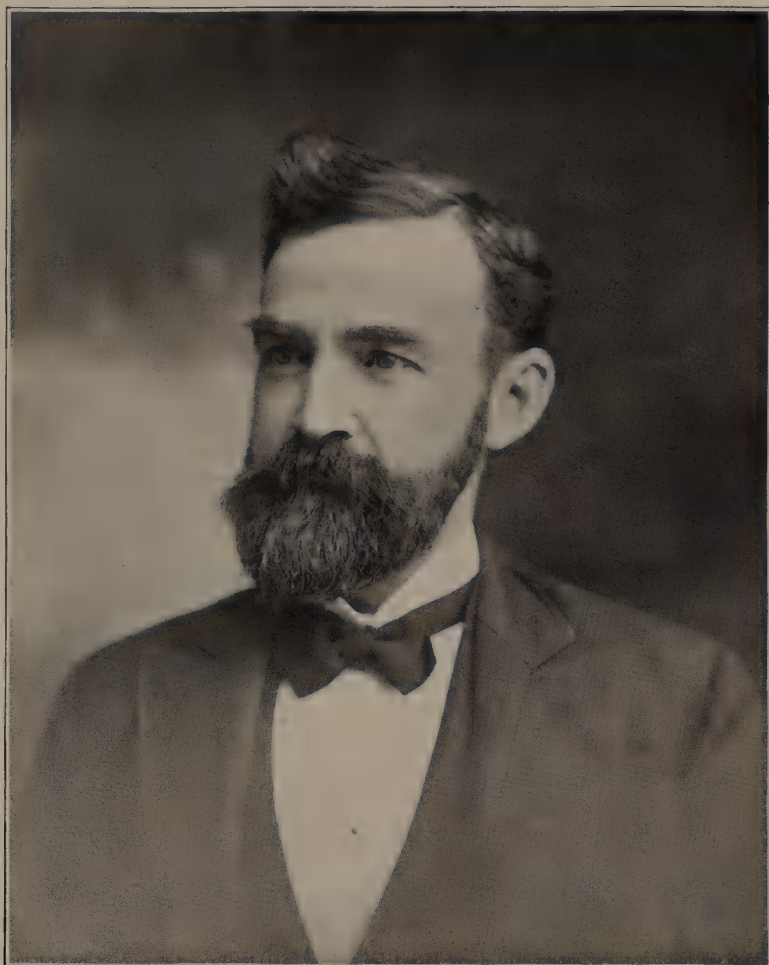
In Sweetwater, Menard county, Ill., Mr. Whipp was born in 1840. At the age of fourteen he entered the merchandise establishment of his uncle at Sweetwater, going to school at the same time. He was engaged in merchandising in Illinois and Missouri for a short time, where he met with the success that his ability and wise judgment merited, but later turned his attention to farming. Learning much about the splendid climate of Southern California he came to the state on a prospecting tour and settled in Los Angeles in 1884. He staid there about fourteen months, when, hearing of an excellent opening in Pomona, he came here and bought one hundred and forty choice acres from the Jacoby Land Company. On this tract he has since engaged in the raising of alfalfa, of which he cuts from six to eight crops a year, the same being of fine quality. A portion of the property has never been under irrigation, but, being low

land, retains the moisture from the infrequent rains, and has yielded more to the acre than that portion which is under irrigation. Besides this property he is the owner of fifty acres at Spadra, which his son now controls.

It was Mr. Whipp's intention to retire permanently from business pursuits on leaving Los Angeles, but he has occasionally taken up such work temporarily. At one time he purchased a stock of merchandise of Morris & Post and closed out the same to good advantage. At another time he purchased the Wakefield shoe store, which he also closed out advantageously. However, with these exceptions, he has held aloof from business enterprises and has devoted his attention to alfalfa-growing and to the society of family and friends. For many years he has been a member of the Christian Church and a regular contributor to its maintenance, besides which he has rendered helpful service in the capacity of deacon. While living in Missouri he married Miss Lucy J. Callaway of Callaway county. The thirteen children comprising their family are as follows: Ella, wife of J. W. Campbell; Flora, at home; John, who married Annie Long; Sallie, wife of Arthur Hazelwood; Ida, who is with her parents; Lizzie, Mrs. Grant Pitzer; Carrie, who married James Hicks; Bertha, Mrs. Loran Hardesty; Ernest, who married Louella Buff; Melissa, Effie, Elsie and Lottie, who are students in the Pomona schools.

JOHN B. WILKINSON, horticulturist and real estate dealer of Pasadena, was born in South Boston, Mass., October 29, 1857, and is a son of George and Harriet (Butterworth) Wilkinson, natives of England, and the latter born in Coventry. George Wilkinson received the substantial early training of the average English youth of the middle class, and after completing his education at the public schools learned the silversmith's trade. This he applied as a means of livelihood for some time in his native land, and was equally successful with his trade after removing to Boston, Mass. For a time he lived in Providence, R. I., and while there was identified with the Gorham Manufacturing Company until his retirement. He was a master silversmith, and had a particular fitness for his work, and was a man of high character. He lived to be seventy-four years of age. His wife, who died in Providence, R. I., was the mother of twelve children, eleven of whom attained maturity, and ten are living, John B. being sixth in order of birth, and, with his sister, the only members of the family in California.

In Providence, R. I., John B. Wilkinson attended the public schools and the Friends' school, and from earliest boyhood learned considerable from his father of the silversmith's business. In 1879 he removed to Chicago, Ill.,



J. M. Wood M.D.

and engaged in the manufacture of jewelry store fittings, his place of business being located on Madison street, and conducted with his brother W. S. as a partner. The brothers became well known in Chicago as conservative and reliable business men, and their special line of activity netted them gratifying results. In 1895 Mr. Wilkinson sold out his business and came to Pasadena, and the following year bought his present place south of Lamanda Park, which contains six and a half acres located on Rose avenue and San Pasqual street. He is engaged in horticulture and the poultry business, and the latter especially is conducted on a large and scientific scale. In 1902 he embarked also in the real estate business on West Colorado and De Lacey streets and has already handled considerable property in the city.

In Chicago, Ill., Mr. Wilkinson married Anna K. Ford, a native of Troy, N. Y. Of this union there are four children, Alice W., Harriet B., John B., Jr., and Russell F. Mr. Wilkinson is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally connected with the Independent Foresters. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

J. W. WOOD, M. D. At the time of Dr. Wood's arrival in Long Beach, in October, 1887, he found a town of five hundred inhabitants. During the years immediately following, the decadence of the boom rendered any development of local resources impossible, but with the revival of prosperity throughout Southern California, with the drawing to it of men of wealth and enterprise from all parts of the country, and with the building up of homes and business industries, every town became a participant in the general growth, and Long Beach in its turn took on new life, since which time its prosperity has been continuous. From the time of the city's incorporation until 1898 Dr. Wood served as health officer, after which he was for two years a member of the city council. Since 1894 he has been a member of the school board, of which he was clerk two terms, and in 1897 he took an active part in the erection of the high school building. He is a stockholder and director in the Bank of Long Beach. At the time of the organization of the First National Bank he became a stockholder and continues his interest in the same. He is a stockholder and director of the Long Beach Hotel Company that built the finest hotel in the city. Besides taking part in the organization of the Piru King Mining Company, he has acted as its president since its establishment. In addition to his other interests, he is president of the Chuckawalla Mining, Milling and Water Company operating in Riverside county. His connection with various local business concerns and municipal affairs and his membership in the Board of

Trade, does not prevent his devotion to professional duties nor interfere with his success as a physician. He is a member of the Los Angeles County, Southern California and American Medical Associations, head physician for the local lodge, Independent Order of Foresters; physician for the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Maccabees in Long Beach; also local surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railway Company and the Long Beach division of the Salt Lake Railroad Company. In his private practice he makes a specialty of surgery and gynecology. He has his office in the Coughran block.

From Newcastle, England, John Wood came to America and settled near Geneva, N. Y., where he improved a farm from the woods. This property was inherited by his son, John M., who was born there and continued to make the old farm his home until his death, in August, 1901, at eighty-three years of age. During his active years he devoted himself to cultivating its four hundred acres and to discharging his duties as a citizen, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a kind husband and father. His marriage united him with Rebecca Rupert, who was born two miles from Geneva, N. Y., and died in 1867. Of this marriage there was one son, our subject. By a previous marriage there were four sons and one daughter. The oldest son, John Henry, was a soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Cavalry during the Civil war and now lives near Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. G. A., a graduate of Long Island Medical College, became a resident of Long Beach in 1886, founded the first drug store here, and died in Los Angeles in 1893; Philip R. lives in Rockford, Ill.; Denton D. occupies the old homestead; J. W., who was born in 1856 near Geneva, began the study of medicine in his native town, and later studied under Dr. S. L. Kilmer, of South Bend, Ind., after which he was a student in Rush Medical College, Chicago, for two years. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon him at the time of his graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, in 1883. Ten years later he returned to Chicago and took a course of lectures in the Post-Graduate College.

The first active experience of Dr. Wood as a physician was gained in Palestine, Tex., and Juniata, Adams county, Neb., from which latter point he came to Long Beach, Cal. During his service as health officer here he secured the passage of many sanitary measures and was influential in improving the general condition of the town. By his party (the Republican) he has been chosen a delegate to state and county conventions, and has been an active worker in its behalf. His home at No. 125 Cedar avenue is presided over by his wife, nee May McDonald, whom he married in Nebraska in 1884 and who

was born in South Bend, Ind., of Scotch descent. They have two children, Edith M. and Donald.

JAMES F. WARD. The alternating periods of success and adversity which fall to the lot of all miners have been experienced by Mr. Ward, who not only understands the feeling occasioned by realizing thousands of dollars from a mine in a single day, but also appreciates the less attractive position of being without money in a land of strangers. The fascination of mining still clings to him, and, although he makes his home in Los Angeles, he still enjoys a visit to his mine, which he patented a few years ago and is now developing.

Early in the nineteenth century Christopher Ward crossed the ocean from England, bringing with him his wife, who was a native of Ireland. Having learned the stone-cutter's trade at his English home he experienced no difficulty in securing employment at this occupation, which he followed in Albany, N. Y. Through his perseverance and energy he became the owner of a large stone yard and filled large contracts, in which he employed as many as one hundred and fifty men. When he died at the age of fifty-one he was accounted one of the prosperous men of Albany. His wife had died when their son James F. was six months old, and the latter, born in Albany, N. Y., March 16, 1835, grew up without the devoted and loving care of a mother. Lacking the counsel of a mother and misunderstood by his father, he became a reckless and wild lad. When he was fourteen his father punished him for some offense and he ran away from home. He had learned the carver's trade and secured employment at this in Saratoga, N. Y., but soon learned that his father had detectives looking for him, so gave up his work and went to Fort Edwards and then to Chicago, Ill. Both of these places, however, he left to keep from being taken back home. Hoping to get beyond the reach of his father he went to Missouri and from there crossed the plains with Sheppard, driving a band of horses to Sacramento.

In 1859, when making his fourth trip across the plains with the Sheppards, five of the party of fourteen were killed by Indians, including Mr. Sheppard himself and two of his sons. They were murdered in the neighborhood of the Mountain Meadow massacre. After killing the men the savages took the horses and also robbed the wagons of the freight. Fortunately they overlooked some money hidden in a wagon and with this Mr. Ward bought three yoke of oxen and thus was enabled to convey the balance of the party to a place of safety. On his return to California he resumed mining and prospecting and developed a number of mines there, also several in Idaho and Nevada. In

November, 1869, he located Mineral Hill mine, which two years later he sold for \$500,000. Feeling the need of some recreation after his years of western life he made a tour of Europe, visiting many points of historic interest. During that trip he married Miss Agnes N. Fleming, a native of Canada. In December, 1872, he brought his wife to Los Angeles, and they now reside at No. 1121 South Grand avenue, having with them their five children.

Among the first purchases made by Mr. Ward in Los Angeles was the block of five acres between Eleventh and Twelfth streets and Hope and Grand avenue, the greater part of which he still owns. In 1873 he built a two-story frame house for his family, selecting as a site for the same a desirable location on Grand avenue, which was at that time the finest residence street in the city. Besides his real estate in Los Angeles he owns large ranches in the vicinity. His time is principally spent on his farms or at his mine. City life does not appeal to him, and especially is this the case since Los Angeles has increased so greatly in population that where years ago he knew everyone, now he can walk for many blocks without seeing a familiar face, thus giving to him, as he says, the feeling of a "tenderfoot." In former days he took great pleasure in his horses, and raised and owned some of the best and fastest in the entire city. At no time has he been active in politics, but he keeps well posted in such matters and votes with the Republican party. He is a member of the Pioneer Society of Southern California and a contributor to the Presbyterian Church, with which his wife and children are identified.

HON. JAMES A. GIBSON, member of the law firm of Bicknell, Gibson & Trask, of Los Angeles, is a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors who were identified with the colonial history of New England. While still a mere boy he gratified his desire for a taste of ocean life and made a cruise on the sea. When he was seventeen he was given employment in a large manufacturing establishment in Massachusetts, and rose, by gradual steps, until he was placed in charge of one of the departments.

Resigning his position in 1874 he came to California, settling first in San Francisco, but later going to San Bernardino. While in the east he had commenced the study of law, and this he completed after coming to California. June 13, 1879, he was admitted to the bar in the district court of San Bernardino county, and later he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state; afterward to the supreme and federal courts of the United States. After having carried on a private practice in San Bernardino for a time he was elected judge of the superior court of that county. His dis-

charge of official duties was thorough and gratifying. May 3, 1889, he was appointed a member of the supreme court of California commission, and this high position he held until January, 1891, when he resigned in order to resume private practice.

COL. RUSSEL HEATH. The fact that Colonel Heath is the oldest surviving American settler in the valley at Carpinteria is but one out of his many claims to prominence in his locality. During the half century of his identification with the history of Santa Barbara county, he has been intimately associated with many of the movements that have brought prosperity to this section of the state, and in every instance he has been in the forefront of those whose aim was the development of local resources. Born in Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1826, he was a son of Henry and Mary (Casler) Heath. His paternal ancestors were of Puritan stock, early settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and removed to New York in 1806. The maternal forefathers were among the early German settlers of the Mohawk valley. General Herkimer, the hero of the battle of Ariscany, was a great-uncle of Mrs. Heath; her grandfather Casler was colonel in General Herkimer's regiment in this same battle, which turned the tide of warfare toward victory for the colonial army. Colonel Heath's father, Henry Heath, established at Little Falls the first iron foundry west of Albany, N. Y., and for many years engaged extensively in the manufacture of machinery. At the same time he was also active in politics. His death occurred at Little Falls in 1879.

As early as 1700 the Heath family came from Surrey, England, and settled in Lebanon, Conn. Joseph Heath volunteered and served under Colonel Nickerson in the expedition against Montreal in 1710. Colonel Heath's grandfather, Hezekiah Heath, settled at Little Falls, N. Y., during 1801, and in that same town his son, Henry, afterward became the proprietor of the Heath foundry. Russel Heath was reared in this same town and received his education in Fairfield Academy. An appointment to the United States military academy was tendered him, but declined. Instead, he turned his attention to the study of law, in which he was engaged at the time the report spread through the east that gold had been discovered in California. With his customary promptness of action, he was first to leave Herkimer county for the gold fields. By way of Mexico, he traveled to California, coming up the Pacific ocean on a sailing vessel from Mazatlan to Santa Barbara. On the 10th of July, 1849, the ship landed at Santa Barbara, being out of provisions. Many of the passengers refused to go further, and he was one of the number. Thus it

happened that his first glimpse of California was obtained in the vicinity of his present home.

After ten days in Santa Barbara the Colonel, in company with Gil Ewing of Ohio and others, proceeded to walk to San Francisco, and fifteen days later they reached their destination. It had been his intention to locate in San Francisco, but on account of the poor water, he decided to go elsewhere. His first experiences in mining were gained on Mormon Island, where the Folsom prison now stands. Next he engaged in mining on the North Yuba river. In 1852, on account of ill health, he came to Santa Barbara, where he was soon benefited by the fine climate. Turning his attention to the practice of law and public affairs, in 1852 and 1853 he became interested in the organization of the county, under American law, the court of sessions having appointed him district attorney. During the two years (1852-54) that he held the office, he obtained the first conviction for murder under American law. When the county was placed under American system in 1853, he opened the county clerk's office books, which were the first records in the county under this system. Appointed sheriff in 1854, he was ordered to enforce the law against gamblers and law-breakers, and had many thrilling experiences in the discharge of his duty, but his service was so satisfactory to the law-abiding element that at the expiration of the term he was elected to the office, which he filled until the fall of 1858. He then took his seat in the state legislature, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. In this position, as in every other to which he was called, uprightness and fidelity marked his discharge of duties, and a progressive spirit made his service acceptable to his constituents. On his retirement from the legislature he again accepted the position of district attorney. In 1859 he was one of the commissioners chosen to lay out the first state road under American law from San Francisco through Santa Barbara county to Los Angeles. Further opportunity for public service was tendered him in 1869, when he was again chosen to represent his district in the state legislature, where he served during the term of 1869-70.

Meantime, while filling public offices and practicing law, Colonel Heath also became interested in ranching and fruit-growing. In 1858 he bought a ranch at Carpinteria which was then in small native timber. The following year he began the improvement of the land. Through subsequent purchase he became the owner of several hundred acres in the valley, but now has reduced his possessions, by sale, to two hundred acres. The first walnut orchard in the state was started by him in the fall of 1858, the seed being secured from Mr. Wolf-skill's garden in Los Angeles, and it in turn coming from trees planted by the Mission

Fathers. At this writing he has one hundred and sixty acres in walnuts, from which he secures about one hundred thousand pounds each year. In addition to his walnuts, he has a fine orchard of lemons, his specialties being the Sicilian and Lisbon varieties. He was the first horticulturist in Southern California to import lemons and the citron of commerce from Sicily, and he also brought a new variety of olives from that same island. All of these he now produces on his ranch. Besides his ranch, he owns several blocks of improved property in Santa Barbara, including the Heath block and ten business houses. For two years he filled the president's chair in the First National Bank, of which he is now a director. The recent oil discoveries in California have awakened his interest and he has been foremost in his efforts to make this one of the leading industries of the state. With his son, he is interested in a well in the Rincon fields that has good prospects.

Until 1895 Colonel Heath was one of the local Democratic leaders, but the adoption of the silver standard by the Democratic party caused him to transfer his allegiance to the Republican party, and in its interests he stumped the southern part of the state during the campaign of 1900. Fraternally he has passed all the chairs in the Santa Barbara Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is past noble grand. The Society of California Pioneers numbers him among its prominent members. After he had been in the west some years, Miss Harriet E. Sherman, one of his childhood's playmates in Little Falls, came to San Francisco to meet him and they were married there in 1856. Three years later she died, leaving an only child, James R. Heath.

MILO M. POTTER. While it is a fact that Los Angeles has no immense metropolitan hotel, few cities on the continent are blessed with a wider range of comfortable, home-like hotels, and chief among those which have been placed at the service of the public within the past few years is the well-known Hotel Van Nuys. In all its appointments this hotel is modern, convenient and beautiful, and under the management of its proprietor, M. M. Potter, it has come to the front as one of the finest hotels on the Pacific coast. It is said by well posted authorities to be one of the two or three most elegantly appointed and best conducted hotels west of New York City. The Van Nuys, centrally located at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, within a few blocks of the entire business section of the city, is a building six stories in height, and, owing to its situation on the corner, there is not a dark room in the house. It was completed in 1896, and was furnished throughout with new, handsome equipments. The proprietor is businesslike and courteous,

and is well liked by all with whom he has dealings in any capacity.

Mr. Potter was born in Dundee, Monroe county, Mich., in May, 1854. In 1888 he came to Los Angeles, and upon his arrival here took charge of the Westminster Hotel. During the eight years of his connection with that high class hotel he won the respect and confidence of the local public, and a reputation for fairness and business-like methods which has served him in good stead. Mr. Van Nuys determined to invest some of his capital in another and finer building. Thus the Van Nuys Hotel came into existence, and everyone concedes that no better manager could be found than Mr. Potter. His success is in a great measure due to his generalship, he having that rare tact and talent to thoroughly organize the forces at his command, so that complete harmony prevails in every department. He is also in charge of Hotel Van Nuys, Broadway, which he built three years after the completion of the Hotel Van Nuys, Main street. These two hotels have a capacity for accommodating about five hundred guests.

STEPHEN HATHAWAY MOTT was born June 21, 1828, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in the historic village of Schuylersville, where the British general, Burgoyne, surrendered. He is the son of John R. and Abbie (Hathaway) Mott, who were natives of Saratoga county, N. Y., and both died in that same county, the father when seventy-one and the mother when eighty-four. When he was nine years of age our subject was taken into the home of his maternal grandmother. In 1854 he turned his course of destiny westward. He traveled extensively through the southern and western states, and in 1855 landed in St. Paul, Minn., and accepted a clerkship in a wholesale and retail dry goods house.

After a short time in that position he went eighty miles south of St. Paul and opened a general store among the Indians at St. Peter, Minn., but, finding difficulty in getting transportation, he settled in Shakopee, where he remained from 1861 to 1864, arriving in Los Angeles May 3 of the latter year. In 1868 he bought what is now known as the Mott tract. He has been a director of the Los Angeles City Water Company since 1869 and its secretary almost thirty years. "Self-made" is a title that will fit Mr. Mott. From his first training in school for his battle of life on up to the stern realities thereof, he has come alone, unaided by friends or wealth. Of schooling, as now understood, he virtually had none. Education he has, a wealth of practical information, which would be more helpful to a young man thrown upon his own resources than all the training of all the colleges of theory alone.



HENRY M. DAKIN AND FAMILY

HENRY M. DAKIN. After a youth of adventures such as fall only to the lot of sailors, followed by years of steady labor as an employe of the government, Mr. Dakin finally came to California and some years later, in September of 1887, settled in San Pedro. Buying property for business purposes, he embarked in the hardware and plumbing business, which he has since conducted. During the years of his residence in this city he has been identified with many of its important public measures, particularly with its library board, of which he has been president for six years.

Mr. Dakin was born at Boardman, Mahoning county, Ohio, September 6, 1835, being a son of Homer and Susan (Crane) Dakin, natives respectively of New York and Connecticut. His maternal grandfather, Rev. Stephen Crane, was an influential minister of his day and locality. The father settled in Ohio about 1832, taking up the trade of a carpenter in Boardman, where he made his home for many years. Finally, however, he removed to Ellsworth, Mahoning county, and there his life came to a close when he was sixty-nine. During the war of 1812, when he was a mere lad, he had offered his services to the country and expected to go to the front, but sickness kept him back. In politics he adhered to Whig principles, while in religion he was a Baptist. His wife was a believer in the doctrines of the Congregational Church. Her death occurred in Poland, Ohio, in the spring of 1863, when she was sixty-nine years of age, and she was buried in Ellsworth cemetery. Of their twelve children, all but one attained years of maturity. The youngest of these, Henry M., was sent to school until sixteen, when he was apprenticed to learn the tinner's trade, at which he served for four years. In the fall of 1855 he went to New York City and from there shipped on a whaling cruise, going with his vessel around the Cape of Good Hope, thence to New Zealand, from there to the Hawaiian Islands, and finally returning to New York after a voyage of four years, during which he had sailed around the world. However, the ship in which he first sailed had been burned, and he returned on the William Henry, of New Bedford, Mass.

A later cruise took Mr. Dakin to the West Indies. In 1859 he returned to Ohio, where he took up his trade in Cleveland. During the spring of 1864 he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Infantry, which was sent to guard a fort near Washington, D. C. At the expiration of one hundred days the company was honorably discharged at Cleveland. Afterward for eighteen years Mr. Dakin was employed as a letter carrier in Cleveland, where, the number of carriers being far less than employed at the present time, he was obliged to do double duty and work exceedingly long hours.

On resigning from the government employ he came to California in 1882 and for five years worked as foreman for Chapman & Paul, on Commercial street, between Main and Los Angeles streets, in the city of Los Angeles. From there he came to San Pedro in 1887 and has since devoted himself to the tinware, hardware, and plumbing business. Formerly he voted with the Republicans, but the evil wrought by the liquor traffic has more recently caused him to ally himself with the Prohibition party.

At Cleveland, Ohio, in August, 1861, Mr. Dakin married Miss Harriet E. Stevens, who was born in Michigan. Five children were born of their union, but two died at an early age and George W. was drowned when the steamer Kewana went down. Those now living are William S. and Charlotte E., Mrs. Frederick Wyman, of Massachusetts. Mrs. Dakin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and interested in its various activities.

JOTHAM BIXBY. The distinction of being, perhaps, the largest landholder in Southern California belongs to Mr. Bixby. Possessing far more than ordinary ability, it is said that when he was a mere boy those who knew him predicted that his future would be marked with decided success. Through the substantial qualities of his character he has been able to gain for himself financial prosperity, and that which is still more to be desired, the esteem of his associates.

When the discovery of gold in California fired the hearts of ambitious young men in the east, Mr. Bixby was one of those who resolved to seek a fortune in the far west. In 1852 he sailed via Cape Horn to San Francisco, and thence proceeded to the mines in the central part of the state, but did not meet there the success he had hoped for. In 1857 he went to Monterey county and began to raise sheep. Later we find him a resident of San Luis Obispo county, and from there, in 1866, he came to Los Angeles, having the previous year bought the rancho of Los Cerritos, a tract of twenty-seven thousand acres. This property, lying east of the San Gabriel river, and fronting on the ocean, includes the present sites of Long Beach and Clearwater. On this place he has since engaged in the stock business, and under his supervision a company was organized which purchased seventeen thousand acres of the Palos Verdes rancho and a one-third interest in Los Alamitos of twenty-six thousand acres, besides six thousand acres in the rancho of Santiago de Santa Ana. This entire acreage was devoted to stock-raising. At times the company had on the Cerritos as many as thirty thousand head of sheep, producing two hundred thousand pounds of wool annually.

More recently, however, the company has made a specialty of raising cattle and horses, and has owned as many as thirty thousand head of cattle.

JOSEPH A. BUCKINGHAM. At the time that Mr. Buckingham came to Santa Ana, in 1876, few had as yet been attracted to the possibilities of this region. Shortly after his arrival he bought fifty acres of the San Joaquin ranch from James Irving and settled down to the important task of improving a farm out of the raw land. Among his early improvements were the building of a house and barn, and he also planted an orchard. Four years later he traded the property for sixty acres south of First street, now within the city limits of Santa Ana, and on this land he engaged in farming until 1882, when he sold out. His next purchase comprised twenty acres on Orange street, in the city limits, and here he has since made his home. The land has many qualities that enhance its value, noteworthy among these being its natural seepage which enables the owner to raise six or seven crops of alfalfa each year without resorting to irrigation. He has his own water-works, which provide water for domestic use and for the stock as well.

JOHN PHILIP GREELEY. From boyhood the tastes of John P. Greeley have been in the direction of literature. Diligently pursuing his studies in the Belfast high school and Castine normal, he fitted himself for the work of teacher, and for nine years he engaged in educational work in Maine. At the expiration of that time, in April, 1884, he crossed the continent to California, and resumed the occupation which had engaged his attention in New England. Near what is now Placentia, Orange county, he taught school for five years, continuing until the formation of this county and his simultaneous election, in 1889, as superintendent of schools, a position that he has filled with efficiency and success. In addition to the discharge of official duties, he gives some attention to the management of a fruit ranch that he owns in this county.

HON. A. A. CALDWELL. A leader in the Republican party, the sterling worth of Mr. Caldwell was recognized by the members of this party in his nomination, in 1900, for the state senate, representing the thirty-ninth senatorial district, composed of Riverside, San Bernardino and Orange counties. By a majority of almost twenty-one hundred he was the winner in the race. In the thirty-third session of the state legislature he served as chairman of the constitutional amendment committee and a member of the judiciary committee.

Few of the men now prominent in California's

public life were born in this state, but Mr. Caldwell is an exception, as he was born in Oakland, January 12, 1869. His parents, Edwin and Martha A. (Hayt) Caldwell, were natives of New York, where they were reared and married. In 1849 the father crossed the plains from the Missouri river, with an ox-team, and engaged in mining on the American river and other mining camps. In 1871 he brought his family to Riverside and five years later joined them here, turning his attention from mining to horticulture, in which he engaged until his death, in 1890. His wife died in 1893. The first death in the Riverside colony was that of his son, Harry, a lad of seven years, who died December 18, 1871.

The public schools of Riverside and the high school of Oakland furnished Mr. Caldwell with the elements of his education, after which he spent one year in the University of California. In 1890 he matriculated in the Hastings College of Law, a department of the State University, and from this institution he was graduated in 1893. Returning to Riverside, he opened an office for the practice of the law, and has since made this city his home. He was made a Mason in Evergreen Lodge, F. & A. M., and is also connected with Riverside Chapter, R. A. M., and Riverside Commandery, K. T., also Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles. In the local lodge, B. P. O. E., he is a charter member. He is connected with Arrow Head Chapter, Native Sons of the Golden West, in San Bernardino, and is a member of the Beta Theta Pi and the Phi Delta Phi of his alma mater.

In Riverside Mr. Caldwell married Clara M. Keith, who traces her ancestry direct to one of Robert Bruce's field marshals, also to Peregrine White, the first white child born in America, and whose mother, widowed before his birth, became the first bride in the little Mayflower colony. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have one child, Duncan Keith Caldwell.

J. M. OLDENDORF. One of the finest orange groves in Riverside is owned and conducted by Mr. Oldendorf, to whose intelligent and constant oversight is due the attractive appearance of the grove. He came to this city April 1, 1882, and in June of the same year bought ten acres, seven of which were in seedling oranges. The balance of the land he set out in navels, and he has also budded the seedlings to the navel variety, so that the entire property is now improved with a high grade of fruit. He makes it his aim to keep the trees in a thrifty and healthful condition, and he also trims them with care, in order to secure a symmetrical appearance. The property is further improved by a comfortable and neatly ap-

pointed residence, standing at No. 247 East Central avenue.

In Mount Carmel, Ill., J. M. Oldendorf was born May 27, 1855. He was reared on a farm and received a high school education. Going to Indianapolis, Ind., in 1876, he engaged in the mercantile business, which he conducted until his removal to California in 1882. Besides his property in Riverside, he is the owner of valuable real estate in Los Angeles. From the time of attaining his majority he has voted with the Republican party and has assisted its progress by committee work and in other ways. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a liberal contributor to religious and charitable enterprises. He has always taken an interest in educational work and in June, 1901, was elected trustee for the Arlington school district.

H. A. BINGHAM. The most ambitious creamery aspirant could hardly hope for larger returns for his labors than has fallen to the lot of H. A. Bingham, one of the most successful creamery men in the state of California. In this, the paradise of creamery enterprises, Mr. Bingham has continued an occupation begun in youth, and for which he inherits a liking and special aptitude. He was born in Lunenburg, Mass., November 3, 1857, and comes of ancestors whose founder in America sailed away from the shores of England in 1698, and settled in Massachusetts. The paternal grandfather, Horace Bingham, was a farmer in the Puritan state, and Henry Bingham, the father of H. A., was born at Carlisle, Mass., and engaged for the greater part of his life in the dairy business at Fitchburg. He lived to be fifty years old. On the maternal side Mr. Bingham is related to another Massachusetts family, for his mother, who was formerly Frances Kilburn, was born near Charlestown, Mass., and was a daughter of Milton Kilburn, a ship carpenter in the navy yard. Mr. Kilburn later turned his attention to farming, and was thus employed at the time of his death. Mrs. Bingham, who died when her son H. A. was four years of age, was the mother of one other son, Eugene, who is one of the superintendents of the creamery. Of the second marriage contracted by the father there were also two children, Earnest, the only one living, being also in the employ of his brother, H. A.

At the public schools of Fitchburg, Mass., Mr. Bingham received a practical education, and while still quite young gained considerable knowledge of the creamery business. After the death of his father he continued the dairy successfully, but in the spring of 1889 sold out his interests and two years later located in California. In January of 1891 he started a cream-

ery business in Santa Ana, and built the first factory in the Newport district, within the walls of which he began to manufacture the celebrated Santa Ana butter. Two years later he located in Los Angeles and established stations at several different points, notably at Tipton, Rincon, El Monte, Lancaster, Clearwater, Downey, Norwalk, Fairview, and Tustin, and in 1896 established his factory and headquarters at Los Angeles on Sixth street and Broadway. In 1902 he built a two story brick building, 90x110 feet, on the corner of San Julian and Seventh streets, which he will use for his growing business.

The better to understand the enormous business carried on by the Bingham Creamery it is necessary to state that the milk of over six thousand cows is utilized with perfect practicability, and the output is one and a half tons of butter a day. The milk capacity is more than six hundred gallons a day, and the cream capacity from fifty to three hundred gallons a day. There are fifteen separators used for the cream, and forty-three hands are employed to carry out the plans of the head of the largest creamery in Southern California. Twenty-five horses are used for general purposes, and three wagons are required to deliver goods to the trade. In connection with his creamery Mr. Bingham delivers milk to many of the local dealers in Los Angeles and Pasadena, and for several years conducted a large and successful delicatessen business on South Broadway. Aside from his own immediate business concerns he has been instrumental in raising and maintaining a high grade of excellence in the general butter market, and to further his interest in this connection he organized the Butter Board of Trade of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, presided as chairman at the first meeting, and has since the beginning of its days of usefulness been treasurer of the board. He is also identified with the Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

In Fitchburg, Mass., Mr. Bingham married Miss Linnie Victoria Halliday, a native of Clinton, Mass., and of this union there are seven children: Hubert, a graduate of the high school and at present bookkeeper for his father; Francis, a graduate of the high school; Milton, Ruth, Beatrice, Dorothea and Bertram. Mr. Bingham is an appreciator and promoter of the best possible educational methods, and is in favor of supporting all wise plans for the general improvement of the community. As a business man he brings to his interesting and remunerative work a rare intelligence and ready understanding of affairs in general, and embodies in his personality those admirable attributes which constitute noble and helpful citizenship. In political affiliation he is a Republican.

HON. ALVAN TYLER CURRIER. The management of his varied interests makes Mr. Currier a very busy man. The most important object of his care is his large alfalfa, grain, stock and fruit ranch, comprising twenty-five hundred acres, situated three miles west of Pomona, just off the Southern Pacific stations of Spadre and Lemon. Here a considerable portion of Mr. Currier's time is spent. His energy is such that he is constantly at work, directing, superintending and managing every department of the farm work; this, too, although there is no longer the necessity of hard work there was in earlier years. His ranch is watered by artesian wells. In every respect it shows the painstaking care of the owner and his intelligent supervision.

In Franklin county, Me., Mr. Currier was born, April 30, 1840, a son of Alvan and Nancy (Clough) Currier, natives of Maine. In the winter of 1861-62 he saw California for the first time. However, he did not remain here, but went to Idaho and mined for gold and silver. In the fall of 1867 he left Idaho and returned to California. Soon he went back to Maine to visit his relatives and friends, and in the spring of 1868 he came via the Isthmus of Panama from New York to San Francisco. He has crossed the isthmus three times altogether. In the spring of 1869 he came to Los Angeles county and purchased the ranch where he still makes his home.

Politically Mr. Currier has been an active factor in the Republican party, and is counted one of its local leaders. In 1881 he was elected sheriff of Los Angeles county, which office he filled for two years. In 1898 he was elected to the state senate from the thirty-eighth California district. As a senator he manifested deep interest in the welfare of his constituents.

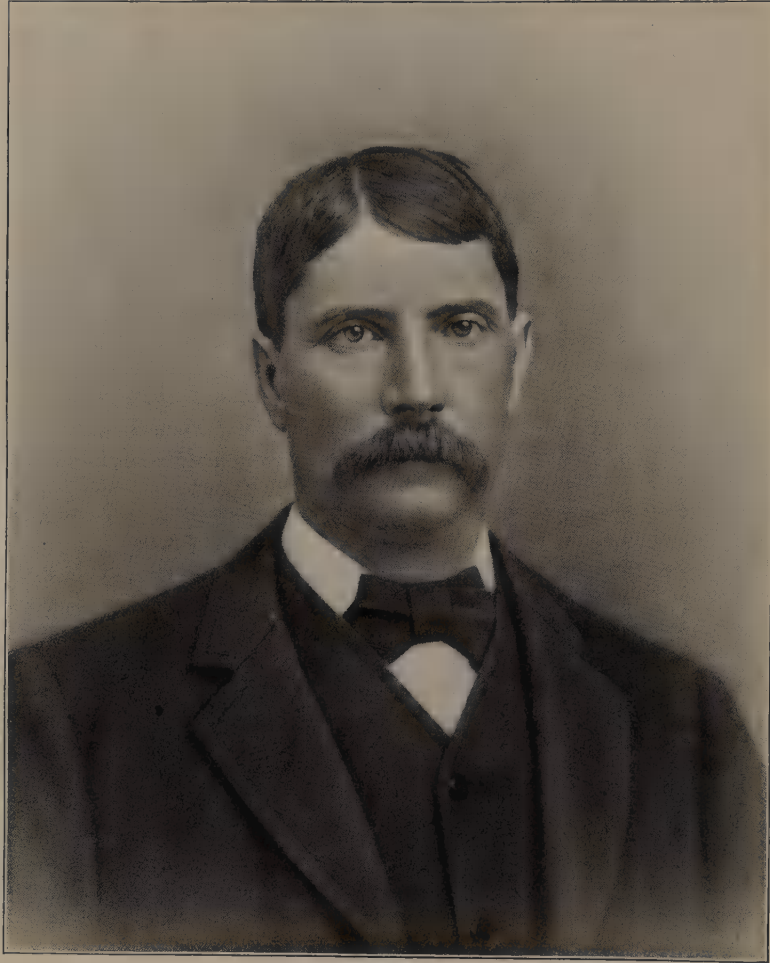
DANIEL P. CRAWFORD. To Mr. Crawford belongs the distinction of being the pioneer walnut grower of Olive precinct, Orange county, and of having set out the first trees for the future harvests of this much desired product. He was born in Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, September 15, 1847. A fair education prepared him for the responsibilities of the future. In 1868 he left the familiar surroundings of his boyhood days in Nova Scotia and migrated to California via the Panama route. For a time he lived in San Francisco, and while there improved his time by studying at and graduating from the Pacific Business College. During the spring of 1870 he went to San Luis Obispo, where, for several years, he was successfully engaged in the dairy business. From there he went to Los Angeles county and became interested in farming at Green Meadows, remaining there until he came to Olive precinct, Orange county, in 1880.

In formulating his plans and successes in life, Mr. Crawford has been ably assisted by his wife, formerly Annie Taylor, of Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have been born eight children, six of whom are living: Clinton B., who is a resident of Kern county, Cal.; Ethelyn R., Jennie C., Earl M., Lela R. and Hazel R. The five last-named children are living at home. Mr. Crawford is a Republican in national and local politics, and is a firm believer in the merits of prohibition. He has held some important local offices, and has for several years been a trustee of the Olive public schools. He is an appreciator of the advantages of education, and the promoter of all that tends to uplift humanity and improve general conditions. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order, and with his family is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. ROSS CLARK. One of the flourishing industries of Southern California is the Los Alamitos Sugar Company, of which Mr. Clark is vice-president and the general manager. Shortly after coming to Los Angeles he established the business which has since grown to its present proportions, taking rank among the successful enterprises of this section. The firm takes its name from the location of the plant, which is at Los Alamitos, thirty miles from Los Angeles, while the offices of the company are in the Douglas block in Los Angeles.

J. Ross Clark was born April 10, 1850, near Connellsville, Pa. At six years of age he removed with the family to Van Buren county, Iowa. There he acquired a public school education; his academic studies were pursued at Bentonsport Academy. However, he is principally a self-educated as well as a self-made man. On attaining his majority he was attracted to the far west, where, in company with his brother, Joseph K., he engaged in the United States mail contract business, making his headquarters at Horse Plains, Mont., the route being from Missoula, Mont., to Pend d'Oreille Lake in Idaho, a distance of two hundred miles. In 1876 he removed to Butte, Mont., and engaged as bookkeeper for the Dexter Milling Company, owners of one of the first quartz mills built in Butte. After one year, in 1877, he took a position as cashier in the bank of Donnell, Clark & Larabie, a well-known banking institution in the west, where he continued in the same position until 1886. In 1884 he acquired Mr. Donnell's interest in the institution and shortly afterwards Mr. Larabie retired, when the firm name was changed to W. A. Clark & Bro., and as such continues to the present day, the partners being William A. Clark and J. Ross Clark, the latter still giving attention to the bank and its management.

During his residence in Montana, April 16, 1878, Mr. Clark married Miss Miriam A. Evans,



D. W. Strahan

who was born in Ohio, but at the time was a resident of Montana. They have two children, Ella H. and Walter M. The family are connected with the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles. In 1892 Mr. Clark established his home in Los Angeles, and has since become known as one of the most reliable business men of the city.

D. W. STRAHAN. No influence has entered into the upbuilding of Santa Ynez more progressive than that exerted by D. W. Strahan, who, among other interests, is conducting a large general mercantile business in the town of his adoption. He was born in Clayton, Brown county, Ill., November 23, 1846, and was reared on the farm of his parents, Alexander and Malinda (Slagle) Strahan, natives respectively of Kentucky and Illinois. The father came to Illinois at a very early day, and was successful and prominent in the neighborhood in which he settled. There were fourteen children in the family, of whom D. W. is second, and the only one in California. In 1855 he accompanied the rest of the family to Lamar county, Tex., and was there when the hostility between the north and south culminated in the Civil war. During the latter part of the war he was conscripted into the Confederate service, and was detailed on guard duty at his own home, though he and all his people were known to be Union men.

In 1866 Mr. Strahan left Texas and went to Kansas for a year, being accompanied by the whole family, who also later went with him to Arkansas. His separation from the parents and the rest of the children occurred in 1875, when he made his way to Prescott, Ariz., where he became interested in farming, stock-raising and mining. In all of these enterprises he was successful, and he still owns property and interests there. Owing to somewhat impaired vitality he came to California in 1891, having bought property here in 1888. Upon locating in Santa Ynez, he erected a concrete store, and laid in a stock of general merchandise. At the present time he has the largest place of the kind in the town, and is catering to a constantly increasing trade.

Fine financial and executive ability have conspired to make Mr. Strahan one of the most substantial of the citizens of Santa Ynez, and he is foremost in all worthy undertakings with the object of progression. He exerts that solid influence known only to men who have made a success of what they started out to do, and who have been amply rewarded for their pains by a considerable accumulation of worldly goods and chattels. He has a beautiful home two miles out of the town, erected by himself with an eye to comfort and modern convenience, and surrounded by trees and shrubbery and a fine

fruit-bearing orchard. Mr. Strahan is a Democrat in politics, but has no time for political office holding. His first vote was cast for Greeley, and he espoused the cause of free silver by voting for Bryan. Fraternally he is a Mason, and is associated with the blue lodge of Prescott, Ariz.

While living in Cincinnati, Ark., in 1867, Mr. Strahan married Susie Ellis, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of M. O. Ellis, formerly of Xenia, Ohio.

LOUIS ROEDER. The ship on which Mr. Roeder came to California entered the Golden Gate May 10, 1856. He remained in San Francisco until the 28th of November, and then came to Los Angeles, where he commenced work at his trade in the shop of John Goller, who was the first, and at that time the only, wagon manufacturer in Los Angeles. He was located on Los Angeles street, between Commercial and Laguna streets. For seven years, and until 1863, he remained with this employer. He then leased a lot on Main street, adjoining the present German-American Bank on the north, and, making some improvements thereon, he conducted a wagon-making business on the site for five years. From 1865 he had the late Louis Lichtenberger associated with him as a partner. In 1866 they purchased a business lot at No. 128 South Main street and erected thereon the two-story brick Lichtenberger block, which still stands. Three years later they built the two-story brick block now owned by J. Khurtz, at the northwest corner of Second and Main streets. The partnership with Mr. Lichtenberger continued about three years, when Mr. Roeder retired from the firm, selling his entire interest to his partner. Mr. Roeder's next step was the purchase of one hundred feet frontage on Spring street, adjoining the Nadeau hotel, where he established himself as a wagon manufacturer. The north fifty feet of the lot he improved, erecting thereon a commodious and substantial brick block. Later he built a like structure on the south half of the property. For four years he did business in the first building he erected. The property became valuable for renting purposes and he finally retired from business, since which time he has given his attention to the oversight of his extensive real-estate holdings in the city.

FRANK D. BULLARD, A. M., M. D. After having been connected with the Sierra Madre College, Pasadena, for one term as an instructor, Dr. Bullard passed the teacher's examination in Los Angeles county and in 1885-86 was principal of the Azusa schools. In the fall of 1886 he entered the medical department of the University of Southern California, where he continued his study of the science he had

commenced some years before. While carrying on this course he was for a year resident student in the Los Angeles County Hospital, and in 1891 he spent a year in the same institution as assistant county physician. Shortly after his graduation from the university and his marriage to Dr. Rose Talbott (which occurred May 3, 1888), he and his wife went to Europe, where they spent some months in the study of medicine under the best instructors of Germany, and also had considerable hospital experience in Vienna. Returning to Los Angeles, they opened an office in this city, and since June, 1896, have occupied a suite in the Bradbury block. They are actively identified with the State and Southern California Medical Associations, and of the latter society he is now secretary. They are also connected with the County Medical Society, of which he was the president in 1899, and his wife the secretary. They have an only child, Helen, who was born May 15, 1892.

For five years Dr. F. D. Bullard was editor of the *Southern California Practitioner*, but afterward sold his interest to Dr. Walter Lindley, since which time he and his wife have acted as associate editors. At this writing he is professor of chemistry in the medical department of the Southern California University. All forward movements, especially those of a professional and literary nature, receive his warm support and encouragement. He is connected with the University Club, of which he is secretary at this writing. He is also connected with the Y. M. C. A., and his wife with the Y. W. C. A., of which she is first vice-president. In those circles where high intellectual gifts and broad knowledge are recognized as the *sine qua non* of culture, both have an assured standing. Dr. Bullard is the author of "The Apistophilon," a poem bearing a resemblance to the "Rubáiyát" of Omar Khayyam, but breathing the highest optimism, in direct contrast to the pessimistic spirit of the Oriental poet.

GEORGE FROST. Having disposed of his interests in the east, in the fall of 1882 Mr. Frost came to Riverside, where he at once identified himself with horticultural and farming interests. His connection with the Riverside Water Company dates from 1887, and for the past eight years he has been its president. Since the organization of the Orange Growers' Bank of Riverside he has been a director, and during the first six years of its existence served as its vice-president. Since the electric system has been the motive power of the local street railway cars he has been president of the Riverside Electric Street Railway Company, which now has seven miles of line in operation, two miles in process of construction, and four miles, all

within the city limits, now under consideration. Financially interested in the Concrete Pipe Company, he is a director in that organization.

The benefit of the Riverside Water Company, of which Mr. Frost is president, cannot be overestimated, as under its auspices almost the entire development of this region has been made possible. Its history extends back to 1871, when the Southern California Colony Association purchased from Louis Rubidoux the old Rubidoux tract, on which they laid out a city and provided canals for irrigating purposes. Five years later the colony was merged into the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company, while the canals became the property of the Riverside Canal Company. In 1885 the Riverside Water Company was organized and incorporated, and this organization absorbed the Riverside Canal Company. Since its incorporation there have been five presidents, namely: Mr. Everest, A. P. Johnson, John G. North, Dr. Jarvis and George Frost, the last named having held the office since 1893. By means of iron pipes in 1885 the domestic supply for the city was secured from an artesian well, ten miles up the valley. The pressure of from sixty to eighty pounds to the inch is sufficient to furnish protection for the highest buildings in Riverside. Not only is the plant the largest in the city, but its system is being enlarged from year to year. Aside from the valuable lands and the improvements that came from the Riverside Canal Company, the plant represents an investment of \$175,000, and the total valuation of the property is \$305,000. In addition the irrigating system, from artesian wells and Warm creek, a tributary of the Santa Ana river, represents an investment of \$870,000. The company owns over eight hundred acres of artesian land, which has been purchased for the protection of the irrigators and as a future source of water supply, the same representing a value of nearly \$150,000. The minimum supply of water during the irrigating season is about twenty-seven hundred inches, measured at the head gates, and this irrigates about ten thousand acres of land.

Under the co-operative system the twenty-four thousand shares comprising the stock of the company are apportioned among the owners of the twelve thousand acres of land provided with irrigation, the rate being two shares of stock for each acre of land. The shares are not transferable, except on an exchange of the title to the land. The price of irrigating water is fixed by the city board of trustees at fifteen cents per inch for twenty-four hours' service, the average cost per acre being \$8 per annum. At no time have the stockholders been limited in the quantity of water used, but each one has been allowed to use whatever in his judgment seemed advisable, and this procedure has proved satisfactory to all.

JOSEPH M. MILLER. Very few remain of that heroic band of emigrants who crossed the plains in 1849. The large majority, after having escaped or overcome the hostility of Indians and confronted dangers seen and unseen through a long period of pioneer years, have finally succumbed to that last enemy of all, Death. Worthy of mention among those who are still spared to enjoy the civilization of the twentieth century is Joseph M. Miller, who now makes his home at No. 1212 Grand avenue, Los Angeles. He was born in Womelsdorf, Adams county, Pa., June 15, 1832, and at the age of five years was taken by his parents, Valentine and Meribah Barton (Moon) Miller, to Mount Carmel, Ill., where the father carried on a drug business.

At the time gold was discovered in California Mr. Miller was a youth of seventeen. Possessing a love for adventure, which had received added impetus through two trips on flatboats down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, he at once began to plan a trip across the plains, and his constant urging of the plan at last interested his father, who decided to accompany him. The two, with several others who had become interested, fitted out an ox-train with ten yoke of oxen and started for the far west. After a tedious journey of seven months, during which all but one yoke of oxen died or gave out, they arrived at Longs Bar on Feather river, October 20, 1849. The little band, with only one yoke of oxen and little stock of provisions, did not present a prosperous appearance, but they were ambitious, and in those days results and not appearances counted. Like all miners, they had their ups and downs, yet in the main they were not unsuccessful.

After two years Mr. Miller's father went back to Illinois, where the son joined him in the spring of 1854, and in the fall of that year the entire family, consisting of father, mother and six children, with all their worldly belongings, started across the plains with four four-horse teams and two riding animals. They came through Beckwith's Pass and arrived at Eureka Mills, in Plumas county, with one wagon and two horses, the other sixteen horses having died on the journey. There were in the family Adolphus, Edward and Georgiana, all of whom are now deceased; Joseph M.; Mrs. E. M. Birmingham, of Strawberry valley, Yuba county; and Mrs. Virginia Bedell, whose home is near Bangor, Cal. While the father followed mining much of the time, he also devoted some attention to the development of a ranch which he purchased near Bangor, Butte county. On that place he died in 1893, having survived his wife six years. Both were active and strong until shortly before they died. While his father was ranching and mining, J. M. Miller devoted his attention almost wholly to merchandising and

mining, and in his search for favorable openings traveled through Mexico and all of the great west. Indeed, it is said by some that there is not a mining camp or a prospect in all of these states with which he is not familiar. He sank the first hole on Miller's Creek, near Salmon river, Idaho, and devoted much time to prospecting there. Sometimes fortune favored him and he made large profits; again, luck was against him and he would have to meet heavy losses, so the years passed by with their failures and successes, their joys and sorrows. In 1866 he settled in Ventura, but the next year went to Soledad Pass in Los Angeles county, where he engaged in general merchandising, thence going back to Ventura, where in 1876 he was elected sheriff on the Democratic ticket. This election was a tribute to his popularity, for the county was Republican by a large majority. Another office which he filled while there was that of school trustee. He was also agent for the Coast Line Stage Company and Wells-Fargo Express Company. In 1880 he moved to Los Angeles, which he had first visited in 1862 and which is still his home. His marriage united him with Josephine, daughter of Louis and Josefa Arenas, and a native of Azusa, Cal. Three children were born of their union, namely: Charles A., of Los Angeles; Ida, wife of Frederick Sennett, of Los Angeles; and Virginia, Mrs. Frank J. Palomares, also of this city.

Out of fifteen persons comprising the party who crossed the plains with Mr. Miller in 1849, the only ones now living are Dr. C. W. Bush, who resides in Los Angeles, and John Bush, who resides in Sidney, Ohio. The remainder have crossed "The Great Divide."

JAMES M. PARK. In these days of extraordinary accomplishment, of utilized forces once hardly understood, of overcoming obstacles in the light of luminous and progressive science, there seem interminable vistas for all, however different their capacities, or how varied their natural gifts. In the exuberance of our admiration for all who develop to the extent of their power their special talents, we cannot fail to note as worthy of mention James M. Park, a rancher at Montecito, and a gentleman of broad culture, fine literary discrimination, and extensive horticultural knowledge. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, March 2, 1852, a son of Plumb M. and Charlotte (Peck) Park, and his education was acquired at the Institute for the Deaf at Columbus, and at the National Deaf Mute College, near Washington, D. C., at which latter institution he took the degree of A. B.

For the following seven years he was engaged in educational work at the School for the Deaf at Columbus, and in 1883 came to Santa Barbara, locating on a ranch in the Montecito valley purchased the year before. The

land was raw and unimproved, and he at once began its development, planting a portion of the forty acres with orange seeds, and later budded to three varieties of lemon. One-third of the trees are sixteen years old, and the balance are about seven years old. The crop is increasing each year, and in 1900 he had two thousand boxes to show for the care exercised. For the size it is one of the healthiest and most productive groves in Montecito, and this is surprising when it is known that when first taken in hand by Mr. Park there was no water for irrigating. In order to meet this dire necessity he purchased a water right from the creek, developed and piped the water to a reservoir built by himself and holding two hundred thousand gallons, from which it runs by gravity to the trees. The well is much lower than the pipe, and the water is brought to the surface by syphon. All these improvements have been undertaken under the personal supervision of Mr. Park, and his entire time is devoted to the management of his property.

The marriage of Mr. Park and Elizabeth Reed, a native of Louisiana, occurred in Columbus, Ohio, in 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Park have been born three children, James, Mabel, and Edwin M. Mr. Park has been prominent in the affairs of the Republican party, and served on the board of school trustees of the Montecito school district for one year.

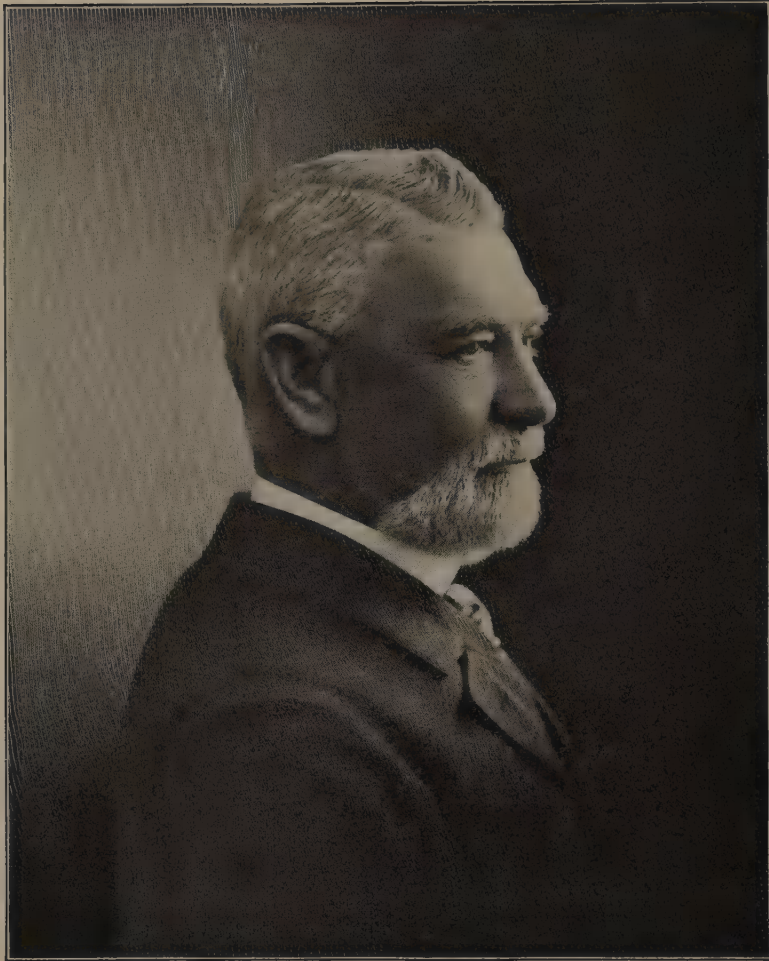
HENRY FERN. Since 1888 Mr. Fern has made his home in Santa Barbara and has been engaged in contracting and building. He was born in Gloucestershire, England, August 6, 1834, and is a son of William and Lucy (Reed) Fern, natives of the same shire as himself. His paternal grandfather, who came from Derbyshire, was a brick mason and contractor, while the maternal grandfather was a dry-goods merchant. Of a family of twelve children, Henry Fern was the only one to come to America. It was in 1871 that he crossed the ocean and established his home in the United States. His first location was Kansas City, where he engaged in contracting and building. In 1873 he came to California, where he first followed his chosen occupation in Woodland. After some seven years he removed to Bonanza Springs, Lake county, and, while regaining his health, which had been impaired by overwork, he kept a summer hotel. As soon as he was strong enough to resume contracting he came to Santa Barbara, where he is a well-known contractor and brick manufacturer. Among his contracts were those for the Fithian block, and the Whitehead, Alexander and Kellogg residences. About 1893 he built a brick yard on West Haley street, which has a capacity of five thousand brick per day. In politics he is independent and in religion a member of the Christian Church. By

his marriage to Elizabeth Fewkes, a native of Nottingham, England, he has two daughters: Lizzie, wife of J. T. Peed; and Dora, who is a professional nurse in Los Angeles.

JOHN T. PEED. The Kent family is of English ancestry, and many successive generations were born in East Kent, including the subject of this article, his father James, and grandfather, James, Sr. The last-named was for many years employed in the coast guard, while the father was for thirty-three years a foreman in the government shipyards at Sheerness on the sea, being finally retired on a pension. At the age of seventy years he makes his home now at East Church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Quest, was born in East Kent, where her father, George, was a farmer and for a time also a government employe. At the time of her death, in 1894, she was sixty years of age. Of her nine children all but one are still living. John T., who is the only one of the family in America, was born Wednesday, September 6, 1859, and received a limited education in Sheerness. At the age of eleven years he began to learn the painter's trade under George Ayre in Sheerness, with whom he worked for eight years.

During 1881 Mr. Peed came across the ocean, proceeding by steamer through the Straits of Magellan and going to Valparaiso, South America, thence to Callao, Montevideo, and other ports of that country, where he worked at his trade. Later, going to the Sandwich Islands, he was similarly employed. In 1883 he first saw California, at which time he secured employment at his trade in San Francisco. From there, in 1885, he came to Santa Barbara, where he worked on the Dibblee mansion about eight months, and has since engaged in contracting in this city, with the exception of three and one-half years spent in San Francisco at the same line of business. Among his contracts have been those for interior decoration of the Crocker mansion, Old Ladies' Home, Huntington mansion and others in San Francisco, and the residences of Mr. Hopkins, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Drayer, the Cottage hospital, Fithian block, Country Club house, the residence of William Alexander and the Alexander block, and the Howard, Kellogg and Spaulding residences; also many fine residences in Montecito. He erected the residence which he occupies at No. 318 West Carrillo street. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World; the lodge of Odd Fellows, in which he is a past officer; the encampment, in which he is now an officer; and in these various fraternities, as well as in general movements calculated to promote the public welfare, he takes a warm interest.

In Santa Barbara, July 14, 1888, Mr. Peed married Miss Lizzie Fern, who was born in



W. H. Workman

Nottingham, England, and received an excellent education in San Francisco, where she had the privilege of study under a celebrated musician of the west.

WILLIAM H. WORKMAN, the president of the Workman Company, has resided in Southern California since 1854, when he, a boy of fifteen years, was brought to the state by his parents, David and Nancy (Hook) Workman. He was born in Boonville, Mo., in 1839.

In the family of David and Nancy Workman there were three sons. The eldest, Thomas H., was killed by the explosion of the steamer *Ada Hancock* in Wilmington harbor April 27, 1863. The second son, Elijah H., settled at Boyle Heights, and the third son, William H., is also a resident of Los Angeles. The last-named followed the printer's trade for a time after coming to California, and then for twenty years was connected with his brother in the saddlery and harness business. For some years he has given his attention to the real estate business, in which he has important interests. Particularly has he been interested in the improvement of Boyle Heights, by the introduction of water, street car lines and other improvements.

During 1887 and 1888 Mr. Workman filled the office of mayor of Los Angeles, and he has also been a member of the city council and the board of education. In his political views he is a Democrat. His marriage, in 1867, united him with Miss Maria E. Boyle, daughter of A. A. Boyle; they are the parents of two sons and four daughters.

ARTHUR N. SANBORN. The name of Sanborn is well known in Pomona, not only by reason of the connection of A. M. Sanborn with its brick-contracting interests, but also on account of the prominence of his father, Isaac Sanborn, who was connected with important enterprises here for some years. The family descends from old and substantial New England ancestry. The parents of Isaac were John D. and Huldah A. (Frye) Sanborn, natives of Sanbornton, N. H., and pioneers of Medford, Minn., where they took up a tract of raw land far removed from civilization. All their supplies had to be hauled sixty miles. Indians were their only visitors, and for miles around there was no white woman except Mrs. Sanborn. Through all of these privations and hardships they worked their way to independence and comfort.

In Sanbornton, N. H., Isaac Sanborn was born August 11, 1831, and there and at Lowell, Mass., he learned the early lessons of life. For many years he followed brick-mason's trade, first in the east, then in St. Paul, Minn., next at Medford, thence to Clinton Falls, and finally to Owatonna, which was the county-seat of Steele county. On leaving Minnesota he set-

tled in Sedalia, Mo., and from there moved to Windsor, same state, where his parents died. Not feeling satisfied with the climate he came to California and selected Pomona as having the most healthful climate, in his opinion, of any of the towns of this locality. In 1888 he became vice-president of a company which erected a brick building and established a cannery. At first he was connected with J. H. Mertz, who was president, and later C. C. Morse and J. E. Ball were admitted to the firm. Employment was furnished to almost one hundred hands. At the expiration of three years he sold his interest in the factory and entered into the brick-contracting business, but in 1901 the failure of his health necessitated his retirement.

The marriage of Isaac Sanborn united him with Flora A., daughter of Joseph and Anna C. (Sawyer) Sawyer. She was born in Warner, N. H., and graduated from Mount Holyoke Seminary in 1857, after which she engaged in teaching. With her parents she removed to Medford, Minn., where she was a pioneer teacher, first having a school in her father's cabin, and later teaching in a small frontier school house. In later years she has maintained her interest in pedagogy and has broadened her sphere of knowledge by general reading. This she has done in addition to carefully rearing her sons and daughters and preparing them for fields of usefulness in the world. Born of her marriage were the following-named children: Arthur N.; Jessie L., wife of W. C. Robertson, of Los Angeles; Alice M. and William H., both deceased; Alice M., at home; Charles H., who is in Los Angeles; Bertha, a teacher in a high school in Los Angeles; Amy, wife of J. T. Allen, Ph. D., of the State University at Berkeley; and Flora, a teacher of the Pomona high school. The family are connected with the Congregational Church and Mr. Sanborn is a trustee in the same.

In Owatonna, Minn., Arthur N. Sanborn was born in 1859. Until twenty-one he followed farming, after which he learned the brick business and worked as a journeyman. In 1887 he came to California. For eight years he worked in Los Angeles, in the meantime doing contract work also in other towns. From there he came to Pomona, his present home. Among his contracts may be mentioned those for Armory Hall, Odd Fellows' building, Main Street stables, Bartlett and Wright buildings, electric light plant, pumping plant, the Brady block, Union block, Hansler, Stein block, besides numerous other public buildings. Since 1900 he has built several structures in Los Angeles, where he has also done considerable remodeling. By all who have given him contracts he is conceded to be a master mechanic and an expert workman, one who thoroughly understands all the details of his business.

Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, and in religion is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1885 he married Miss Lucy A. Dickinson, who was born in London, England, and came to America with her parents, John and Anna Dickinson, settling in Missouri upon a farm. After the death of her father Mrs. Dickinson removed to Pomona, of which she is now a resident. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn are John H., Carlos Herbert, Leslie Franklin, Ethel May and Ruth Carroll.

JAMES E. SLOAN, the genial and well known Santa Barbara agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, was born in Vallejo, Solano county, Cal., August 10, 1870. His father, James Sloan, is a native of Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish parentage, while the mother, Annie (Foster) Sloan, was born at Niagara Falls, where the Foster flats are named after her father. James Sloan came to California in 1852, and since that time has lived in the same little house in Vallejo, and held the same position in the steam engineering department at Mare Island navy yards. His home and his own unobtrusive, kindly personality form one of the landmarks of the town which has for nearly half a century accounted him an honored member of the community.

In the Vallejo public schools Mr. Sloan received his initial education, which formed the nucleus for ever continued reading and observation. In 1884 he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, during the construction of the California and Oregon road, and later filled positions as agent at several places throughout New Mexico and Arizona. For two years he was located at Fresno, Cal., and in 1897 was transferred to Summerland, and has since held the first and only agency of the road at this point. No one has endeavored to promote the best interests of the place more than he, or has more rapidly and surely gained a firm footing in the commercial and social world here represented. Since coming here he has become interested in the oil industry, and is one of the stockholders in the North Star Oil Company, which is operating seven wells. He is also interested in several other wells, and owns considerable real-estate in Summerland, his purchases indicating a profound faith in the continued prosperity of his adopted town, and his appreciation of the manifold advantages of residence here. He is a member of the Masonic Order at Santa Barbara, is a Royal Arch Mason and has passed all the degrees obtainable in America. He is also a charter member of the local Knights of Pythias. In 1895 Mr. Sloan married Miss Clason, and of this union there is one child, Bernice Helen Sloan.

RUFUS D. SMITH, Sr. A resident of Santa Barbara since 1876, Mr. Smith is of eastern lineage. His father, Johnston Smith, was born at Topsham, Vt., in 1797, and became a farmer, mill-wright and mill-builder. In 1868 he removed to Spring Valley, Minn., where he died in 1877, aged eighty years. His mother was a member of the Johnston family, of the colonial period, and he was also descended from the Smiths, Thompsons and Wilsons, who emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, and were pioneers of Londonderry, N. H. The wife of Johnston Smith was Emeline S. Wilson, a native of Sutton, Vt., and descended from north of Ireland ancestry. At this writing she makes her home with her son, Rufus D., and is eighty-four years of age. Of her family, four sons and two daughters attained mature years, and all but one daughter are still living. They are named as follows: J. W., of Santa Barbara, who was captain of Company K, Eighth Vermont Infantry, during the Civil war; Charles E., also of Santa Barbara, who was a member of Company B, Eleventh Vermont Infantry, which was changed to the First Vermont Heavy Artillery; Rufus D.; Frank J., a business man and farmer of Spring Valley, Minn.; and Mrs. Helen J. Garfield, of Santa Barbara.

In Newark, Caledonia county, Vt., Rufus D. Smith, Sr., was born May 2, 1846. He was reared on a farm near Newark, Vt. In November, 1861, he volunteered in Company K, Eighth Vermont Infantry, and accompanied Butler's expedition to New Orleans. He and his brother, J. W., were captured in September, 1862, and for ten weeks remained in Vicksburg and other prisons, after which they returned to New Orleans on parole. Three months later they were exchanged, and at once joined their regiment at what is now Morgan City, La. Somewhat the worse for his prison experiences, Mr. Smith was honorably discharged in April, 1864, and returned to Vermont. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company D, Ninth Regiment Veterans Reserve Corps, and served for a time at St. Albans, Vt., but later was sent to guard the White House at Washington, D. C., where he remained until his discharge, November 20, 1865.

From Vermont in 1867 Mr. Smith moved to Spring Valley, Minn., where he engaged in farming, and later acted as police judge. In 1876 he came to Santa Barbara and became a tobaccoconist. Only a year after settling here he was obliged to have his right leg amputated, as a result of the sufferings of his prison life. During that same year (1877) he was elected justice of the peace, and two years later was re-elected, serving until he resigned March 1, 1880, to accept the position of under sheriff with C. E. Sherman. Three years later he was chosen under sheriff with R. J. Broughton, with whom

he remained for twelve years, and then remained under T. H. Hicks for four years. He is now serving under Nat Stewart, this being his twenty-first year in the office, and he is considered the best posted man in California in matters relating to the sheriff's office and the duties thereof. Politically he is a pronounced Republican. While living in Minnesota he was made a Mason and is now a member of Lodge No. 242, of which he has been secretary. Starr King Post keeps alive his interest in the Grand Army and the veterans of the Civil war. In the First Church of Christ, Scientist, he is a member of the board of trustees and the present clerk of the same.

In Barton, Vt., January 9, 1867, Mr. Smith married Miss Lucy M. Lebourveau, who is of French descent. They have five children now living: Gilman W., and Rufus D., Jr., who are engaged in the livery business; James W., a graduate of the Hastings Law School and a practicing attorney; Lyndol J., a clerk; and Edson A., who is in the real-estate business with W. W. Burton. The sons are residents of Santa Barbara, where they are very popular.

RUFUS D. SMITH, Jr. When his parents came to Santa Barbara, Mr. Smith was a mere lad. He was born in Spring Valley, Minn., November 10, 1869, a son of Rufus D. Smith, Sr., who has been under sheriff of Santa Barbara county for twenty-one years. Educated in the public schools of this city, the youth began to take an active part in life's realities at an early age. When fourteen he secured employment with Cooper & Dreyfus, in surveying. His next work was with Lawrence & Comstock, of the Santa Barbara Transfer Company, after which he was one year with Capt. George F. Ellis. In 1891 he went to San José, where he was employed by the San José Cab Company for three years. Returning to Santa Barbara, he was deputy county recorder under Neil J. Murphy for a year, and for a similar period served as a contractor for street grading. His next position was as agent for the Santa Barbara Transfer Company, and in the fall of 1895 he became agent for the Los Angeles Transfer Company. After having filled that position until December, 1896, he returned to his former position as agent for the Santa Barbara Transfer Company, but June 30, 1901, he resigned in order to give his entire attention to the livery business, in which he had previously become interested. With his father he had bought out the livery interests of W. H. Meyers, in October, 1899, thus acquiring the ownership of the Fashion Stables, at No. 532 State street. As manager of this business, he finds his time fully occupied. The building is 50x150 feet in dimensions, with thirty stalls. The vehicles are of

modern style, the surreys and buggies being cloth-lined and first-class in every respect. A specialty is made of the winter tourist business, a number of drives to interesting points having been arranged in such a manner that sightseers may secure a splendid idea of life on the coast, at a comparatively small expenditure of time and money. The principal drives are those to Hot Springs, Montecito Valley, the Crocker-Sperry lemon ranch, Carpinteria, Goleta and the Mountain and Mesa drives, also those to the Cooper, Hollister, Stow and Shepard ranches, and Bartlett canon.

A charter member of McCook Camp, Sons of Veterans, Mr. Smith continued his connection with this camp during its existence. In politics he is a Republican. He is a charter member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in Santa Barbara and is associated with the Fraternal Brotherhood. In Santa Barbara he married Miss Mary E. Tucker, by whom he has one child, Fred Tucker Smith. Mrs. Smith was born near Boston, Mass., a daughter of C. G. and Catherine G. Tucker, natives of England. Her father, who was an architect and builder in Massachusetts, came to Santa Barbara in 1886, and afterward erected some of the most substantial and costly residences in this city. His death occurred in November, 1900, soon after he had completed a handsome residence for his son-in-law, Mr. Smith, at No. 1230 Garden street.

G. F. STEPHENSON. The Stephenson family is of English descent, its most illustrious representative having been George Stephenson, the inventor of the steam engine. In every family certain inherited traits are noticeable, and this family has been especially characterized by mechanical skill. However, George A., father of G. F. Stephenson, won his first success in an occupation widely different from that in which many others of the name have engaged, being through all his active life a practitioner of the medical profession. Reared in Greenville, Pa., where his father was a mechanic, his surroundings were such as to give him a taste for mechanical arts, but instead he early showed an inclination for the practice of medicine. After graduating, he practiced in Cleveland, Ohio, then in Michigan and later in Iowa. During the Civil war he served as surgeon of a Pennsylvania regiment.

It was after he came to California, about 1874, that Dr. Stephenson first actively engaged in the occupation which his father and other ancestors had followed. His inherited mechanical skill found an outlet in the manufacture of surgical instruments, in which he met with encouraging success, and he continued a manufacturer until his retirement, since which time he has made his home in Los Angeles. After

coming to California he was married, in Sacramento, to Fredericka Loeplich, of German descent. Four children were born of their union, namely: G. F., whose birth occurred in Sacramento May 29, 1877; Arthur G., a business man of Los Angeles; Herman P., who served in the Philippines for two and one-half years as a member of Troop B, Fourth United States Cavalry; and Mabel, of Los Angeles.

When about five years of age G. F. Stephenson was taken to Chicago and later to Independence, Kans., coming in 1888 to Los Angeles, where he attended the grammar and high schools, and in 1895, at the conclusion of a night course, was graduated from the Los Angeles Business College. Meantime he had served an apprenticeship of three years with the Pacific Manufacturing Company, and at the expiration of his time he became a workman at the trade, being for a time in Los Angeles and then in San Bernardino, where he had charge of the water plant. On his return to Los Angeles he secured a position as machinist and engineer in charge of the plant of James Jones & Co., remaining there until 1900, when he was appointed first assistant engineer of the Van Nuys Hotel. In recognition of his thorough knowledge of engineering, he was promoted in June, 1901, becoming chief engineer of both of the Van Nuys hotels. During the summer of 1901 he gave his attention to the remodeling and enlarging of the plant, which is now without a peer of its kind through all the west. Hydraulic elevators have been introduced, new engines provided, and a private system for the lighting up of the hotels established.

In the spring of 1902 Mr. Stephenson erected the power house used for the new Potter Hotel of Santa Barbara, which is one of the largest on the Pacific coast. He also superintended the putting in the hotel of the plumbing and electrical plant. The supervision of the large plant is a work of great responsibility, and the discharge of his many duties leaves Mr. Stephenson little time for participation in outside matters; hence he has taken no part in politics aside from voting the Republican ticket, and is connected with no fraternal society except the Foresters of America, while along the line of his special occupation he is interested in the National Association of Stationary Engineers, Los Angeles No. 2, in the work of which he maintains a deep interest.

STEPHEN S. SKIDMORE. Through his connection with the J. M. Griffith Lumber Company Mr. Skidmore is associated with one of the leading concerns of Downey. At the time of the incorporation of the company in 1887, he became a stockholder and has long acted as manager. In Cass county, Tex., Mr. Skidmore was born October 25, 1855, a son of Wil-

liam and Caroline (Williams) Skidmore, natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee. His father, who was a son of Thomas Skidmore, went to Alabama in youthful years and there learned the blacksmith's trade. The year 1836 found him in Paris, Tex., where he ran a blacksmith shop and also conducted a hotel business. About 1851 he removed to Cass county, Tex., and in 1869 came to California. After two years in San Diego he removed to Downey. During the Mexican war he was a ranger and a member of the home guard and at the time of the Civil war his sympathies were strongly on the side of the south. In politics he always voted with the Democrats. His death occurred at Downey in 1877 when he was sixty-five years of age. His wife passed away in 1898, aged eighty-three. They were the parents of the following-named children: John T., who died at fifty years of age; Marian, a resident of Long Beach, Cal.; George E., who died March 26, 1899; Edward U., of Downey; Margaret, whose home is at Long Beach; and Stephen S., of Downey.

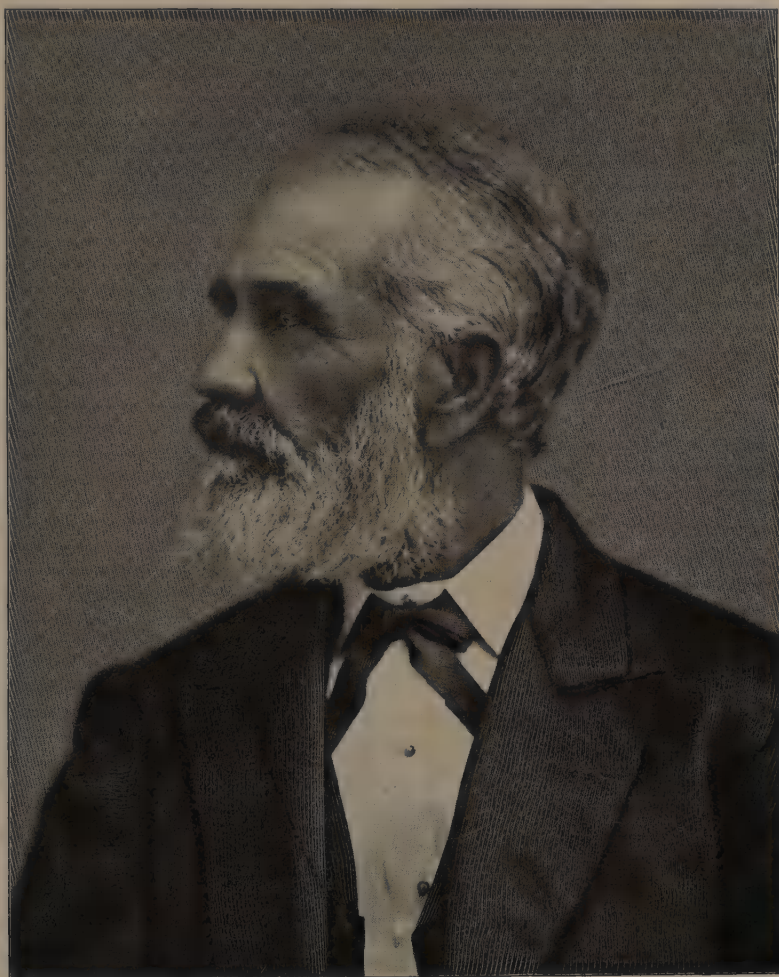
At the time of coming to California Stephen S. Skidmore was a boy of fourteen, and two years later he settled with his parents at Downey, which he has since considered his home, although engaged in business at other points at different times. For two years he was employed as a baggageman on the Southern Pacific Railroad in Arizona and for two years he was employed in Los Angeles by the J. M. Griffith Lumber Company, with which he has been connected continuously since 1881. In the city where he now lives he married Miss Eliza Paulsell, by whom he has a son, Grey M., a promising young man, now employed in the Los Angeles office of the J. M. Griffith Company as collector and order clerk. With his wife, Mr. Skidmore holds membership in the Christian Church, in which he holds the office of elder.

W. B. VAIL. Before the Southern California boom had reached its climax, bringing with it a motley throng of settlers and followed by the years of depression and discouragement, Mr. Vail came to this state and identified himself with the promising city of Pasadena, where he has since made his home. At once after coming here he took up the business of contract painting, which he had previously followed in Kansas. Besides this special work, in which he has executed some of the most important contracts in the city, he also does considerable landscape painting.

In Perry county, Ohio, Mr. Vail was born June 1, 1850, a son of Sanford A. and Maria Ann (Rogers) Vail. His father, whose native place was Orange county, N. Y., cleared and improved a frontier farm, situated in Perry county, Ohio. After many active and busy



MRS. MARIANA W. DE CORONEL



ANTONIO FRANCO CORONEL

years in that locality he removed still further westward, settling in Piatt county, Ill., in 1859, where he again found himself surrounded by pioneer environments. Once again, in 1870, he followed the march of civilization toward the west, establishing his home in Emporia, Kans. His death occurred in Topeka, that state. His wife was born near Pittsburg, Pa., and died in Emporia. They were the parents of nine children. One son, Stephen, now of Kansas, was a member of Company D, Seventy-third Illinois Infantry, during the Civil war and while fighting in the ranks at Perryville received a severe wound. Another son, Jackson, now living in Missouri, served in the same company and regiment. The sixth among the children was W. B., of Pasadena. He accompanied his parents to Illinois when nine years of age and to Kansas at the age of twenty. Hence his youth was spent principally amid the surroundings of the frontier and he had no special advantages for the acquirement of a finished education. In youth he learned the painter's trade, which he has since followed faithfully and well, winning approbation by reason of painstaking care with all contracts.

While living in Emporia, Kans., Mr. Vail married Miss Hattie L. Hart, of that city, by whom he has one son, Clarence E. The family are connected with the First Christian Church of Pasadena. Though not a partisan, Mr. Vail has opinions of his own concerning matters that affect the welfare of the nation, and gives his support to the Democratic party and its principles. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank.

DON ANTONIO FRANCO CORONEL. The ancestry of the Coronel family is traced back to the old world, where, according to tradition, the king of Spain was rescued from an otherwise fatal accident during a hunting expedition and the gallant hero of the occasion took the monarch to his home, where he nursed him back to health. In recognition of the deed, the king called him to the throne and knighted him, conferring upon him the name of Franco-Coronel. Later generations accompanied Cortez to Mexico, where the family still has numerous representatives. Don José Ygnacio Franco Coronel was a distinguished lawyer, and an officer under General Yturbe. On the breaking out of the Mexican war for independence, the tyranny which the people suffered led him to ally himself with the revolutionary cause. With him in this movement went the other members of the viceroy's royal guard. Private meetings were held in his house and the guard was equipped from his private purse, while his father, a man of large estate, furnished horses and saddles for all. For thirteen years he was an officer in the army. When Mexico had

gained its freedom, he once more sought private life, and, exhausted by the hardships of many a severe campaign, he sought the recreation of a sea voyage, coming with the first colony to California. He was appointed to establish a seminary in Sonoma, but, the people not appreciating the opportunities thus afforded, he decided to return to Mexico. However, on reaching Los Angeles, he was prevailed upon to remain. Under his supervision was established the first school in this city, and this he conducted under the Lancastrian system. The schoolbooks used in this pioneer school have been carefully preserved and are among the prized possessions of Mrs. Mariana Coronel. In this city his family joined him, and here he made his home until his death in 1862.

At the time the family came to California Antonio Franco Coronel was a youth of seventeen years. He had studied for the priesthood in Mexico, but before the completion of his course, as his mind matured and his tastes became more pronounced, he realized that he was less fitted for this profession than for others. In this decision he was influenced somewhat by his desire to remain with his mother and minister to her comfort. He was ever a dutiful son, worthy of the affection of his mother, who was in many respects a remarkable woman. That she possessed unusual ability is proved by the fact that, during her husband's absence in the army and when necessity thrust upon her the support of the family, she learned the tailor's trade and established a large business. When her husband returned home he found the business so large that twenty-five men were required to conduct it. During the war she twice went into the enemy's camp, and on one occasion rescued her two young brothers by disguising them in women's clothes and sending them away, while she remained in their place, thereby narrowly escaping execution.

In 1836 Don Antonio Franco Coronel entered a tract of land from the Mexican government. This large property was situated in Los Angeles and formed the family homestead. He also became the owner of several ranches in Los Angeles and Orange counties. In many ways he proved himself a helpful, public-spirited citizen. He assisted the mission priests in compiling their annual reports to be sent to Spain and Mexico, and thus became acquainted with the native Indians, whose cause he warmly espoused. In securing data for "Ramona" Helen Hunt Jackson was greatly aided by himself and wife, and he furnished the data for the account of Father Junipero, the founder of California missions. Throughout all of his active life he was interested in movements for the development of local resources and the prosperity of the state. Many offices of importance were held by him. In 1838 he was appointed assistant

secretary of tribunals for Los Angeles, in 1843 was made judge of first instance (justice of the peace), in 1844 was appointed inspector of southern missions, in 1846 was a captain and sergeant-at-arms in the Mexican army during the war with the United States, in 1847 and 1848 was a member of the body of magistrates, in 1850 and 1851 served as county assessor, in 1853 was elected mayor of Los Angeles, for thirteen years was a member of the city council, for some years efficiently filled the position of school director, and from 1866 to 1870 was honored with the office of state treasurer. A staunch believer in Democratic principles, he aided his party through his active and intelligent service as a member of county and state committees, and in other ways labored to win victory for its principles. At one time he was president of the Spanish-American Benevolent Society, while in the State Horticultural Society and in the Southern California Historical Society he was well known and highly honored. His father was a member of the first Masonic lodge organized in the City of Mexico, but he himself never became active in fraternal organizations, finding greater pleasure in the cultivation of his literary tastes. One of the delights of his later years was the collection of curios, Spanish, Indian and Mexican, and after his death Mrs. Coronel presented the collection to the city of Los Angeles. Since then it has been on exhibition in the Chamber of Commerce.

Not only was the name of Don Antonio Franco Coronel a power among the Spanish residents of California, but his influence was also great among the American residents. Born and reared in the city of Mexico, he had in youth acquired the polished and courtly manners characteristic of the sons of that southern city. Added to these he had the broad mind which education alone can give and the wide knowledge which indicates cosmopolitan tastes. Like his father, his sympathies were always with the people, and, though himself of a most aristocratic family in which pride of ancestry blended with pride of personal honor, he was essentially a man of the people, kind in his intercourse with all and charitable toward those in need. After seventy-seven active years, he died April 17, 1894, at his home on Seventh street and Central avenue, Los Angeles, and thus passed from among us one of the greatest and most honored representatives of the Spanish régime in California, as well as one of the most loyal supporters of our government under the subsequent American rule.

MRS. MARIANA W. DE CORONEL.
Equal in many respects to the prominence which Don Antonio Franco Coronel attained among the citizens of Los Angeles was that gained by his talented wife, whose intimate con-

nection with many charitable institutions and whose philanthropic spirit and recognized ability easily place her among the leading women of the city where for so many years she has made her home. On every hand are to be found evidences of her wise benevolence. Yet, numerous as are the enterprises in which she is interested, they are surpassed in number by the helpful charities which she has planned and the realization of which she hopes to consummate in future years. Ever active in promoting the welfare of others, for years she was the devoted counselor and companion of her husband, and since his death has given herself to carrying forward those movements with which he was in sympathy and toward which he was a liberal contributor.

The family of which Mrs. Coronel is a member traces its ancestry to the days of William the Conqueror, and the first of the name accompanied their cousin, Admiral Nelson, to America. Her grandfather, Rev. John Williamson, was a Methodist Episcopal minister, who in 1806 removed from Maine to Ohio and settled near the Harrison family, of national fame. Later they removed to the vicinity of Newport, in Campbell county, Ky. Her father, Nelson Williamson, was born in Wiscasset, Me., March 16, 1802, and was the oldest son in the family. When thirteen years of age, with a boy's eagerness for adventure, he left home and went to New Orleans, where he secured a position as second mate on a Mississippi river steamer. By a miracle, he escaped during a shipwreck in which the vessel sank. He then went to Texas and joined the volunteers under Gen. Winfield Scott, serving in the battles of Vera Cruz, Palo Alto, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, San Pascua and Tobasco. After the war he settled in San Antonio, Tex., where he engaged in contracting and building and also held the office of judge.

The discovery of gold in California turned the tide in the life of Mr. Williamson. As soon thereafter as his affairs could be adjusted he sought a home on the Pacific coast. While his party were proceeding through Eagle Pass, they were attacked by Comanches and all but three were killed. Fortunately, he escaped with only a slight wound in the knee. With this experience to discourage him, he returned to Texas, but found that a cyclone had destroyed his old home. The following year (1853) he again started west, and this time no catastrophe impeded his progress. Coming to Los Angeles, he bought property near San Gabriel mission. On securing a contract to erect the reservation buildings at Fort Tejon, he went there, but was informed by the quartermaster that lumber would not be ready for three weeks. To fill in the interim, he decided to go to the Kern river mining region, but while there was accidentally

shot by a friend, who took him for a bear. The friend fled and it would have fared ill with the wounded man had not another friend happened along that way. With the aid of this man, he was taken to the stage and started back to Los Angeles, but it was three years before he had recovered from the injury and was able to resume work. Meantime his partner had sold all the property and left the country. Six years after he left for Texas he returned to San Antonio and brought his family to California, traveling via New Orleans and the Tehauntepec route and thence up the ocean to San Francisco. Arriving in Los Angeles in the latter part of 1859, he turned his attention to the real-estate and mercantile business, in which he continued until his death in 1893.

The marriage of Nelson Williamson united him with Gertrude Roman, daughter of Mariano and Francisca (Montollas) Roman. Her father was a large freighter in Texas and died of yellow fever when returning home from a freighting expedition to Galveston. During the revolution in San Antonio, when Santa Ana ordered all of the residents to leave, Mr. and Mrs. Roman were among those who were forced to abandon their homes. Shortly after they had left the city, in their cart, their daughter, Gertrude, was born. They settled in New Mexico, and some of the family were afterward massacred by the Comanche Indians there. The Montollas family had been massacred by the Taguacanos and Comanche Indians in New Mexico. Mrs. Gertrude Romana de Williamson died in San Antonio in June, 1894, in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, to which she had always been a faithful adherent. Of her marriage four daughters and two sons were born, namely: Mariana, Mrs. Coronel; Elena, wife of L. C. Pollard, of Los Angeles; Roberto Owens, who died in 1890; Antoina Jefferson, who died young; Louisa, who married Dr. R. N. Hutchinson, of Santa Paula, and Gertrude, the wife of Charles F. Earl, of Azusa, who is engaged in the banking business in Chiapas, Mexico.

Only eight years of Mrs. Coronel's life were passed in Texas, and ever since then she has made Los Angeles her home. December 18, 1873, she was united in marriage with Don Antonio Franco Coronel, and during the twenty-one years of their happy married life she gave herself to promoting his happiness and ministering to his comfort. Since his death she has superintended the estate, which includes valuable property in Los Angeles and a ranch of six hundred and fifty acres at Whittier, besides important mining interests in Aliso Canon and Oaxaca, Mexico. Possessing a mind that is keen and active, the management of her property does not represent the limit of her energy. Among the numerous organizations with which

she is actively connected may be mentioned the Indians Rights Association, the Southern California Historical Society, Ladies' Aid Society, Children's Home Society, Society of Los Angeles Pioneers, and others which are similar to the above in their purposes. In many a suffering home the rigors of want have been softened by her kindness. To homeless children and women her heart has ever gone out with the largest sympathy, and many have reason to remember with deepest gratitude her helpful assistance.

WELCOME SMITH. Originality of character and devotion to the cause of religion have been dominant traits in the personality of Mr. Smith. While still a mere lad he began to preach and in this labor he continued for about a half century, only ceasing from the work when the infirmities of age began to render his efforts too fatiguing for mind and body. In March of 1895 he came to California and settled in Redondo, where he owns three cottages on the beach and also three lots northeast of the planning mill. In spite of his seventy-seven years, he is quite robust and active, and is now at the head of a contracting business, employing others, however, to do the manual work connected with the same. In addition, he holds the offices of city recorder and justice of the peace.

From Rhode Island Stephen Smith went to Pennsylvania and later bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he afterward engaged in farming. His death occurred there when he was eighty-two years of age. After going to Pennsylvania he married Lovina Tewksbury, who was born in that state and died there at eighty-five years. Her father, Thomas Tewksbury, was a native of Connecticut and a farmer by occupation; he lived to be eighty-three years of age, his wife dying at the age of ninety-three years. Welcome Smith received a common-school and academic education, making his boyhood home near Brooklyn, Pa., where he was born May 12, 1825. When eighteen and one-half years of age he began to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, although so young, he was said to rank with preachers many years his senior. Believing that he had been called to preach, he endeavored to do his duty in every respect, and made his chief ambition in life the conversion of men and women to Christianity. In 1855 he was ordained to the ministry at Binghamton, N. Y., by Bishop Morris, and two years later he was ordained an elder by Bishop Baker. For forty years he preached as an itinerant minister, traveling through northern Pennsylvania, southern New York and central Nebraska.

Perhaps no labor in which Mr. Smith engaged was more self-sacrificing in its nature or more gratifying in its results than that among the

Onondaga Indians in New York, with whom he labored as a missionary for seven years. At the same time his present wife was the teacher of the mission school, and the two accomplished much in the way of civilizing the Indians and bringing them under the uplifting influences of Christianity. They organized the first lodge of Good Templars among the Indians and inculcated among them principles of temperance and sobriety. Indeed, along every line of uplifting work, they proved themselves true friends to the red men. Like all truly helpful influences, their work was done quietly and unostentatiously, and the extent of the good they did cannot be measured or estimated.

In Abington, Pa., Mr. Smith married Miss Teresa A. Sutton, who was born in Springville, Pa., and died in that state. The following children were born of this union: Ransom Wesley, Edmund Olin, Evaline, S. S., Stephen H., deceased, Ida E. and Sanford Stephen. The second marriage of Mr. Smith was solemnized in 1863 and united him with Hannah Vandervoort, who was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., being the daughter of Cornelius Vandervoort, a native of Pennsylvania and of Holland-Dutch ancestry. The four children born of this union are as follows: Elanora, wife of F. L. Whitney, of Lincoln, Neb.; Mamie, wife of F. H. Baillie, of San Bernardino, Cal.; Isabel, who is in San Bernardino; and Roy W., who remains with his parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are still deeply interested in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, she being a teacher in the Sunday-school as well as superintendent of the Junior League. The Eastern Star numbers her among its most influential workers, and at the time of the convention in San Francisco she was appointed a delegate, besides which she has filled various offices. Thirty-two years ago Mr. Smith was made a Mason in New York, and he is now a member of the blue lodge in Redondo. Although he was reared in the Democratic faith, he has voted with the Republicans ever since that party was organized, and during national campaigns his eloquence as a "stump" speaker brought many into a stanch advocacy of party principles, while at the time of the war (denied admission himself on account of poor health) he was instrumental in enlisting many volunteers to aid in preserving the Union.

N. S. SOUTHMAYD. As might be expected of one who has made his home in California much of the time since 1876, Mr. Southmayd is thoroughly in touch with the progress made by the state and is deeply interested in its welfare and growth. He was born in New York July 19, 1853, and is a son of Stephen and Lucinda (Winch) Southmayd, natives of Essex county, N. Y., the former of English descent, and the latter of Welsh ancestry. During mid-

dle life Stephen Southmayd removed to Wisconsin and settled upon a farm. Later he went to Iowa and still later established his home in Meade county, S. D., where he took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land. Of his thirteen children all but one attained mature years, N. S. being the fourth among these. He received such advantages as the country schools near his home rendered possible. At the age of thirteen he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, where he assisted in the development and improvement of a farm. Later he worked on a farm in Blue Earth county, Minn., whence after three years he removed to California.

During the first two years of his life in the far west Mr. Southmayd engaged in farming near Sacramento, after which he spent four months in Portland, Ore., and next worked in the state of Washington for two years. Returning to Portland, he spent two years on a farm there. From there he came to Los Angeles, and afterward for five years was employed by the State Forestry board at Santa Monica. A later location was at Coldwater Canon, where he bought a farm of forty acres. On selling that place, he came to Gardena and purchased eighteen acres of partly improved land. Here he has built a house and barn, also has a well one hundred and sixty-six feet deep, and also another of ten inches. The greater part of his land is in barley and alfalfa, besides which there is a thriving orchard, and excellent pasturage for his ten cows. His income is increased by the sale of milk from his dairy. Though not active in politics he is a stanch Republican. In religion he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The marriage of Mr. Southmayd took place in Los Angeles in 1889 and united him with Miss Hattie Louise Barton, who was born in Maine and was the youngest in a family of ten children. Her father, Joseph Barton, was an extensive and successful farmer in Maine, where his death occurred about 1899.

A. T. ARMSTRONG was reared in Augusta, Va., where he was born March 4, 1844. On the old ancestral homestead, inherited by his father, Archibald, he learned to be a model farmer, and received such education as was imparted at the public schools of his neighborhood. When twenty years of age he enlisted in the Civil war, and during the whole of his service was under the famous cavalry commander, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. After the war Mr. Armstrong returned to the old Virginia homestead which he inherited at his father's death and farmed the same until 1868, when it passed by right of sale into other hands. He then removed to Rockbridge county, near Lexington, and purchased four hundred acres, which was

sold after three years. From there he came to the vicinity of Santa Ana, Orange county, which has since been his home, and purchased the one hundred and ten acres comprising his ranch. He has come to be regarded as an authority on matters pertaining to scientific and modern farming in his neighborhood, and is the reporter of the agricultural department of Orange county, Cal., for the United States government.

CHARLES C. CHAPMAN, the owner of Santa Isabel rancho in Orange county, was born in Macomb, McDonough county, Ill., July 2, 1853. His father, Sidney Smith Chapman, was a native of Ohio, having been born in Ashtabula county in 1826. He was a descendant of one of three brothers who came from England to Massachusetts about 1650.

Sidney S. Chapman went to Macomb when about eighteen, and two years later was united in marriage with Rebecca Jane Clarke, eldest daughter of David and Eliza (Russell) Clarke, both natives of Kentucky, where the daughter was also born. To Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Chapman were born ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity and six of whom are still living, as follows: Frank M., of Covina; Charles C.; Christopher C.; Dolla, wife of W. C. Harris, of Los Angeles; Samuel James; and Luella, wife of J. Charles Thamer, of Chicago. Emma E., who became the wife of L. W. B. Johnson, died in 1888, leaving two children. The mother of Charles C. passed away at the family residence, No. 263 Walnut street, Chicago, January 2, 1874. The father died in October, 1893. He had led an active business life and was highly esteemed wherever known. Both were members of the Christian Church and charter members of the West Side Church of Chicago.

Charles C. Chapman received his education in the common schools of his native town and early began to make his way in the world. He was messenger boy in 1865, and remembers well carrying the message announcing the death of President Lincoln. For a time he was employed as clerk in a store. In 1868 the family moved to the village of Vermont, Ill., where Charles went early the following year. Under the instruction of his father, who was engaged in the building business, he learned the bricklayer's trade. December 19, 1871, he went to Chicago, where for a time he followed his trade. In that city, when only twenty, he superintended the construction of several buildings. In connection with his father and brother, Frank M., he followed mercantile life for a time, and subsequently alone for a year.

During the years 1876-77 Mr. Chapman engaged in canvassing in the interest of a local historical work in his native county, and in 1878 inaugurated this business for himself at Galesburg, Ill. He was soon joined by his brother,

Frank M., but for a few years the firm name remained C. C. Chapman, when it was changed to Chapman Brothers. They engaged extensively in publishing local historical and biographical works. The company was subsequently merged into the Chapman Publishing Company.

In 1880 Chapman Brothers moved their office to Chicago, where for a dozen years the firm enjoyed prosperity, enlarging its business until it had an extensive printing and publishing plant. Several large buildings were also erected during this period. Among them were those at Nos. 87-93 South Jefferson street, 71-73 West Monroe street, and 75-77 of the same street; the Kenmore apartment building at Loomis and Plum streets; and the Vendome hotel building at Oglesby avenue and Sixty-second street, all in Chicago. Besides, there were over twenty dwellings. During the World's Fair, in 1893, Chapman Brothers engaged quite extensively in the hotel business. Owing, however, to the financial panic which swept the country, crippling the attendance at the great Fair, these enterprises caused heavy losses to the firm.

Early in January, 1894, Mr. Chapman went to Texas in order that his wife, who was suffering from pulmonary trouble, might have the benefit of the climate. In June of the same year he landed in California, taking up his residence in Los Angeles. Here, on the morning of September 19, 1894, while residing at the corner of Figueroa and Adams streets, Mrs. Chapman passed away. Her remains were laid at rest in Rosedale cemetery. Mrs. Chapman, formerly Miss Lizzie Pearson, daughter of Dr. C. S. and Nancy (Wallace) Pearson, was born near Galesburg, Ill., September 13, 1861. They were married at Austin, Tex., October 23, 1884. To them were born two children, Ethel Marguerite, born June 10, 1886, and Charles Stanley, January 7, 1889. Mrs. Chapman was a member of the Christian Church.

September 3, 1898, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage with Miss Clara Irvin, daughter of S. M. and Lucy A. Irvin, and a native of Iowa. She is a member of the Christian Church.

Mr. Chapman has been a member of the Christian Church since he was seventeen. He has served as superintendent of the Sunday school, deacon and elder for many years. For years he was a member of the Cook County Sunday-school Board, a member of the general board of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, and the board of managers of the West Side department. He was one of the organizers of the board of city missions of the Christian Churches of Chicago.

Mr. Chapman is identified with many of the local movements in the interest of the community, and has held the office of president of the Anaheim Union Water Company. Upon coming to California he engaged in the fruit busi-

ness, growing and shipping oranges and walnuts. He has made of the Santa Isabel rancho, in Orange county, one of the finest orange properties in California, and the brand under which the fruit is packed, the "Old Mission Brand," has a reputation second to none in the state.

W. W. SEAMAN. The responsible position of chief engineer of Hotel Green at Pasadena has been filled by Mr. Seaman since the first part of 1896, prior to which, since the fall of 1895, he had been employed in the capacity of second engineer. Under his supervision a new engine house has been erected and new machinery put in, the supervision of which work and the subsequent operation of the plant have been under his efficient management. He is connected with Los Angeles Local No. 2, National Association of Stationary Engineers, and maintains a keen interest in everything pertaining to advance and development along engineering lines.

The Seaman family was founded in America by George W., a native of Prussia, and the sole representative of his people in this country. His son, Charles S., was born at Milan, Ohio, where the father engaged in the manufacture of furniture for years, dying there when sixty-three. In religion he was a Lutheran. He married Margaret Meyers, who was born in Prussia and is now living in Milan, at eighty-four years of age (1902). Six sons and one daughter were born of their union, two of whom, Charles S. and William B., were soldiers in the Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and the latter, who ranked as sergeant, fell in the battle of Bentonville. Charles S. Seaman was born November 6, 1846, and was only fifteen years of age when he volunteered in Company C, Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry, which was mustered into service November 9, 1861. Among the battles in which he participated were those of Cross Keys, Va., second Bull Run, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was wounded May 3 and fell into the hands of the enemy, by whom he was taken to Libby prison. About seventeen days later he was paroled at College Green Hospital, Annapolis. On his return to the army he fought at Missionary Ridge and accompanied Sherman through Georgia to Atlanta, taking part in the many engagements of this campaign. At the expiration of his time he was honorably discharged November 11, 1864.

After his return home Charles S. Seaman learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Ohio, Iowa and Kansas. In 1887 he came to Pasadena, Cal., where he worked at his trade until 1896, since which time he has had charge of the carpentering department of Hotel Green. In Boone county, Iowa, he married Hallie Corbin, who was born in Illinois. Her father, James Corbin, a native of Ohio, became a miller

in Boone county, Iowa, and later made Sumner county, Kans., his home, dying there when sixty-four years of age. The children of Charles S. Seaman are W. W., of Pasadena, and Mrs. Lena West, of Los Angeles. The son was born near Winfield, Sumner county, Kans., November 12, 1871, and in his infancy was taken by his parents to Toledo, Ohio, in 1878 accompanying them to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he attended the public schools. In 1887 he accompanied the family to Pasadena, where he completed his studies. On the completion of his apprenticeship to the trades of plumber, steamfitter and engineer, he entered the employ of the Hotel Green Company, and has since remained with them. He was married in Pasadena to Miss Mary Lewis, who was born in Boston, Mass. Fraternally he is connected with the Maccabees.

WILLIAM H. WILEY, formerly of Pasadena, but now deceased, deserves recognition among our earliest pioneers. He made the overland journey with a younger brother, Joseph, crossing the Missouri river April 26, 1852, with a spring wagon drawn by four mules, and finally landing in California after three months and nine days on the plains. Mr. Wiley was born in Harrison county, Ohio, April 15, 1836, a son of Joseph and Ann (Roberts) Wiley, the former of Scotch ancestry, the latter of Welsh descent. His father, who was born in Westmoreland, Pa., was a member of one of the pioneer families of western Pennsylvania. Removing to Ohio, he followed farm pursuits and also devoted considerable attention to inventing, among other things inventing a fulling mill and cylinder thresher. After settling in Harrison county he married Miss Roberts, who was also of Pennsylvania parentage. They became the parents of six sons and six daughters, but only three are now living. Two sons, James and Wheeler, came to California during the exciting days of '49, two others, John and Thomas, followed in 1850, while William H. and Joseph came two years later. The survivors are John and Joseph.

When only three years of age William H. Wiley lost his mother, and six years later he was wholly orphaned by his father's death. When a boy he was employed on Illinois and Mississippi river boats for three years, also acted as steward of a boat (belonging to his brother-in-law) that sailed up these rivers and the Missouri and Ohio. On coming to California he engaged in the dairy business in Calaveras (now Amador) county; also engaged in mining and had a quartz mill at Sutter. In 1861, at the time of the Salmon river excitement in Idaho, he went there and was among the pioneers in the Boise Basin. During 1866 he prospected and mined in Old Mexico and Arizona, traveling over the country on horseback. Buying

horses at Visalia, he took them to Nevada, then went to San Diego, Cal., and from there to New Mexico where he held a government position, also had a contract for carrying the mail. In 1870 he started a livery business at Anaheim, Cal., but soon went back to Idaho, from there went to Washington, and in 1878 returned to California. In the capacity of foreman for French & Drew he was engaged in building grades at San Diego and also graded the depot grounds at National City. His next location was Downey, where he carried on a livery business. In 1883 he came to Pasadena and started a livery business, soon after which he bought the site at No. 64 Colorado street. When he came there were only a few buildings in the business part of the city. In addition to the management of his livery barn, he owned and superintended an orange ranch. His death occurred August 1, 1902.

September 18, 1872, in Anaheim, Mr. Wiley married Mary Grace Evey, who was born in Illinois and in 1870 settled in Anaheim with her father, Judge Edward Evey, who later filled the position of supervisor, judge, county clerk and member of the constitutional convention. Mrs. Wiley is a member of the Christian Church. Her only living child is Mrs. Laura Kimball, of Fresno county, Cal. A son, Francis, died at one year of age. While at Mokelumne Hill, Cal., Mr. Wiley was initiated into Masonry, and later was connected with Pasadena Lodge No. 72, F. & A. M. He was a member of the Pasadena Board of Trade and in politics was a staunch Republican. Could all of his experiences during pioneer days be written out in full, it would form an interesting and large volume, and many hours could be passed entertainingly in his company, when, in a reminiscent mood, he turned back to the past, and narrated his experiences in taking out the first gold from quartz in Idaho, or in traveling up Snake and Columbia rivers in a skiff, driving a herd of hogs from Oregon to Idaho, or any of the other many events that made thrilling and interesting the pioneer days.

WILSON C. PATTERSON. Wilson C. Patterson, the president of the Los Angeles National Bank, was born in Ross county, Ohio, January 10, 1845. He was one of a large family whose father was a farmer. He grew up under rural influences and attended the local district school, where he obtained the rudiments of his education. At the age of about fifteen he commenced a course of study in Salem Academy at South Salem, Ohio. Upon the breaking out of the war between the states he, then a youth of eighteen years, joined the federal army and was mustered into Company A, First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery. He remained in active service from July, 1863, until the close of hostilities. On his return home he resumed

his academic studies, but the necessity of earning his own support forced him to leave school a few months later. Soon after leaving the academy he went to Chillicothe, the county seat of his native county, where he secured a clerical position in the office of the county treasurer. Later, as an accountant, he was employed in the office of M. Boggs & Co., wholesale grocers of Chillicothe. With that firm he remained in positions of trust for upwards of nineteen years, when, owing to impaired health, in 1888 he came to California.

He was soon benefited in health, and, becoming socially attached to many of the city's progressive people, he decided to make it his home. In 1890 he was made a director of the Los Angeles Board of Trade and the following year was elected its president, which position he held for two years. In 1894 he was elected a director of the Chamber of Commerce and likewise of the Merchants' Association. In 1895 he was chosen president of the Chamber of Commerce, which position he filled with marked ability for two years. He is still a member of that body and chairman of the committee on commerce.

Mr. Patterson was for twelve years the head of the house of W. C. Patterson & Co., wholesale produce and commission merchants, and for ten years sole owner. For several years he was a director of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, and in November, 1898, he was elected president of the Los Angeles National Bank, to succeed George H. Bonebrake. He is also a director of the Southern California Savings Bank. He takes a warm interest in all matters of practical benevolence and is a director of the Associated Charities. As president of the Land of Sunshine Publishing Company he has been identified with one of the leading publications of the Pacific coast. Fraternally he is connected with Stanton Post, G. A. R., and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. In 1894 and again in 1896 his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the mayoralty of Los Angeles, but he adhered to his resolution of former years to keep out of politics, and therefore declined the proffered honors.

In February, 1896, Mr. Patterson was delegated a representative of the Free Harbor League to go to Washington, D. C., to appear before the congressional committee on rivers and harbors, in the interests of the deep-water harbor at San Pedro. The characteristic faithfulness, energy and success with which he performed this important mission had a pronounced and salutary effect upon the outcome of the San Pedro harbor controversy. His labors in that behalf were cheerfully recognized by the body he so ably represented and by a grateful public. In April of the same year he again went to the national capital on a similar

mission as chairman of a delegation of citizens to lay the claims of San Pedro harbor before the committee on commerce of the United States senate, and the splendid work of this delegation is a part of the history of Southern California.

CHARLES E. FRENCH was born in Athens, Somerset county, Me., June 3, 1841, and was educated in the public schools and seminaries of that state. When about sixteen years of age he entered a business house in Boston where he was rapidly advancing in positions of trust. On the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Ninth Regiment of Maine Volunteers and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, being afterwards transferred to Commodore Dupont's naval expedition which bombarded and captured the forts at Port Royal, S. C., in November, 1861. Continuing in the service until failure of his health necessitated his retirement from the army, he came to California via Panama route in 1864 and located in Yreka, Siskiyou county, where he engaged in mining and general merchandising. After spending a few years on this coast he returned east and in November, 1868, married Miss Emma L. Waugh of Boston.

Resuming business in Maine, Mr. French became a member of a boot and shoe manufacturing firm and was also appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue by President Grant. Finding it impossible to endure the rigors of eastern winters, he resigned his office, sold out his business in 1870 and returned to San Francisco where he expected to permanently reside, but being advised by his physicians to seek a more genial climate, he came to Southern California in April, 1871, and assumed the general management of the extensive land and stock business of Irvine, Flint & Co., whose holdings then comprised the Ranchos San Joaquin, Lomas de Santiago and part of the Santiago de Santa Ana, upon which latter ranch the city of Santa Ana is now located. At that time there were very few white inhabitants residing in the country southeast of Anaheim, between the Santa Ana river and San Diego. The entire country from the foothills to the sea was one vast cattle and sheep range. Mr. French had over one hundred thousand acres of land under his control and at times during his administration there were over fifty thousand head of sheep grazing upon the broad sweep of the San Joaquin, where to-day is heard the busy hum of modern machinery, harvesting thousands of acres of waving grain grown upon these fertile lands.

In 1876 Mr. French removed the ranch headquarters to the present location east of Tustin and erected the commodious ranch house now occupied by the owner, James Irvine and family.

Two years later, in 1878, he relinquished the management of the company's business and removed to Santa Ana where he had previously made investments. He engaged in the land business and at once took an active interest in the upbuilding of the town. In 1886 he erected the brick block adjoining the Bristol and Rowley block on the east and in 1899 he built the Grand opera house block, the largest in the city. He served as postmaster at Santa Ana, holding office under Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland. He took an active part in securing the main line of the Santa Fe Railway through Santa Ana, to which undertaking he freely devoted much time and means and was twice elected a director of the California lines of that system, which has been such an important factor in the growth of Southern California.

Mr. French devotes his time largely to his banking interests and real-estate holdings. He is president of the Orange County Savings Bank and a director of the First National Bank of Santa Ana. When the first street railway for Santa Ana was projected, Mr. French took an active part in establishing it and served as its secretary for several years. The road has now become a part of the interurban railway. He was also one of the promoters and incorporators of the Los Angeles & Ocean Railway Company and held the office of vice-president of the same until the road merged into the Los Angeles Terminal, now the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railway.

JAMES GORDON BAIRD, M. D., was one of ten brothers and sisters. Born October 20, 1846, near Ottawa, Carlton county, Ontario, he received his higher education in Ottawa Collegiate Institute and after a four years' course in the medical department of McGill University, at Montreal, was graduated in 1870 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The same year he commenced practice in the Montreal General Hospital, spending six months there profitably. Then, during the ensuing period of eighteen years, he was established at Pakenham, Canada, after which he went to London, England, for the purpose of taking some post-graduate work and special branches. Fourteen months were spent abroad, a portion of the time being passed in Paris and Edinburgh, and the hospital experience he thus acquired has been of great value to him. In the autumn of 1889 he returned to Canada, and in the following February came to Riverside. In 1900 he took a post-graduate course in Chicago. Making a specialty of diseases of the nose, throat and lungs, and carrying on a large general family practice in medicine and surgery, he is justly classed among the leading members of his profession in Southern California.

As previously mentioned, Dr. Baird gives



F. L. Spaulding

considerable attention to horticulture, and now owns two flourishing orange orchards in this city, one of eight acres, located on Indiana avenue, and the other, a tract of ten acres, being situated on Kansas avenue. In 1899 he built a handsome modern residence over which presides his estimable wife, formerly Miss Marion Lett, of Canada. They are identified with the Episcopal Church of Riverside and move in the best social circles of the city. One daughter blessed this union, F. Agnes Baird. The Doctor was initiated into Masonry in Pakenham, Canada, and also is a Knight of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican.

FRANK LEVERETT SPAULDING. By the side of Dr. Warren in the battle of Bunker Hill fought a man as brave as that illustrious general, but who by the fortunes of war is less known to fame. This soldier, Capt. John Spaulding, saw his general fall in battle and himself suffered severe wounds, but no disaster lessened his valor, and he remained a true patriot until finally the British arms were defeated, after a struggle of seven years. Little is known of his life, save that he was born in Nashua, N. H., and spent his entire life in that state. His son, Joseph, a native of Rumney, N. H., followed contracting and building, as did also the next in line of descent, Hon. J. Lyman Spaulding, a native and lifelong resident of Rumney, and a man of prominence in his state. Several times he was elected selectman, for one term served as sheriff of Grafton county, and also received from his party (the Republican) election as a member of the state legislature, where his service was an honor to the man and to his constituents. Fraternally he was a Knight Templar Mason.

The marriage of J. Lyman Spaulding united him with Mary Ordway, who was born in Utica, N. Y., and now resides in Boston, Mass. Her father, Joseph Ordway, a native of New York, was a member of a colonial family of New Hampshire. The five children of J. Lyman and Mary Spaulding are living, one son, Quincy, being a contractor and builder in Los Angeles, as is also the third child, Frank L. The latter was born at Rumney, N. H., October 27, 1858, and attended the grammar and high schools of his native town, later graduating from Newhampton Seminary and Commercial College. From boyhood he has been familiar with the building business. In 1880 he went to Massachusetts to act as superintendent for Mead, Mason & Co., one of the largest firms of contractors in New England, and later he was connected with Norcross Brothers, a well-known firm in the same line.

A vacation trip to Los Angeles in 1888 gave Mr. Spaulding such a delightful impression of the country that he determined to remain. Un-

til the La Verne Land Company closed out its business he had charge of its building operations. Since 1890 he has engaged in contracting for himself, meantime having the contracts for the California Health Resort's buildings at Strawberry Valley, Rivera Hotel at Long Beach, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Riverside, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Los Angeles, Bonner & Puck block, First Baptist Church, Westlake Methodist Episcopal and German Baptist Churches of Los Angeles, the Long Beach Presbyterian Church, Long Beach grammar school, Gephard block in Los Angeles, etc. Much of his work has been in the building of church edifices and his success in this specialty has brought him into notice throughout Southern California, where he has had the contracts for more than thirty churches. In addition to contract work, he has done some building for himself, including the erection of his residence at No. 737 East Twenty-seventh street. He is a director in the Rivera Hotel Company of Long Beach. In the Builders' Exchange he is a member of the board of directors, while he is a charter member of the Master Builders' Association. Two sons, William Lyman and Leverett Tileston, have been born of his union with May J. Lyman, who was born in Montana, but grew to womanhood in California. In politics he is a loyal Republican, while fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Maccabees.

JOHN L. ADAMS, the chief engineer of the Distilled Ice and Cold Storage Company of Los Angeles, was born in Newburgh, N. Y., February 20, 1866. His father, William Adams, was born near Belfast, Ireland, and when a child came with his parents to America and located in Newburgh. Possessed of business ability and high character, he soon became identified with the substantial commercial interests of the city, and as a partner of Stephen McKinstry ran a large tannery up to the time of his retirement. He is a Republican in national politics, and is connected with the Presbyterian Church. His wife, formerly Susan Lowrey, was born in the north of Ireland, and when a babe in arms came with her parents to America. Mrs. Adams was the mother of two sons and one daughter, of whom John L. is the only survivor.

When eight years of age John L. Adams lost his mother by death, and he continued to live with his father at Newburgh on the Hudson, where he was educated in the public schools and graduated from the high school. When eighteen years of age he began to serve an apprenticeship of four years as a machinist with Ward, Stanton & Co., the well-known shipbuilders of Newburgh, following which he worked at his trade in New York City with the firm of Dele-

marter & Co., shipbuilders. For a time he was associated with Captain Erickson while constructing his solar engine, and was afterwards with the Pictet Artificial Ice and Engine Company, and later still with the Newburgh Ice Machine and Engine Company. In the latter capacity he served as erecting engineer and traveled all over Canada, the south and middle states, and finally came to the coast in the interest of the firm in July of 1900. After putting in an engine for the Southern California Ice Company at San Bernardino and instructing the engineer in its use, he returned to the east, and later superintended the erection of the plant for the Distilled Ice and Cold Storage Company at Los Angeles. This is one of the important concerns of the kind in Los Angeles, and as chief engineer Mr. Adams has a large responsibility for which he is admirably fitted. The plant is modern in all of its appointments, and has a capacity of thirty-five tons per day.

Mr. Adams is enterprising and wide-awake to the interests of his adopted town, and is variously associated with its social and material circles. At Newburgh he was connected with the Masonic Lodge No. 309, and is still a member of that organization, and he was also a member of the Lawson Hose Company of Newburgh, of which he is still an honorary associate. In political affiliation he is a Republican every day in the year, and is a staunch supporter of the issues and principles of his chosen party. He ranks high among expert engineers of the country, and his success has more than justified his early selection and aspirations.

RICHARD ARENZ. When a boy the home of Mr. Arenz was in Dusseldorf, Germany, and his earliest memories are of that beautiful old town, with its attractive villas and gardens lying on the right bank of the Rhine; with its historic old castle; its famous Academy of Art, founded in 1777; its museums, observatory and charitable institutions. In this city he was born June 22, 1868, the fifth among eight children and the only son in the family. The records show that the Arenz ancestry has possessed valor in battle and energy in business. At the battle of Waterloo Johann Arenz, a boy of seventeen years, fought with such bravery that he was awarded two medals in recognition of his valor, and one of these is a valued possession of the soldier's grandson, Richard Arenz. Not only did this brave youth serve in the Prussian army from 1812 to 1815, but one of his brothers also shared in the vicissitudes of the Napoleonic campaigns, but after the ill-fated march to Moscow he was never heard of, and it is supposed that he perished with so many of those gallant soldiers who left home never to return.

During the war of 1848 Frederick William, son of Johann Arenz, served in the German

army, and afterward became proprietor of a tannery at Dusseldorf. In 1880 he sold the business and brought his family to America, where he is now living retired. To some extent he has drifted from the religious faith of his forefathers, who were of the Reformed Church, his membership now being with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. His wife, Caroline Polhaus, was born in Germany and died there before he came to the United States. Their son, Richard, was educated in German and English, and studied under a tutor in Chicago, also in the night schools of that city. About 1881 he was apprenticed to the trade of painter and finisher, remaining for five years with the Bruske Furniture Company, after which he worked for wages. In 1887 he began in business for himself, first taking contracts only for finishing and polishing, but afterward becoming a contracting painter as well. During 1889 he followed his trade in Portland, Ore., but returned to Chicago and spent two more years there.

The first year (1892) that Mr. Arenz spent in Los Angeles, he worked for others. Afterward he began to take contracts for painting and is now a member of the firm of Wing & Arenz, which has the leading business in its line in the city, having had among other contracts those for the Laughlin building, Posey residence, Christian Science Church, Van Nuys residence, Raymond hotel, Angelus hotel, Mrs. Harding's residence on Chester Place, etc. Along the line of his chosen occupation, Mr. Arenz is a member of the Builders' Exchange and the Master Painters' Association, while fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Since coming to this city he has married, his wife having been Miss Emma C. Rattey, a native of Wisconsin. They are the parents of four children: Eunice Ruth, Mildred May, Violet Beatrice and an infant son. Their home is at Nos. 533-535 Wall street. The family are connected with the First German Methodist Episcopal Church, to the maintenance of which Mr. Arenz is a regular contributor. Loyal to the institutions of his adopted country, he is especially interested in movements tending to promote the progress of California and increase the commercial importance of his home city. Both in local and national elections he votes the Republican ticket, being a firm believer in the principles of this party.

J. A. ALTHOUSE. One of the well-improved berry ranches of Gardena is owned and occupied by Mr. Althouse and comprises sixteen acres, largely under cultivation to Logan berries and strawberries, with other varieties of fruits, while five acres are under alfalfa. A substantial ranch house provides a comfortable home for the family, while that perplexing desideratum of California ranches, good water, is secured by a

well two hundred and eighteen feet deep, operated by a windmill. On his place are granary, barns and the other improvements of a first-class estate.

A resident of California since 1887, Mr. Althouse was born near Brush Valley, Pa., March 14, 1861, and is a son of Rev. Henry and Julia Ann (Myers) Althouse, natives of Pennsylvania. His father devoted all of his active years to the preaching of the Gospel, being a minister of the German Evangelical Association from the age of twenty-five until he was retired by reason of the infirmities of years. During 1867 he removed from Pennsylvania to Iowa, where he served the church at Muscatine one year, that at Dubuque one year, and later presided over the congregation at Independence, Iowa, for two years, after which he was stationed in Hardin county, that state, for two years. The year 1878 found him in Nebraska, where he held pastorates in Cass county for three years, and in Stanton county for seven years. During his residence in the latter county he was transferred to the ranks of superannuated ministers. In 1887 he came to Los Angeles and retired wholly from active labors. His death occurred in Los Angeles in 1895, when he was seventy-six years of age. His wife was a daughter of a lifelong resident and farmer of Pennsylvania. By their marriage six sons were born, J. A. being the third of these. His boyhood years were passed in Pennsylvania and Iowa and his education was obtained in common schools. When sixteen years of age he accompanied the family to California, after which he assisted his father in his various horticultural and farming affairs. About 1894 he came to Gardena, where he has since made his home.

The marriage of Mr. Althouse took place in Los Angeles and united him with Miss Bertha Boeck, a native of Germany. They have three children, Benjamin, Henry and Edith, all at home. The family are believers in the faith of the German Evangelical Association, in which doctrines Mr. Althouse was reared under his father's kindly guidance. Though he has at no time been active in politics, he is a decided adherent of Republican principles, and always supports them in local and general elections.

THOMAS A. ASBRIDGE. The Asbridge family are of colonial Virginian ancestry and remote English extraction. Martin Killian Asbridge, a native of the old Dominion and a soldier in the war of 1812, became a pioneer of Kentucky, where he was postmaster and a merchant of Saratoga, Lyon county. At an advanced age he retired from business pursuits and removed to an adjoining county, where he died at little less than one hundred years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Rich, was also a Virginian and at the

time of her death had almost rounded a full century. Their son, Joseph Killian Asbridge, was born in Kentucky, and owned and occupied a farm of six hundred and fifty acres near Eddyville, Lyon county. For a wife he chose Martha Harris, who was born in Kentucky, of Virginian parentage. Both died on the Lyon county homestead. Of their eight children, Thomas was the fourth child and oldest son, and is now the sole survivor of the family. He was born on the homestead near Eddyville May 11, 1859, and was twelve years of age when his father died. In his early manhood he married Miss Anna Rice, who was born in Syracuse, N. Y. Afterward he continued to operate the home farm for a time.

When the railroad was building between Paducah and Elizabeth, Mr. Asbridge was engaged as a sub-contractor on its construction, although up to this time he had never seen a railroad train. Later he took contracts in other parts of Kentucky, also in Ohio and Missouri. In 1874 he went to Pocahontas, Ark., where he engaged in the freighting business, also took railroad contracts, and at the same time learned the trade of bricklayer and mason, completing the trade in Union county, Ill., and working in the building of the insane asylum at Anna, that state. Between the years 1879 and 1881 he engaged in contracting and building in New Mexico. During the latter year he removed to New Mexico, where he aided in building the Plaza hotel in Las Vegas and built the academy, the opera house and a number of residences and business houses there.

After having spent the summer of 1883 in Silver City, N. M., which was then in the midst of a boom, Mr. Asbridge came to California in the fall of that year and for three years engaged in contracting and building in Los Angeles. He built a home on West Tenth street which he sold for \$5,500. In 1886 he went to Ukiah, Mendocino county, this state, where, in addition to having a livery barn, he took contracts for running stage lines and carrying mail. From there he returned to Los Angeles in 1893 and has since built the residence at No. 1020 West First street which he now occupies. Among the contracts that he has filled may be mentioned the following: Lankershim block, Lawyer's building, Jones, Foster and Ralph buildings; the masonry work on the first school buildings in Los Angeles and on the Times building, besides contracts for many residences, among them being some of the finest in the city. The masonry work in the residence of D. L. Althouse and that of Judge Banning indicates the substantial character of his contracts. He had the contracts for the Wright & Callender block, the Fox building, the Spurl wagon and carriage factory, the Southern Refining Company's plant, Bacon building, and the warehouse

for the paper manufactory. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange and vice-president of the Master Masons' Association. In addition to his large contracting business, he owns oil stock, and is interested in valuable oil lands in Kern county, also in Black mountain. The importance of opposing the liquor traffic has caused him to ally himself with the Prohibitionists, whose principles he upholds, both in practice and in theory. An active worker in the Church of the Nazarene, he is at this writing a member of its official board and has always been a generous contributor to its maintenance.

J. A. ATCHISON. The ranch of which Mr. Atchison is manager and in which he owns a half interest comprises forty acres at Gardena. Of this tract twenty-eight acres are in alfalfa, five acres in berries, and the balance in assorted fruits. An abundance of water is obtained by means of a private pumping plant, with one hundred inches' capacity. In addition to maintaining a close oversight of this place, Mr. Atchison owns an interest in the Bingham Pasteurized Milk Company, which he assisted in starting and which now has an output of almost eight hundred gallons daily.

In Bruce county, Ontario, Canada, Mr. Atchison was born January 11, 1872, being a son of Thomas and Ellen (McFarland) Atchison, natives respectively of Huron and Bruce counties, Ontario. His paternal grandfather, William Atchison, was a native of county Donegal, Ireland, and about 1845 emigrated to Canada, where the improvement of a farm occupied his remaining years. The maternal grandfather, Joseph McFarland, was also of Irish birth. In the family of Thomas Atchison there were two sons and two daughters, of whom J. A. was the second in order of birth. His boyhood years were passed in the usual manner of Canadian lads, whose sports were naturally very different from those of the children of Southern California. When the time came for him to assume life's duties and responsibilities, he turned his attention to farming and also learned the blacksmith's trade, but, tiring of the quiet round of duties in his Canadian home, he sought a diversion by coming to Montana, where he secured employment as a cow puncher. During 1895 he came to California, settling at Cerritos, Los Angeles county. Four years later he removed to Los Angeles and bought one-half interest in the Bingham Pasteurized Milk Company, the success of which has been enhanced by his efforts. In 1902 he came to Gardena in order to assume the management of a ranch, in which he was a part owner. While in Los Angeles he married Miss Louise Burwash, who was born in Canada, and by whom he has one son, Allen. Though a recent comer to Gardena, he takes a warm interest in the prosperity of the

town, is active in local Republican matters, and believes in supporting all measures for the benefit of town, county and state. Fraternally he is connected with the blue lodge of Masons and the Independent Order of Foresters.

HENRY AUFDEMKAMP. To his occupation of building and contracting Mr. Aufdemkamp brings an extensive experience and a thorough European training. He was born in the city of Hanover, Germany, February 2, 1865, and is a son of Ernest and Mary (Greafenkamper) Aufdemkamp, also natives of Hanover. Ernest Aufdemkamp enlisted in the German army in 1848, and served as captain in the Schleswig-Holstein war in 1866-7. He was a builder for many years of his active life, and died in the land which he had faithfully served as soldier and upright business man. His wife, who is still living, is the mother of nine children, eight of whom are living, Henry being the third.

The youth of Mr. Aufdemkamp was not devoid of hardship and responsibility, for at the age of ten years he began to work with his father at the carpenter's trade, and when fourteen years old was apprenticed to a contractor with whom he remained for three years. He subsequently engaged as a journeyman carpenter, and while plying his trade managed to see considerable of the country and became familiar with the different provinces. At the age of twenty he arrived in New York, whence he at once proceeded to Madison, N. J., and at the end of eighteen months went to Trenton, N. J., in both of which cities he worked at carpentering.

In October, 1887, Mr. Aufdemkamp located in Los Angeles, a stranger in a strange land, and having little to start with save his own determination. He was not long in securing something to do in his favored line, and the following year began to contract, an occupation in which he has met with success. Among the buildings attributed to his ingenuity may be mentioned the Times building, the barracks at the Soldiers Home, the addition to the dining room and hospital at the Soldiers Home, fire house No. 12, Los Angeles, built in 1899, besides numerous public buildings and private residences. On his own responsibility Mr. Aufdemkamp has erected a number of residences in the city, besides his own comfortable home at No. 520 East Twelfth street, which is presided over by his wife, formerly Mary Willauer, a native of Alsace, and whom he married at Trenton, N. J.

Fraternally Mr. Aufdemkamp is a member of Goodwill Lodge No. 323, I. O. O. F., is past noble grand, past district deputy grand master, and a member of the Encampment and the Canton. He is also associated with the Elks.



T. A. Golish

A stanch Democrat, he has never sought political office, and is sufficiently broad in his inclinations to vote for the best man regardless of political ties. With his wife he is affiliated with the German Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a charter member and a member of the board of trustees, as well as ex-secretary of the board and of the Sunday-school. Mr. Aufdemkamp is not in need of praise for the extent of his contributions toward the upbuilding of Los Angeles, for his work speaks for itself, and the patronage of which he is the recipient is proof of the confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

JAMES ARNOLD BARROWS was born in Mansfield, Tolland county, Conn., February 25, 1830, a son of Joshua P. and Polly (Bingham) Barrows, descendants of a long line of Connecticut ancestors. He was one of three children, of whom the only daughter was born August 11, 1823, and died May 5, 1890. His father was born April 12, 1794, and died February 21, 1887; while his mother was born May 14, 1790, and died April 17, 1864. The paternal grandparents were Joshua and Anna (Turner) Barrows, and the maternal, Oliver and Lucy (Moulton) Bingham.

The younger years of our subject's life were spent upon a farm. After he became of age he went to Massachusetts and for some years was employed in a shoe factory. While there, in 1855, he married Miss Abby Barrows and they returned in 1858 to his old home at Mansfield, where she died. July 5, 1860, he was a second time married, his wife being Cornelia Storrs Swift, daughter of Earl and Lucy (Bailey) Swift, both lifelong residents of Connecticut. Her father died April 17, 1865, at the age of fifty-seven years, and her mother June 7, 1864, at the age of fifty-two; there were three children in the family, Mrs. Barrows and two brothers who live in Connecticut. Of the children of Mr. Barrows, Abby was born May 20, 1861, and died July 26, 1893; Lucy was born May 15, 1864, and died April 10, 1865; Carrie M., born October 6, 1865, married P. J. Wilson, a merchant at University, Los Angeles, and they have two daughters, Hazel and Juanita. Jennie M., born January 4, 1874, became the wife of George A. Shepard, who is now engaged in mining in Alaska.

In 1862 Mr. Barrows enlisted in the Twenty-second Connecticut Infantry and served for ten months, being discharged at the expiration of his time. Returning to the old farm, he remained there until 1868, when the place was sold. In April of that year he and his wife, with their two children, left New York on the steamer Ocean Queen for California, coming via the isthmus and stopping at Acapulco and Manzanillo. At Panama they took the steamer

Golden Age for San Francisco, and in just one month from the time of starting arrived in Los Angeles, May 16, 1868. During the first year here Mr. Barrows clerked for his brother, and afterward he and his brother bought the dairy of L. J. Rose, which comprised one hundred head of cattle. Of that he had charge for seven years, when the dairy was sold. After his brother retired from the hardware business, he took it up and continued in it for ten years, since which time he has lived retired from business cares. He is a charter member of the Society of Los Angeles Pioneers and has always been interested in that organization. He and his wife were charter members of the first Congregational Church organized in Los Angeles and have always been liberal contributors to the work of that denomination, besides taking an active part in the various activities of their church.

TONY A. GOLISH. While he is by birth a German, having been born near Berlin, January 21, 1870, Mr. Golish has no recollection of his childhood home, as he was only two years of age when the family crossed the ocean and settled in Northfield, Minn. His parents, Jacob and Annie Golish, were natives of Germany, the former following the milling business there and in Minnesota. In 1887 he came to Los Angeles, where his wife died and where he still makes his home. In the family of ten children, all but one are still living. The third among these is T. A., of Pasadena. While still a boy he was employed in a grist mill for three years and after that time learned the machinist's trade with the Ames Milling Company at Northfield. The year 1888 found him in Los Angeles, where he secured a position as engineer with the Consumers' Gas Company, and in the two years of his connection with them he also learned the manufacture of gas.

Returning to Northfield, Minn., in 1889, Mr. Golish became machine tender in the mills. Two years later he came once more to California. The Chino beet sugar factory was then in process of erection and he assisted in putting in the machinery, engines, pumps, etc., after which he remained with the company as machinist. In 1891 he came to Pasadena as assistant foreman for the Lowe Gas Company, in which position he continued for two years, and then was promoted to be foreman. When the concern was merged into the Pasadena Consolidated Gas Company he continued with the new organization in the same capacity, and is still holding the responsible position of foreman. Under his supervision the plant has been enlarged, until it is now three times as large as at first, having a capacity of two hundred and twenty-five thousand cubic feet per day. In addition to being an expert machinist and en-

gineer, he is also a gas-maker, and while in Los Angeles assisted W. C. Boyer and L. C. Clark in the manufacture of gas from crude oil. Politically he votes with the Republican party. By his marriage, in Los Angeles, to Miss Adelia Cuen, a native of Mexico, he has five children, Lillian, Frank, William, Amanda and Raymond Arthur.

JOHN H. BEAN. A resident of Los Angeles since the fall of 1895. Mr. Bean is of eastern birth and remote English descent. His father, Levi, and grandfather, John Bean, were natives of Chittenden county, Vt., of which the great-grandfather was a pioneer farmer. During the war of 1812 the grandfather went to the front with the Green Mountain boys and bore a brave part in securing victory for American arms, taking part in several important engagements, among them the battle of Plattsburg. During 1856 Levi Bean moved from Vermont to New York and settled at Burke, Franklin county, where he improved a farm from the forest, turning his attention to agriculture from contracting and building, in which he had previously engaged. After years of successful connection with farming, in 1885 he returned to Vermont, to spend his last days in the midst of the scenes familiar to him in early life. His death occurred in the fall of 1900 when he was eighty-five years of age.

The wife of Levi Bean was Cornelia Hill, who was born in Milton, Vt., and died at Burke, N. Y., when fifty-seven years of age. Her father, Capt. John Hill, also a native of Milton, was owner of a farm and also ran a small sloop. During the war of 1812, in which he served, he took the commodore of the American fleet out on his sloop to reconnoiter the lakes. He also helped to place the cannon on the bridge and to remove the plank that kept the British out of Plattsburg. At the time of his death he was ninety-six, while his wife, Olive, lived to be ninety-eight. In the family of Levi and Cornelia Bean there were nine children, all but three of whom are still living, J. H. being next to the youngest. He was born August 28, 1865, on the home farm in Franklin county, N. Y., of which he is now the owner. While still a boy he learned the carpenter's trade under his father, and when sixteen he took his first contract, this being for the erection of a large barn. From that day to this, with the exception of two years, he has followed contracting and building, being in Burke, N. Y., from 1881 to 1895, and in Los Angeles since 1895.

On first coming to this city, Mr. Bean followed the carpenter's trade in the employ of others, and was foreman for Jacobi, later for Harriman. In May, 1898, he began to take contracts, since which time he has erected, among other residences, those for E. W. Gil-

more, E. B. Roth, Major R. N. Smith, Dr. Fish, Mr. Phillips and the Concordia Club, corner of Sixteenth and Figueroa streets. He superintended the erection of the buildings of the American Oil Asphalt Works in Los Angeles. All his contracts are carefully filled and promptly executed. System and despatch are noticeable in all of his work. Among the builders of Los Angeles he holds a recognized position. Though not active in politics, he keeps posted on all such questions and affiliates with the Democrats. In the Independent Order of Good Templars he served as past officer four terms and was also representative. Other fraternal orders with which he has identified himself are the Independent Order of Foresters and the Masonic Order, his initiation into Masonry having taken place in Chateaugay Lodge No. 517. While living in New York, he married Miss Jennie Wright, who was born in Franklin county and died there, leaving two sons, Clarence and Alton. His second marriage was solemnized in Los Angeles and united him with Miss Alice Denton, of this city.

OTMAR BAUER. The name of Otmar Bauer conveys a sense of security and solidity from both a commercial and social standpoint, and illustrates in emphatic manner the possibilities behind sterling integrity combined with financial and executive ability. A native of Adrian, Mich., he was born November 16, 1848, and was the youngest in a family of three sons and five daughters. His parents, L. and Caroline Bauer, were both born near Stuttgart, Wurtemberg. The father came to America in 1848, settling on a farm in the vicinity of Adrian, Mich., where he was a pioneer. He died ten years after taking up his residence among the Michigan agriculturists.

In his youth Mr. Bauer had few of the advantages now at the disposal of the rising generation, and his education at the district schools near Adrian was limited because of many arduous home duties. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a tinner in Adrian, and after completing his trade, began to look around for a desirable field of activity. In 1866 he went to Iowa and investigated the chances of livelihood, but soon started overland to Oregon, and got as far as Laramie, where illness interfered for the time being with further progress. The better to regain his health he returned to Iowa, and from there went to the copper mines of Michigan in the fall of 1867, locating in the Lake Superior region at Keweenaw Point. This venture proved remarkably successful, and in time he assisted in the re-organization of the Copper Falls Mining Company, of which he was subsequently surface superintendent for eighteen or twenty years. In the meantime his life had expanded into various channels of

activity, and one year had been spent in travel throughout the west. In 1879 he was one of the active and interested spectators of the great Leadville boom, from which he realized a larger profit than fell to the share of the majority who thought to make a quick fortune.

In 1898 Mr. Bauer became interested in the horticultural possibilities of the peach belt in Allegan county, Mich., and was fairly successful up to the time of his removal to Los Angeles in 1891. Upon coming here he purchased five acres of land on Thirtieth street, and an additional five acres on Twenty-eighth street, since which many valuable pieces of city and county property have come into his possession. He is the owner of ninety acres of land on West Adams street, adjacent to the city limits, and laid out the Juanita tract of five acres on West Twenty-eighth street, nearly all of which has since been built up. At present he is interested in perfecting plans for the Bauer tract of five acres on Thirtieth street, which promises to be a distinct addition to the available and desirable building properties of that part of the city. Mr. Bauer is a stockholder in the Los Angeles Edison Electric Company, and is still interested in various mining companies in Michigan and the west.

In Marquette, Mich., Mr. Bauer married Anna K. Warner, who was born near Adrian, Mich. Of this union there are three children, viz.: Alice R., who is now Mrs. Kelts, of Los Angeles; Nora A., who is attending the Ramona College; and Owen W. Mr. Bauer is a Republican in political affiliation, and is fraternally connected with the Masons at Eagle River, Mich. In the promotion for all worthy enterprises in Los Angeles he may be counted on to contribute his practical aid, and his liberality and good judgment indicate the man of broad ideas, and ready understanding of the needs of a cosmopolitan community.

F. O. ENGSTRUM. In Sweden's beautiful capital city, Stockholm, Mr. Engstrum was born January 4, 1848, the youngest among the three children of Col. Frederick and Christine Engstrum, the former an officer in the Swedish army and a member of a very old family there. The family being in comfortable circumstances, the son was given good educational advantages. While still a boy, he began to learn the carpenter's trade under his father, who was a contractor and had a large shop. Later he followed the national custom of serving for three years in the army. The year 1871 found him in New York City, ambitious to try his fortune in the new world, with its vast opportunities. From that city he went to Louisiana and four months later settled in Houston, Tex., later following the carpenter's trade in Palestine, the

same state, and thence going to Fort Worth, where he had the contracts for the warehouse of J. H. Brown, the First National Bank and many other large buildings.

Coming to California in 1886, Mr. Engstrum began contracting in San Diego, but soon removed to Escondido, where he built the principal residences, churches and banks, also the high and grammar school buildings. From there he came to Los Angeles in 1892 and has since built up a large business as a contractor in this city, where he has his office at No. 530 Byrne building. He was engaged in the erection of the Stimson building, the Posey and Hellman residences, the home of John J. Fay, Jr., on Adams street and Grand avenue, all in Los Angeles; some buildings of the Oxnard sugar factory and houses for the company, the Oxnard Bank building, schoolhouse and hotel, the Masonic Temple, and many residences for citizens, all in Oxnard; the bath house at Santa Barbara, said to be without exception the finest on the coast; the Santa Barbara high school building, and the courthouse at Ventura. Recently he completed a residence for his family in Ellendale Place, and besides this property he owns other real estate in Los Angeles, and property at Oxnard; also is a stockholder in the Oxnard Bank and a director of the Oxnard electric railroad. For the owners of the Salt Lake Railroad he built the depot and turntable in Los Angeles, and the bridges, culverts and other special work between this point and Pomona; also had the contracts for the Conservative Life Insurance building, Western Paper and Box Company building, and Union Oil and Tool Company's house and shops. As a member of the Builders' Exchange and in other ways, he keeps in touch with movements and organizations for the benefit of the craft, and is rightly esteemed to be one of the leading representatives of the occupation in which he engages.

By the marriage of Mr. Engstrum to Elizabeth Weatherly, who was born in Alabama and is a member of a prominent southern family, there are three children, namely: Frederick, who was graduated from the University of California in 1898 and is now engaged in business with his father; Blanche and Paul. In religion the family are of the Baptist faith. Fraternally Mr. Engstrum is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in Santa Barbara; the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows at Oxnard; the Knights of Pythias of Los Angeles; Hueneme Lodge, F. & A. M., in which he was made a Mason; Ventura Chapter and Commandery, and Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles. While he is interested in each of these organizations, his main interest lies in his occupation, and nothing is allowed to interfere with it, but his time and attention are

closely given to the filling of his contracts in a careful and painstaking manner.

JAMES BOTHWELL, the chief engineer of the Cudahy Packing Company's plant at Los Angeles, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., September 23, 1845, and comes of Scotch descent on both sides of the family. His parents, John and Jane (McVeigh) Bothwell, were natives respectively of county Antrim and the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland. The father came to America when a young boy, settling in Pittsburg, where he engaged in general contracting, and died some years before the breaking out of the Civil war. Three children were born into the family, and all served during the Civil war in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Infantry. Henry, who was a soldier in Company E, was a machinist, and died in Allegheny City; and William, a member of Company H, and but fourteen years of age when he started for the war, was killed at the first battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1863.

Up to the time of the war James Bothwell lived in Pittsburg, and received his education in the public schools. In Allegheny City in 1862 he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, and was mustered in at Harrisburg for nine months. He saw much of the grewsome and terrible side of warfare, and fought in the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg (where his brother was killed), Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and many other battles and skirmishes. After being mustered out in Harrisburg in 1864, he returned to Allegheny City and learned the trade of machinist with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, by whom he was sent to Crestline, Ohio, as foreman in the repair shops and round house. He afterwards became engineer between Crestline and Alliance, and then was sent to Mansfield, Ohio, as master mechanic of the Toledo Division. A still later position was as master mechanic with the Belt Railroad in Chicago, Ill., under Manager George S. Griscom, after which he was located at Baraboo, Wis., as master mechanic under Manager J. D. Layng for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Two years later, in 1884, he resigned to come to California on account of his wife's health, and upon locating in Los Angeles, bought a ranch seven miles south of the city and engaged in horticulture for two years. The land was eventually traded for city property, and Mr. Bothwell secured the position of chief engineer for the Los Angeles Electric Light Company, with whom he remained for five years. This position also was resigned to take charge of the engineering department of the Temescal tin mines, in Riverside county, which, after fourteen months, were obliged to suspend business, and

Mr. Bothwell returned to Los Angeles. In 1892 he accepted his present position as chief engineer of the Cudahy Packing Plant, and his skill and ingenuity have resulted in practically the entire rebuilding of the power department. He is in charge of six different stationary engines of three hundred and fifty horse power, and twenty-four pumps, besides an ice machine of one hundred and eighty tons' capacity.

In Gallion, Ohio, Mr. Bothwell married Hattie Reed, who was born in Crestline, Ohio, and died in Los Angeles. Of this union there were three children, viz.: Charles L., who died at the age of seventeen years; LaMoynes, who died when eight years old; and E. R., who was an operator at Port au Prince, Cuba, during the Spanish-American war. Mr. Bothwell has by no means confined his interests to his chosen occupation, but has been substantially allied with the political and other affairs of the places in which he has lived. He is the owner of two commodious residences in Los Angeles, and has other property in this and other surrounding towns. As a stanch Democrat he has served his party in various capacities, is an ex-member of the county central committee, and while living in Mansfield, Ohio, served four terms in the city council, and for two terms was president of the council. He is a man of broad general information and practical opinions upon current events, and as an engineer has few equals and no superiors on the Pacific coast.

KNOWLTON REUBEN BRADLEY. A more than local reputation has followed in the wake of the large building accomplishments of Knowlton Reuben Bradley, one of the most skillful and resourceful of the contractors of Los Angeles. Although a native of Laporte county, Ind., born August 15, 1868, Mr. Bradley has spent the greater part of his life in the city whose prosperity he has so materially aided, for he was but nine years of age when his parents, Reuben R. and Hester (Knowlton) Bradley, natives of New York state, came to the west. His father was reared in New York state and became an early settler of Michigan City, Ind., where he was a locomotive engineer, and where he lived until his removal to Los Angeles in 1879. He readily found employment with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and has since tendered them his faithful services. Owing to ill health he is no longer the vital power behind the engine, but is serving in the more peaceful and less wearing capacity of flagman. He married in his young manhood into the Knowlton family, the paternal grandfather Knowlton having been a farmer in New York. Five children were born to this couple, of whom Knowlton Reuben is third.

After leaving the public schools of Los Angeles at his fifteenth year, Mr. Bradley appren-



Chief Elton

ticed to a bricklayer for three years, and afterwards followed his trade until 1892. He then began contracting and building, and in 1896 formed a partnership with Mr. Berg, under the firm name of Bradley & Berg, an association amicably continued until its dissolution in 1900. Since then Mr. Bradley has carried on an independent business, and, judging from the extent of his contracts, must have very nearly realized his expectations. Among the buildings attributable to his skill of construction may be mentioned the Lankershim building, the O. T. Johnson building on the corner of Seventh and Main streets, the Chamberlain building, the O. T. Johnson building on the corner of Ninth and Los Angeles streets, the county hospital for the insane, the Northern Machine Shop on North Main street, and many others of equal importance. Among the fine residences are the Wilcox residence, that of H. C. Hooker on Adams street, the Keeley (now the Laughlin) residence, also on Adams street, the Newhall residence and numerous others as imposing and deserving of mention. Los Angeles alone has not profited by his ability, for his artistic appreciation and substantial merit have made his services in demand in Yuma, San Diego, Pomona, Redlands and Santa Monica.

In Los Angeles Mr. Bradley married Maud Dezell, a native of Northern California. Politically Mr. Bradley is independent, and believes in voting for the best man. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange, and of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. Mr. Bradley is popular in Los Angeles, and his services in promoting the artistic improvement of the city are generally recognized.

CHARLES ELTON. The administration of Mr. Elton as chief of police of Los Angeles has been well received throughout, the prevailing impression being that he has brought order out of chaos, and has placed the department on a footing with its most exacting and systematic contemporaries. His association with this part of municipal control began in January of 1900, at which time he received his appointment from police commissioners Ling, Scarborough, Day, Parker, and Mayor Eaton, to fill a vacancy, and was re-appointed in January of 1901, for two years, by the present board of police commissioners. Great tact and good judgment have characterized Mr. Elton's discharge of his responsible and never enviable position, his thorough understanding of himself and those associated with him resulting in the harmonious adjustment of whatever difficulties arise while dealing with the unruly elements of a large and cosmopolitan city. It is conceded also that his personal honor and devotion to truth and principle have had no little bearing upon a situation too often desecrated by private gain at the ex-

pense of public loss, and this laudable manifestation is appreciated.

During his unusually active life Mr. Elton has been variously occupied, and his experiences have qualified him to be a leader of men. He was born February 5, 1855, at Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y., on the banks of the historic and beautiful river of that name. His father, William M., was born in Connecticut, and his grandfather, Elijah, who was a saddler by occupation, was born in New York and died in Connecticut. William M. Elton was a merchant at Hudson up to the time of his death at the age of sixty-three years. He was county supervisor and justice of the peace, and was a prominent Mason, being a member of Lafayette Commandery No. 7. His wife, Lydia (Shadick) Elton, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., and came of Holland ancestry. Mrs. Elton, who died in Hudson, was the mother of four children, two of whom are living, one son and one daughter, Charles Elton being the youngest.

From youth up Mr. Elton was trained in the mercantile business, and assisted his father in the carrying on of his store in Hudson. He was sixteen years of age at the time of his father's death, after which he learned to be an engineer in the machine shops at Hudson, and after qualifying, ran a stationary engine in the brick-yards near the city. In search of larger fields he removed to New York City in 1873, and for two years managed a stationary engine. With every intention of going into the railroad business in the far west he visited Los Angeles in 1875, but, finding the business overcrowded, he turned his attention for a time to ranching. Delighted with the climate and general advantages to be found in the "City of the Angels," he returned to the east and settled up his affairs, and in the fall of 1876 was again in the west and employed in Los Angeles by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, as a fireman between here and Yuma, Ariz. At the end of fourteen months he was promoted to the position of engineer, and for eight years had an unusually lucky experience while taking trains through Arizona, as far east as Dragoon Summit. In 1884 he resigned from his position and engaged in the truck and transfer business with C. V. Boquist, a more recent partner being E. H. Barmore, the interest of Mr. Boquist being eventually purchased by Mr. Elton. The business of the firm was conducted under the title of the California Southern & Atlantic & Pacific Transfer Company, to which was later added the Sunset Transfer Company, the two interests being incorporated as the Los Angeles Transfer Company. Of this company Mr. Elton is still vice-president, although when most active he did the outside work.

Various city properties have come into the possession of Mr. Elton. He is extensively in-

terested in the development of oil, and with Mr. Barmore has sunk two wells and is now attempting another. He has further oil interests near Newhall, where he owns a ranch. In politics he is a Republican, and was a member of the county central committee for some time. Fraternally he is a member of the East Gate Masonic Lodge, of Los Angeles, and is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was married in Pasadena to Annie De Forest Phillips, who was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., and came to Los Angeles county in 1874. To Mr. and Mrs. Elton have been born four daughters and two sons: Winnifred, Laura, Ray, Ada, Dorothea and William.

ROBERT BEYRLER. Almost every department of contracting known to practical building has been mastered with scientific accuracy by Robert Beyrle, whose name is not only associated with some of the most ambitious general building enterprises of Los Angeles, but is invested with added distinction because of his phenomenal attainments along the line of dams, tunnels and general cement work.

In his personality Mr. Beyrle embodies the sterling characteristics of his countrymen, traits fostered and matured during his early education and training in Marmoutier, Alsace, Germany, where he was born May 20, 1859. His father, Andrew, and his mother, Mary (Houser) Beyrle, were natives of the same part of the country, and the former was engaged in the shoe business during the greater part of his active life. In 1869 he brought his family to Dallas, Tex., where terminated his useful life, and where the mother is still living. Of the ten children in the family eight are now living, and of these, Andrew, is also a resident of this state, and is identified with the California Planing Mill Company of Los Angeles. As the oldest of the children Robert Beyrle was early confronted with the necessity for assisting in the family maintenance, and as became a youth in his station began to learn a trade at the age of fourteen in Dallas, Tex., whither he had come with his parents when ten years of age. Having learned the carpenter business, he removed in 1882 to Sweetwater, Tex., and two years later began to build with considerable success.

After becoming identified with Los Angeles in 1887, Mr. Beyrle formed a partnership with his brother, Andrew, the firm name being Robert & Andrew Beyrle, and this association was amicably continued until 1890. Since then Mr. Beyrle has proceeded upon independent lines, and among the buildings which attest his skill may be mentioned the high school, Burbank theatre, Santa Fe depot, Capp building, and many more of equal importance and substantiality of construction. Nor must it be supposed

that Mr. Beyrle has not extended his activities to the necessities of surrounding towns, for he was the successful builder of the Andrews block in San Luis Obispo, the Ardizzie & Olcese block and the schoolhouse in Kern, San Diego Jail, besides many fine residences and business blocks in Los Angeles.

California, renowned for its many large undertakings, has among other things of note the largest tunnel in diameter in the world, viz.: the Broadway tunnel, which was completed by Mr. Beyrle in twenty-one months. The tunnel is forty feet wide, twenty-two feet high, and seven hundred and sixty feet long. The excavation was made for the tunnel fifty feet wide and twenty-four and a-half feet high, and this having a six-foot wall at bottom tapering to a two and a-half foot top center. The enterprise was a decided success, and won for the builder encomiums of praise from all sides. Mr. Beyrle has been equally successful in constructing numerous dams in different parts of this county, and has made a special study of all kinds of heavy and important masonry, whether in concrete or cement.

While in Dallas, Tex., Mr. Beyrle married Katie Reeb, a native of Alsace, Germany, and reared in Illinois and Texas. Of this union there are four children, Oscar R., Robert A., Charles and Katie. Fraternally Mr. Beyrle is associated with South Gate Lodge No. 320, F. & A. M., at Los Angeles; Signet Chapter, R. A. M.; the Maccabees, and Royal Arcanum. He is a Democrat in national politics, and is a member of the Builders' Exchange. Mr. Beyrle represents the highest type of builder in the state which numbers so many experts among its citizens, and he is one of the progressive and substantial members of a community whose greatest pride is the character and high attainments of its members.

JOHN BREINER. The family represented by Mr. Breiner, of Pasadena, is of German extraction. His father and grandfather, both of whom bore the name of John, were natives of Baden-Baden, and on coming to America settled at Bloomville, Ohio, where the grandfather engaged in farm pursuits during the remainder of his life. The father went to Pittsburg, Pa., and for thirty-five years was employed as foreman for a large blacksmithing house in that city, occupying this position at the time of his death, when fifty-five years of age. He is survived by his wife, Catherine (Zeigler) Breiner, who was born in Baden-Baden and now makes Pittsburg her home. Born of their marriage are five children now living, of whom John was the oldest and the only one to settle in California. He was born in Pittsburg March 16, 1858, and at the age of thirteen began an apprenticeship to

the butcher's trade in his home city. At the expiration of his term of service he began to follow the trade as a journeyman, working in various states of the north and south.

During 1884 Mr. Breiner arrived in California, where for two years he was employed in San Francisco. In 1886 he came to Pasadena, where he has since engaged in the meat business, first as an employe in the Excelsior market, but since 1887 as proprietor of the City market, at No. 118 East Colorado street. His market is well equipped with modern conveniences and has large refrigerator capacity. Not only is he one of the oldest meat dealers in Pasadena, but he is also among the oldest-established business men of the city, and in his long connection with the business interests of the town he has met with financial success, besides gaining a reputation for reliability and uprightness in all transactions.

The home of Mr. Breiner, at No. 826 East Colorado street, is presided over by his wife, who was formerly Miss Irene Gardner, of San Francisco. They have three children, John, Jr.; Lester and Edna. While Mr. Breiner is not a partisan, he is well informed concerning public questions and gives his influence to the Republican party. The Pasadena Board of Trade and Merchants' Protective Association number him among their members. Outside of business matters and the enjoyment of his home circle, there is nothing in which he feels a deeper interest than in Masonry, and we find him quite prominent in that order. After coming to Pasadena he was made a Mason in Lodge No. 272, to which he now belongs, and he was raised to the chapter and commandery in this city, and to the Mystic Shrine in Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles. During his residence in San Francisco he was initiated into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and on settling in Pasadena transferred his membership to the lodge at this point, also is connected with the encampment, in which he is a past officer. Other organizations with which he is identified are the Maccabees, Woodmen of the World and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while, with his wife, he is also associated with the Eastern Star.

DAVID BRIAN. A resident of Los Angeles since 1891, Mr. Brian was born in Lawrence county, Ill., December 14, 1855, being the third child in the family of John M. and Leah (Landis) Brian, natives respectively of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and Richland county, Pa. In 1835 his father came to America, having served in the Prussian army for ten years as a commissioned officer. During his entire residence in this country he made his home in Lawrence county, Ill., where he first followed the milling

business, and later carried on a farm. In religion he adhered to the Lutheran faith, in which he had been reared, and he continued faithful to its teachings until his death, at sixty-eight years of age. His wife, who also died in Lawrence county, was a daughter of Samuel Landis, a Pennsylvanian who spent his last years in the then frontier state of Illinois.

In a family of four sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living except one son, David Brian was third in order of birth. The district schools afforded him fair educational advantages, while on the home farm he learned lessons of industry, thoroughness and perseverance. Engineering in some of its branches has been his occupation ever since he was eighteen, at which time he became a switchman in the St. Louis yards of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad. Two years later he secured employment as stationary engineer with James A. Cunningham, of Vincennes, Ind. On the burning down of the factory, he turned his attention to agriculture, and for two years carried on a farm in Wabash county, Ill. However, engineering was more to his taste than farming, and he resumed his old occupation, taking a position as stationary engineer in a flour mill at Sumner, Ill.

On coming to Los Angeles, in May, 1891, Mr. Brian was employed to assist in putting in the plant of the Los Angeles Consolidated Railway Company (now the Los Angeles Railway Company), and on the opening of the plant he was made second assistant engineer, afterward being promoted to first engineer. The latter position he resigned in June, 1898, in order to accept a place with the San Gabriel Electric Company, whose plant he started with one engine and four boilers. The capacity is now five thousand horse-power, having been doubled since the first engine was put in. He continues in the position of engineer, and his services here, as elsewhere, have proved acceptable and satisfactory. Along the line of his chosen occupation, he is identified with Los Angeles Division No. 2, Stationary Engineers, while fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Foresters; the Uniform Rank, K. O. T. M.; and the Odd Fellows, being connected with the lodge in Sumner, Ill., where he was initiated into the order.

The marriage of David Brian and Frances L. Fisher was solemnized in Lawrence county, Ill., at the home of the bride's father, M. C. Fisher, a pioneer of Richland county, Ill., but for years a resident of Lawrence county. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Brian, at No. 727 Clinton street, is brightened by the presence of their children, of whom there are six, namely: Callie, Ora, Elmer, Flora, Ina and Cyrena. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and attendants at its services, besides being in-

terested in various societies connected with the congregation. While Mr. Brian is a staunch Republican, yet his interest in politics has never led him into partisanship nor has he ever sought official honors or political prominence, his tastes being in the direction of business pursuits and domestic pleasures rather than public affairs.

W. P. BUTCHER. Santa Barbara has no more enthusiastic advocate of her manifold charms than W. P. Butcher, lawyer, scholar and man of letters. Of English descent, he was born in Camden county, Mo., February 14, 1854, a son of John Wesley Butcher, a native of Granger county, Tenn. The paternal grandfather was born in England, and married a German lady, and upon immigrating to the United States located in Montgomery county, Md. The mother of W. P. Butcher, one of the most noble and interesting of women, was formerly Esther Young Callison, and was born at Abingdon, Va., a daughter of John K. Callison, who removed from Scotland to Virginia, and there engaged in farming. Mrs. Butcher reared her sons and daughters to be useful and capable men and women, and herself lived to the age of four score and one years. Of the sons, John H., who was a practicing lawyer in Rolla, Mo.; Oliver and James, who were farmers, were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil war; Marion is a farmer in Missouri, and Roland died in the Iron state; Mary, Almira and Sarah are deceased; and Juliette is living in Missouri.

John Wesley Butcher was a clergyman in the Baptist Church, and preached for several years in Missouri. Upon coming west he built a flat boat upon which he traveled down the river to Cairo, then by boat to St. Louis, and up the Osage river to Camden county, near Linnecreek, where he entered land and improved a farm, clearing it of timber and preparing the soil for the reception of crops. In 1854 he removed to Laclede county, Mo., and settled in the heart of the wilderness ten miles from any house, and there also he endured the hardships of the pioneer, but developed a most successful stock-farm. In Missouri also located his brother, David, who emulated him in success, but differed in political affiliation and general character, for he was in all things a southerner, and consequently a slaveholder. As a freesoiler and an abolitionist, John Wesley Butcher exerted quite an influence in his locality, but it was unfortunately an antagonistic one, for his was the only family within a radius of ten miles which was loyal to the Union. His oldest son, John H., was a fearless man and a radical abolitionist, and with his brothers, James and Oliver, served all through the war. He was promoted to the rank of major in the Missouri regiment of infantry in which he served, and was wounded

while engaged in conflict with Colonel Coffee. It is not surprising that in the face of such undaunted courage the neighbors who had formerly been friendly with the Butcher family resorted to all manner of devices to indicate their displeasure at their attitude in regard to the Union, and that they emphasized their hostility by burning their fences, outhouses and crops. In the face of this calamity the family were reduced to dire straits, particularly so because the father had died in 1860, and the sense of personal responsibility fell heavily upon the sons of the house. As the oldest son, it behooved W. P. Butcher to leave home and face the problem of self-support, and it is no exaggeration to say that his lot was an unusually hard one, and that his perseverance and grit alone overcame the conflicting obstacles.

At the age of twenty Mr. Butcher began to teach school, having acquired his education by dint of hard study and attendance at the public schools. There materialized also the opportunity, long sought, to study law, and his first instruction in the science was under State Senator W. I. Wallace, of Lebanon, Mo., and resulted in his admission to the bar of Missouri in 1881. Until his removal to California in 1883 he practiced in Lebanon, Mo., and his first four years in the west were devoted to travel through different portions of the state. After locating in Santa Barbara in 1887 he engaged in a general law practice, and his wide understanding of legal principles has gained for him an enviable reputation among the professional men of the city. In his literary capacity Mr. Butcher contributes to a wide range, his productions including prose and poetry. Among the latter, "An Evening by the Sea" and "A Morning by the Sea" are considered particularly fine expressions of poetic license.

The marriage of Mr. Butcher and Laura Hurtzig occurred in Santa Barbara. Mrs. Butcher was born in Forest Hill, Cal., and is a daughter of Franz Hurtzig, deceased, a graduate of Leipzig, Germany, and one of the pioneers of California. One of the best educated men in the state, he was a graduate physician, although he did not practice, and had one of the finest libraries of Greek and Latin literature to be found in the west. He was formerly engaged in mining and owned a very rich and promising mine, but failed to realize his expectations because of the dishonesty of his partners, in whose judgment and good management he relied. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Butcher: Tillie, who is eleven years of age, and William Preston, Jr., who is nine years of age, and a natural poet. Mr. Butcher is fraternally associated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. In politics he is a Republican.





Phos. Strolin.

CHIEF THOMAS STROHM. A strenuous and many-sided activity has characterized the career of Chief Thomas Strohm, and no tinge of narrowness or misdirection has marred the ambitions and abilities out of which has grown an enviable popularity, and fashioned what the community of Los Angeles acknowledges one of its strong and desirable citizens, as well as the most efficient fire department chief the city has known for years. Out of his multitudinous observations of life Mr. Strohm has evolved a philosophy regarding perfect health and general physical well-being, which pre-supposes that the possessor of this inestimable boon called health, has in a corresponding degree a clear intelligence, high morality, and capacity for all-around common sense and well doing. Acting upon this conviction he has spent many years of his life in teaching people the art of physical development, and is one of the expert authorities in a line of study which is receiving more and more the sanction and approval of thoughtful minds. In this connection he organized the Los Angeles Athletic club in 1885, and for two years was the instructor of physical culture.

The traditions and accomplishments of the Strohm ancestry have their location in Wurtemberg, Germany, and in this prosperous and renowned portion of the empire, near the city of Ulm, Chief Strohm was born, November 5, 1846. His father, Matthew, who was born in 1808, was also a native of Wurtemberg, as was his mother, Anna Barbara (Jauch) Strohm, daughter of Mathias Jauch, representative of a very old and distinguished Wurtemberg family. The elder Strohm was a master mason, contractor and builder in Germany, and in 1852 brought his family to America, the sailing vessel from Havre to New Orleans making the long journey in three months. He then sailed up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, where he engaged in contracting and building, an occupation continued until his death, July 2, 1860. His brother, Capt. Thomas Strohm, received his commission in Germany by reason of valiant service in the Wurtemberg cavalry. The mother, who died in Cincinnati in 1879, at the age of sixty-seven years, was the parent of eleven children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and four are living. Thomas and John, the latter of whom is lieutenant of chemical engine No. 2, are the only members of the family on the coast. Another son, Prof. Matthew Strohm, is instructor of gymnastics in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and has held the position for thirty-four years.

Chief Strohm was reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, and educated in the public schools. In 1865 he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machinist in the A. B. Hollabird shops, and at the same time perfected himself to become professor of gymnastics. In 1868 he removed to Kansas

City, Mo., and was employed as leading machinist in the J. B. Green shops for eighteen months, and simultaneously taught gymnastics in the Turn-Verein. Upon removing afterwards to St. Louis he was employed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company in their shops, and was leader of the St. Louis Turn-Verein until 1872. During that year he settled in San Francisco, and was for three months in the Pacific machine shops, also was connected with the Turn-Verein. He was then in the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Sacramento, and in the latter part of 1873 went to Marysville, this state, where for eighteen months he worked in the shops of Booth & Co. during the day time, and taught gymnastics during the evening. After returning to San Francisco he was a machinist for three months in the United States mint, after which he yielded to the solicitations of the Los Angeles Turn-Verein and became their gymnasium instructor, coming to Los Angeles in March of 1876. At Wilmington he was later employed in the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and after the removal of the shops to Los Angeles he continued in his former capacity until 1878. A later venture was the starting of a grocery business on the corner of First and Vine streets, which was continued for seven years, and then substituted by the manufacture of ice and soda. For the carrying out of the latter enterprise extensive ice machinery was put in, also soda works, and after a time soda alone was manufactured. This business is still having an uninterrupted era of success, at No. 323 Towne avenue, and is known as the Excelsior Soda Works, being run by the sons of Mr. Strohm.

Since 1876 Mr. Strohm has been from time to time connected with the Los Angeles fire department and was at first with the No. 1 Engine Company. In August of 1887 he was elected chief of the fire department of Los Angeles, and resigned from the position in 1888, his re-election followed in 1889. After resigning again in 1891 he returned to his gymnastic teaching, and in 1893 was elected councilman from the seventh ward and served for one term. In April of 1900 he was again elected chief of the Los Angeles fire department, and has ever since filled this responsible position with credit to himself and the city which he represents. Under his administration the department has been greatly improved and enlarged, and is now a full-paid department of one hundred and twenty men. Of the eighteen different houses four are double, and there are eleven engine companies, five hose companies, two chemical engine companies, and four hook and ladder trucks, eighty horses being required in the department. All the latest and most expeditious devices for extinguishing fire are adopted regardless of cost, including the latest electric fire alarms.

In Los Angeles Mr. Strohm married Emily Schubnell, who was born in Oregon, and of this union there are four children: Lewis R., Anna B., Clarence B., and Walter T. Mr. Strohm is prominent fraternally, and variously interested in the best organizations in the country. He was made a Mason while living in Marysville, and is now associated with Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, in which he is past master; was raised to Los Angeles Chapter No. 33; is a member of the Council, R. & S. M.; Commandery No. 9, K. T., in which he was captain-general in 1883; and is also connected with Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S. The Ancient Order of United Workmen and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks number him among their members. He is associated with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Germania Turn-Verein, in which organization in various places he has been active for forty years. A Republican in politics, he has served on county and city central committees, has been active in his ward, and was a delegate to the state convention in 1898 which nominated Hon. H. T. Gage for governor.

REV. EVERETT L. CONGER, D. D. Representative of a family holding an honored place in the annals of our nation is Dr. Conger, who by his own useful and helpful life has added lustre to the family name. He was born December 23, 1839, in Cherry Grove, Knox county, Ill., where his parents, L. E. and Mary W. (Hurd) Conger, natives respectively of New York and Vermont, located in 1837. His father was a rugged pioneer farmer who entered government land with every dollar he could earn and became an extensive dealer in cattle and lands. He was one of the founders of the Republican party, a champion of its principles and a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He moved to Galesburg in 1850, where he was one of the prime movers, and gave largely of his increasing fortune in founding Lombard College, under the auspices of a liberal theology, and the first institution (after Oberlin) to open its doors to women for an equal education with men. In 1870 he moved to Iowa and established a bank at Dexter, where he died two years later. Of his thirteen children all but two attained maturity, E. L. being the third of these.

The eldest son, George W., enlisted in the Civil war and sleeps in an unknown grave. Harriet married John Thomas, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Hannah W. married O. P. Williams, of Dexter, Iowa, where she died. Edwin Hurd, who graduated from Lombard at nineteen, enlisted as a private in the Civil war, rose to the rank of captain, marched with Sherman to the sea and was honorably discharged as brevet-major at the close of the war. After graduating

from the Albany (N. Y.) law school, he settled in Iowa, where he served his fellow citizens as county supervisor, county treasurer, state treasurer, and for three terms as congressman, finally resigning this position to become minister to Brazil under President Harrison. Under President McKinley he was transferred to Peking, China, where he so honored his country and immortalized his name in the dreadful siege of July, 1900. Helen, Mrs. George Pierce, died in Des Moines, Iowa. Alta married Charles Baldwin, now deceased. For many years she has been in Washington, D. C., with the botanical division of the agricultural department. Frank is with the Graham & Morton Steamship Company in St. Joseph, Mich. John W. is agent for the Douglas-Lacy Company, bankers and brokers of New York, at Prescott, Ariz. William became a prominent banker and financier in Iowa and died at Fresno, Cal. Mary W. is the wife of Capt. E. A. Edwards, of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, who was wounded at San Juan Hill in the Spanish war and is now detailed at Washington, D. C., in writing up the records of that struggle for the war department.

E. L. Conger was graduated at Lombard College with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He received his theological education at St. Lawrence University, in New York. Buchtel College of Ohio gave him the honorary degree of D. D. During his ministerial work of forty years he has held only four pastorates, these being at Monroe, Wis.; Taunton, Mass.; Concord, N. H., and Pasadena, Cal. The large and prosperous Universalist Church at Pasadena was organized and built up under his leadership. He was also a close adviser and co-worker with his parishioner and friend, Hon. A. G. Throop, in establishing the Throop Polytechnic Institute. For some years he was financial agent for Lombard College in Illinois, whose endowment and patronage he largely increased, besides starting its theological department, which was afterward named the Ryder Divinity School, in honor of Dr. William H. Ryder, of Chicago, a very liberal giver to its endowment fund.

Dr. Conger's first wife, Jenny Biddlecome, died in Monroe, Wis., leaving a daughter, Jenny, who is the wife of E. C. Conger, of the Union Hardware Company, Los Angeles. His second wife, Annie Smith Dwinell, is buried with their daughter, May, in Taunton, Mass. In 1875 Dr. Conger married Miss Harriet A. Drowne, a native of Providence, R. I. They have two children, Ray, who is now in the Union Savings Bank of Pasadena; and Lyda, wife of Richard A. Vose, a native of Maine, now living in Clinton, Iowa.

Failing health from overwork compelled the doctor to relinquish the arduous duties of a

large parish, but his deep interest in the welfare of others keeps him active in the educational, charitable, philanthropic and religious work of the community.

CAPT. D. W. MARTIN, chief of police of Santa Barbara, is a popular and efficient officer, and has realized, in his administration, the expectations of those who placed him in his present responsible position. During the years that have elapsed since 1883 he has been continually before the public eye, and in one capacity or another has been called upon to defend life and property against the unruly. Yet during all that time, while thrown with the vicious, the desperate and the misguided, he has maintained a dignity of demeanor, a common sense judgment, and a consistent understanding of human nature, compatible with his duty as a public servant and gentleman. Furthermore it is emphatically asserted by those who know of his coming and going that at no time have his various positions been used for personal gain at the expense of public confidence, a catastrophe which only too often darkens the career of less public-spirited and less honorable men.

A southerner by instinct and training, Mr. Martin was born in Louisville, Ky., November 19, 1854, a son of Thomas C. Martin, who was born in Nashville, Tenn. The paternal grandfather, Thomas, was also born in Tennessee, and there engaged in farming until his removal to near Louisville, Ky., where, in July of 1876, he attained to the age of ninety-nine years. He was of Scotch descent, and served in the war of 1812, his father, equally patriotic, having been a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Thomas C. Martin removed from Kentucky to St. Joseph, Mo., when his son, D. W., was six months old, and there engaged in the livery business and also was a veterinary surgeon. With hopes of more rapid financial gain he went to Montana in 1860, and for eight years was engaged in mining with fluctuating success. It is surmised that the result of his experiment was the conviction that after all a sure and steady business career was the most desirable if not the most exciting, for he returned to Atchison, Kans., and re-engaged in the livery business until removing to Santa Barbara in 1875. In the beautiful Southern California city he lived until his death in February of 1890, his wife having died in 1883. Before her marriage the mother of Captain Martin was Sarah Shumake, who was born in Kentucky, and became the mother of eight children, three of whom are living, the youngest being Captain Martin.

Captain Martin was educated in St. Joseph, Mo., and Atchison, Kans., and in 1869 went to work on farms in the vicinity of the latter-named city. He eventually became associated with the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, and ran

from Atchison to St. Joe. In November of 1876 he engaged in ranching in Santa Barbara county, Cal., and for the following three years was interested in teaming. He then entered the employ of Col. W. W. Hollister, and in 1883 was appointed special night officer for the city of Santa Barbara. From then on his promotion was in accord with his pronounced ability as an officer, and in 1884 he was elected marshal of the city for two years, his re-election following in 1886, 1888 and 1890. Though defeated for the office of marshal in 1892, he was elected in November of the same year a constable, and re-elected in 1895 for four years, and in April of 1896 was elected marshal for two years, and re-elected for an equal length of time in 1898. In January of 1900, when the new city charter provided for the appointment of a chief of police, he secured the appointment, and now has six officers under him. Captain Martin is an ex-member of the county central committee. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is prominent in fraternal circles, being associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Santa Barbara Lodge No. 156, and with the Encampment; with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is financier; with the Foresters of America, and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a charter member in the Santa Barbara Lodge.

In Santa Barbara Mr. Martin married Frances Sanchez, a native of Ventura, Cal., and a member of one of the old Spanish families. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin have been born six children, Ida May, Daniel A., Walter B., Mabel, Dora and Blanche.

JOHN TEMPLETON CHAMBERS. As chief engineer of the Los Angeles city hall, Mr. Chambers discharges one of the many important responsibilities which have come his way, and which have won for him a deservedly high reputation among his fellow craftsmen. Nor is a minute understanding of wheels and cogs and pistons his only claim to recognition, for wherever his wandering life has temporarily found repose and occupation, whether on the large waterways of the country, or in the wild and dangerous mining localities of Montana, Wyoming and Utah, he has found interests other than his boyhood occupation, and has had a voice in the political and general advancement.

A descendant of Gen. John Templeton, who shouldered his musket during the earlier part of the Revolutionary war, and later directed the muskets of his subordinates, Mr. Chambers was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 23, 1850, a son of James Monroe and Anna (Linton) Chambers, natives respectively of Berks county, Pa., and Clermont county, Ohio. James Monroe Chambers was a marine engineer on the Ohio

and Mississippi rivers, and lived at times in Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans. During the Civil war he was engineer on the Federal gunboat at the siege and battle of Vicksburg, and afterward put in the machinery in the mills and manufactories at Naples. On the return trip by boat to St. Louis he disappeared, and it is supposed that he was murdered for his money. His wife died in Centerville, Ohio, in 1897, leaving three children, of whom John Templeton is the second, and the only one on the coast.

From earliest youth Mr. Chambers was associated with his father on the river boats, and received his educational training in St. Louis and Ohio. When fifteen years old he went to work as striker or assistant engineer under his father, and ran from Cincinnati to New Orleans on the Mary Hines. Later he ran on the same boat up the Red river, then on the Luminary between St. Louis and New Orleans. Mr. Chambers became identified with the Memphis & Cincinnati Packet Company as assistant engineer, and ran between Cincinnati and Memphis, Cincinnati and Big Sandy, and up the Cumberland. For three summers he was with the Northern Line Packet Company and ran between St. Louis and St. Paul on the Sucker State, Minneapolis and Rob Roy, and during the winter seasons ran south to New Orleans and to tributaries of the river. In 1868 he crossed the plains to Salt Lake City in the employ of the Wells-Fargo Company, but the following year returned to St. Louis, where he took out his last boat (the Richmond) on the Mississippi river.

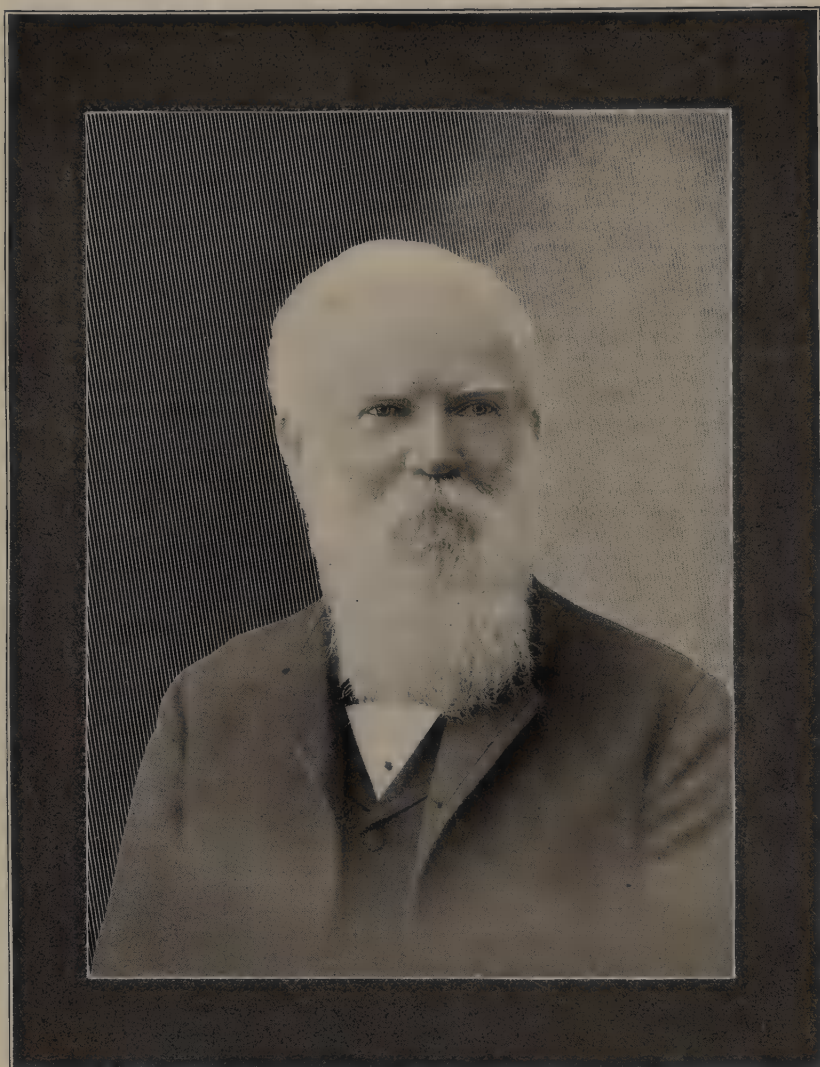
In 1870 Mr. Chambers went to Dayton, Ohio, and from there to Fairplay, Park county, Colo., where he engaged in prospecting and mining, and became an important factor in the general affairs of the town. He served as deputy postmaster under Mr. Stafford, who was also county recorder, and was fairly successful as a miner. 1872 found him in Laramie City, Wyo., as fireman on the Union Pacific Railroad between Laramie and Rawlins, his promotion to engineer following at the end of six months. This was continued until 1878, after which for two years he was engineer of the Armour plant, and for nearly seven years was with the Fowler Brothers Packing Company, in charge of the refrigerating department. This plant had a horse power of five hundred, and Mr. Chambers continued its superintendency until 1887, after which he resigned and located in San Diego county, Cal. At Escondido he superintended the building of the waterworks, and managed the same for seven years, and was one of the substantial and progressive factors in the development of the city. As the first city treasurer his administration gave general satisfaction for five years, and he also served on the

school board, and sought to elevate the educational standard of the community. In the fall of 1893 he resigned from the waterworks position to become foreman of the water service of the Santa Fe Railroad in California, with headquarters at San Bernardino. The following year he came to Los Angeles as assistant engineer for the Los Angeles Railway Company on Seventh street and Grand avenue, and was next night engineer for the Los Angeles Electric Light Company's plant. After erecting the plant and putting in the machinery for the Acme laundry, he continued its management for two years, and in January of 1897 was appointed chief engineer in the city hall. So satisfactory have proved his services that his reappointment followed in 1899 and 1901.

In Madison county, Ill., Mr. Chambers married Mary L. Richards, a native of Ohio, and of this union there have been three children, Mamie L., who is now Mrs. Kistler, of Los Angeles; Ida Belle; and Howard. Fraternally Mr. Chambers is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which organization he joined in Kansas City, and he is a member of the Los Angeles Commercial Lodge and the Veteran Association. As a member of the National Stationary Engineers he is secretary of the employment committee, and represented the association at the national convention in St. Louis in 1899. He is a Republican in politics, and is a broad-minded, progressive citizen, well abreast of current events, and in sympathy with all intelligent advancement.

J. A. CAMPBELL. As superintendent and manager of the Moneta Cannery Company, Mr. Campbell is connected with a growing and important industry, which furnishes abundant opportunity for the exercise of wise judgment and keen energy. A native of Iowa, born January 14, 1878, and educated in the schools of that state, he came to California in 1894 and entered the employ of G. H. Waters & Co., of Pomona, with whom he remained for seven years, coming from there to Moneta in the capacity of superintendent of the cannery. With him in the cannery is his brother, Kemper, while the third brother, Vernon, formerly manager of the cannery at Moneta, is now in charge of a cannery at Ontario, this state. The three brothers built this cannery in 1900, and now have a plant valued at \$10,000, with a capacity of ten thousand cans per day. Fruits and vegetables of all kinds are turned out, the sale for which is limited only by the capacity of the plant. Connected with the cannery is a pumping plant, capacity one hundred and seventy-five inches, a part of this water being used in the cannery, while the larger portion is sold.

The father of Mr. Campbell was S. B. Campbell, M. D., who was born in Vernon, Ind., and



S. C. Foy.

received the degree of M. D. from the University of Michigan. For twenty-five years he practiced medicine in Iowa, meantime also carrying on a drug business. During the Civil war he was engaged as assistant surgeon of Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The demands of his practice and various business interests proved too great a tax upon his health, and, hoping that a rest from his labors and a change of climate would prove beneficial, in 1892 he came to California. An immediate benefit was realized and the following year he returned to Iowa, but soon afterward died. During 1874 he had married, in Iowa, Miss Carrie Otterman, who was born in Montgomery county, Md., a daughter of Joseph and Melissa (Westfall) Otterman, natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio. Her maternal grandfather, Cornelius Westfall, was a farmer of Kentucky, from which state he removed to Indiana, and there died. Mr. Otterman followed the occupation of an architect in Indiana, and from there in 1864 removed to Iowa, where he bought and improved a farm of four hundred and sixty acres. Some years since he retired from active cares and is now living, retired, in Adel, Iowa. Of his two children, Mrs. Campbell was the older. Her education was received in grammar and high schools in Iowa, and there in 1874 she became the wife of Dr. Campbell. Born of their union were six children, namely: Vernon, of Ontario, Cal.; Hazel, who is with her brother in Ontario; Joseph A., the subject of this article; Garnett, Kemper and Gladys, all living with their mother at Moneta. The family are identified with the Christian Church.

SAMUEL CALVERT FOY. As a citizen of Los Angeles Mr. Foy was identified with its history from the very early pioneer days until his death, a period covering almost a half century. During all of the intervening years he was a witness of its growth and a contributor to its development. It is difficult for the present generation to comprehend the remarkable transformation wrought in the aspect of this city and the personnel of its citizens; indeed, little remains the same as when he first saw it except the matchless climate and the beautiful scenery. All else is changed, and it was his happy privilege, not only to assist in this transformation, but to enjoy its fruition during his last days.

The Foy family is of Irish descent. The name was originally spelled Fahy, but the present form has been in use ever since the records began to be preserved by Capt. John Foy. The latter was a native of Cashal, near Castlereagh, county of Roscommon, province of Connaught, Ireland, and was the youngest of sixteen children. On coming to America he settled in Kentucky, where he followed civil engineering.

Through the influence of Henry Clay, whose warm friend he was, employment was secured for him in the Washington botanical gardens and he filled that position with ability and success. *The National Intelligencer* of August 25, 1833, states that "For many years, as superintendent of the Capitol grounds, he greatly contributed by his taste and industry to the embellishing and beautifying of the park and making it what it is to-day, one of the finest in the world." He married Mary Calvert, who was born in Kentucky in July, 1800, a daughter of Christopher and Eliza (Cox) Calvert, natives of Virginia, the former descended from John Cecil Calvert of Baltimore.

Three sons and one daughter (the latter deceased in infancy) were born in Washington, D. C., to the union of Capt. John and Mary (Calvert) Foy. By a later marriage the latter became the mother of two children, of whom the survivor is Josephus W. Rich, of Covington, Ky. Samuel Calvert Foy was born September 23, 1830, and received his education in Burlington (Ky.) Academy. After learning the harnessmaker's trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, he followed the occupation in Natchez, Miss. Stories of the discovery of gold in California aroused in him an ambition to try his fortune in the far west, and in 1852 he arrived in California via Havana and Panama. From San Francisco he proceeded to the mines on the Feather river, but soon went to Sacramento and from there to the Calaveras mines. January, 1854, found him in the then Mexican town of Los Angeles, which, though containing only two or three thousand inhabitants and boasting few buildings except adobes, pleased him so greatly that he determined to remain. His first step was the opening of a harness shop on Main street, adjoining the present site of the Farmers and Merchants Bank. Later he was joined by his brother, John M., and the two continued together until 1865, when John sold to Samuel his interest and removed to San Bernardino, remaining there until his death. The oldest of the three brothers, James C., came to California in 1850, and returned to Kentucky in 1854. At the opening of the Civil war he raised Company A, Twenty-third Kentucky Infantry, and was commissioned captain of Company A, but later received a promotion to the rank of colonel, in which capacity he accompanied Sherman on the Georgia campaign. In the battle of Chhattahoochee, July 9, 1864, when on the north bank of the Chhattahoochee river, he was wounded by a shell, from the effects of which he died about ten days later.

For nine years, beginning in 1856, Samuel C. Foy, in addition to his other enterprises, drove cattle to the mines and sold them to the miners, this proving a profitable venture. Having sold the cattle business, in 1865 he returned to Los

Angeles and devoted himself exclusively to the saddlery and harness business. As a business man he bore the highest reputation. Integrity was his watchword in business. Through his honorable dealings he won the friendship of associates and the respect of acquaintances. Especially was he interested in Masonry, and the lofty doctrines of that noble order found in him an ardent disciple; his connection as past master of Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M., and past high priest of Los Angeles Chapter No. 33, R. A. M., gave him prominence and influence in the fraternity. To his brethren in the order, to his associates in business and to his circle of personal friends, the news of his death, which occurred April 24, 1901, brought with it a realization of deep loss, a feeling of personal bereavement. That fast-lessening circle of pioneers mourned him in death, while more recently established settlers, appreciative of his work in rendering possible the present conditions, gave him the tribute of respect which his life merited.

Some years after coming to Los Angeles Mr. Foy established domestic ties. He was married October 7, 1860, to Miss Lucinda Macy, who was born in Knox county, Ind., a daughter of Dr. Obed and Lucinda (Polk) Macy, natives respectively of North Carolina and Knox county, Ind. Her maternal grandfather, Charles Polk, was born at Fort Detroit, four months after his mother had been captured by the Indians and carried from Kentucky into Michigan. After the close of the war Captain Polk traveled eight hundred miles through the wilderness in search of his wife, whom he found and brought back to Kentucky. The Polks trace their lineage to Virginia and are of the same family as was ex-President Polk. The Macys are from Nantucket, Mass., where Thomas Macy was one of the earliest settlers.

Born in 1801, Dr. Obed Macy was a graduate physician and practiced in southern Indiana. In 1850, accompanied by his wife and nine children, he started for California, making the long journey with ox-teams and spending nine months on the road. One of the children, Charles P., died on the journey. At the time the daughter, Lucinda, was in her sixth year. Though so young the trip made an indelible impression on her mind. She recalls the perils of the journey which proved so hard upon the oxen that, to lighten the load, the women and children walked much of the way. On Christmas day they looked out upon San Bernardino valley, which on account of the early and abundant rains was a charming picture of springtime. Looking around him upon the broad and beautiful expanse, the doctor exclaimed to his wife, "Mother, this is Paradise." New Year's day of 1851 they spent at what is now Pomona and proceeded gradually from there to San Gabriel mission. At every ranch they were received

with the greatest hospitality. They settled at El Monte, where the doctor, wishing to relinquish the practice of medicine, took up farming pursuits. In 1852 they came to Los Angeles, where he became proprietor of the historic Bella Union hotel, now the St. Charles. From the management of this he retired in 1855. He died the following year and his wife passed away in 1872. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the following attained mature years: Mrs. Urania Cheesman, of San Francisco; Oscar, a horticulturist at Alhambra, Los Angeles county; Mrs. Nancy P. Woodruff, of Nevada county, Cal.; Louisa, Mrs. John M. Foy, who died in Los Angeles in 1896; William, of San Francisco; Obed, of Los Angeles; Lucinda, Mrs. Samuel C. Foy; and Mrs. Mary J. Evans, of Oakland. These eight children arrived in California in December, 1850, with their parents.

On coming to Los Angeles Lucinda Macy was a pupil in the pay schools and later attended the first public school established under the American rule. Among her early recollections are those of seeing the first brick kiln built and burned. In the larger growth of the city she has maintained the deepest interest, being keenly alive to its magnificent possibilities, and thoroughly in touch with educational, commercial and religious development. Her home still remains at No. 651 South Figueroa street, in the residence which Mr. Foy erected in 1873. Some years ago she was very active in the Order of the Eastern Star, in which she enjoys the distinction of having been a charter member and matron. Of the ten children born to her marriage six are living, all in Los Angeles, viz.: Mary E.; James Calvert, manager of the wholesale and retail harness business and a member of Ramona Parlor No. 1, Native Sons of the Golden West, of which he is past president; Cora; Edna; Alma, now Mrs. Thomas Lee Woolwine; and Florence.

DAVID L. BURKE. Since the bicycle first came into popularity David L. Burke has been an unquestioned authority on this particular method of amusement and exercise. Not only has he been able to discourse on gears and pedals, saddles and frames, but he has also more than once heard the thunders of applause that greeted his successful termination of some particularly hard-won race. Now that the wheel has passed its "boom" days and has entered the ranks of necessary commodities, he is still the versatile authority on the best brands of wheels and sells thousands each year.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Burke was born near Chambersburg, March 15, 1864, a son of Jeremiah and Lucinda (Taylor) Burke, natives respectively of Maryland and Pennsylvania. His father removed from Maryland to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming

until his death. The mother is now living with her son, David L., in Los Angeles. In her family there are seven children now living. A half-brother, Major Wilson Burke, of Austin, Tex., won his rank as an officer during the Civil war. Another half-brother, Jerome, was at one time United States warden in Washington, D. C. Dr. George Burke, now of Newcastle, Ind., was a surgeon in an Indiana regiment during the Civil war. J. K. Burke, a brother and partner of David L., was reared and educated principally in Illinois and came to California with the brother whose partner he has since remained, his attention having been given especially to the management of the plumbing department. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally a member of the Woodmen of the World and Ben Hur. In the estimation of all who know him he stands high. Three sons have been born of his union with Miss Willetta Pearce, a native of Mendota, Ill., and daughter of Captain Pearce, now of Los Angeles.

When eight years of age David L. Burke was taken by his parents to Illinois and thereafter received his education in the public schools of Sterling, Whiteside county. During his vacations he learned the plumbing business, completing his trade later in Chicago. Coming to Los Angeles with his brother in 1886, the firm of Burke Brothers was organized for the carrying on of a plumbing and contracting business, and a store was opened at No. 456 South Spring street, which is still the firm's location. In 1888 he began bicycle racing on the coast. In 1894 a bicycle store was opened in connection with the plumbing business, he giving his attention especially to the former. As a racer he was remarkably successful and took many medals along the coast, also for three years held the Pacific coast championship. He captured a medal at Morrison, Ill., in addition to those in the west. Since 1895 he has not engaged in racing. In his sales he makes a specialty of the Thistle wheel. The firm acts as agents for this justly popular make of machine, having agencies at Oakland, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, Pomona and Pasadena. Between three and four thousand of this make have been sold in Los Angeles alone. It is a general favorite, although they carry other styles. In addition he manufactures bicycles, his "Swell Burke" taking a high rank among desirable machines.

Aside from the interests of his bicycle business, Mr. Burke is the owner of thoroughbred English greyhounds, with Lady Edith at the head. His dogs have taken prizes at many exhibits and are among the most valuable of their kind in the city. Politically Mr. Burke is a Republican. Identified with various athletic and social organizations in the town, he is a member of the Cycle Dealers' Association, for-

merly served as president of the East Side Tennis Club, and for years was a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, in which he maintained the championship. Throughout Los Angeles he is very popular, as a whole-souled, generous man, in touch with the needs of his friends and associates, and enjoying the confidence of a large circle of business and social associates.

STEPHEN FISK CARPENTER. Very early in the history of America three brothers came from England and settled in Massachusetts. From one of them descends the branch of the Carpenter family represented by S. F. Carpenter, of Santa Monica. His father, Loring C., a native of Massachusetts, became a millwright in Vermont, but in 1855 removed to Preston, Fillmore county, Minn., later returning to Vermont and there remaining until death. During the war of 1812 he served in the American army. He married Caroline, daughter of Stephen Fisk, who was a native of Massachusetts, of English descent, and during much of his life engaged in farming in Vermont, from which state he enlisted in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Caroline Carpenter was born in Vermont and died there. Of her two daughters and two sons, only the youngest survives, Stephen Fisk Carpenter, who was born at Highgate, Franklin county, Vt., March 29, 1834. In boyhood he learned millwrighting, and after going to Fillmore county, Minn., in 1855, he devoted seven years to the building of mills. At the same time he entered a tract of one hundred and sixty acres. When the Sioux war broke out he was a member of a local company of militia and accompanied them to the scene of trouble, where he assisted in quelling the disturbances.

During 1863 Mr. Carpenter came to California via New York and Panama to San Francisco. For a time he mined and prospected at Gold Hill, Nev., and later was interested in different mining companies. The year 1882 found him in Santa Monica, where he followed the carpenter's trade and also took a number of contracts for building houses. In the fall of 1901 the city trustees appointed him superintendent of streets, which position he has since filled with marked efficiency, his careful oversight of the work being apparent in the improved condition of the streets of the city. Since 1895 he has been a member of the school board and is now serving his second year as president of the board. During the period of his service the high-school building has been erected and many improvements in other buildings have been made. Besides his labors as superintendent of streets and president of the school board he has been interested in horticulture and has

improved five acres adjoining Santa Monica on the railroad, where he now has an orchard in bearing lenions and a pumping plant with a well of two hundred and seventy feet.

The home place of Mr. Carpenter, on the corner of Oregon and Fourth streets, was sold in 1902, and on its site was built the City Hall. He now owns a home at No. 334 Fifth street, which is presided over by his wife, Madeline, whom he married in Preston, Minn., in 1862. She was born in Ontario, and at the age of twelve years was taken to Minnesota, where she grew to womanhood. Her father, Henry Webb, a native of England, crossed the ocean to Ontario, and there married Salinda Hall, daughter of Elijah Hall. Accompanied by his family, Mr. Webb removed to Minnesota, and from there came to California, settling at Visalia, and thence coming to Santa Monica in 1875, immediately after the first sale of lots had been made. Mrs. Webb died in Santa Monica. Of her ten children six are now living, all being in California. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter is Laura, now Mrs. Albert Hawes, of Santa Monica. She is the mother of one son, Stephen T. Garey, born of a former marriage. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are interested in the work of the Eastern Star, in which the latter has been an officer. Fraternally he was made a Mason in the Santa Monica Lodge. For more than forty years he has been connected with the Odd Fellows, in which he has served officially, and he is also past officer of the Encampment. While living at Gold Hill he became connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and at one time he also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. His wife was also formerly active in the Rebekahs and the Independent Order of Good Templars. In his politics he is a Republican and votes for the men and measures advocated by his party.

E. CHILD. Prior to his arrival in California in 1866, Mr. Child had been a resident of New England and the central states. He was born in Lincoln, Middlesex county, Mass., August 23, 1832, a son of Elisha and Elmira (Rice) Child, natives respectively of Sudbury and Weyland, Mass., and both members of very old families of the Bay state. The father was for years a farmer at Lincoln, but finally removed to Waltham, and there spent his last years. In the family of five children all but one are living, the subject of this article being next to the oldest child and the only son. His education was commenced in the Waltham schools and completed in an academy under Prof. Abner Rice. Afterward he learned the sash and door business at Medford, Mass. Going to Minnesota in 1852, he settled at St. Anthony's Falls, now a part of Minneapolis, and there became manager

of lumber works and a sash and door mill. After two years he turned his attention to flat-boating on the Mississippi and with a partner ran boats as far south as Memphis, a trip that consumed six weeks. Two years were spent in this business, after which he settled in Memphis as manager of a sash mill, but the opening of the Civil war made his location unpleasant for a man with strong abolition views, so he returned to Massachusetts and resumed work at his special calling.

During the year 1866 Mr. Child came via Panama to California, and for more than three years engaged in contracting and building at Sacramento, after which he followed the same occupation in Oakland for fifteen years. During his residence in the latter city he had charge of building the Congregational Church, which cost \$85,000; also the Alexander residence, at a cost of \$20,000, and many substantial business blocks and private houses. From 1886 to 1888 he was manager of the mill at Colton owned by Perry Mott & Co. The two following years were spent as a contractor in Redlands, since which time he has made Los Angeles his business headquarters, and now resides at No. 1430 Seventeenth street, east of Central avenue. For ten or more years he has been a member of the firm of Child, Hatton & Field, which had the contracts to build the Union Ice Company's plant in Los Angeles, Unity Church in this city, the Northam residence at Hollywood, Mrs. Waldron's home in the same suburb, the Meyer residence in Westlake district, the Johnson home in Los Angeles, a number of warehouses in East Los Angeles, and many other private and public buildings. The office of the firm is in the Builders' Exchange, Los Angeles. From 1897 to 1902 Mr. Child made Santa Monica his home, continuing, however, to have his office in Los Angeles, and in February of the last-named year he returned to this city with the intention of becoming a permanent resident. His first wife, who was Miss Lucy A. Stearns, was born in Waltham, Mass., and died there. Afterward he was married to Miss Augusta Costellow, who was born and reared in Bangor, Me.

The first identification of Mr. Child with Masonry dates from his residence in St. Cloud, Minn., and he is now a member of the blue lodge of Oakland, Cal. While in Sacramento he was initiated into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and afterward served as noble grand of Oakland Post, also was a member of the association in that city. From the time of casting his vote he has been staunch in his adherence to the Republican party, in whose principles he is a firm believer. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange and in other ways keeps in close touch with movements for the benefit and welfare of contractors and builders.



Thomas Harwood

THOMAS HARWOOD. That early responsibility is oftentimes the making of men is proved in the life of Mr. Harwood, one of the most substantial and honored of the pioneers of Santa Clara valley. He was born in Gibson county, Ind., November 24, 1835, a son of Thomas Harwood, who was born in New York, and Sarah Harwood, who was born in England. The cradle of the ancestry of the family is in England, and from the shores of his Albion land the grandfather, Ruthland Harwood, took his departure many years ago, and settled in New York. Of the six children born to Thomas Harwood, Sr., and his wife, two only survive. Of these, Thomas W., Jr., lived on his father's farm until 1850, at which time he crossed the plains with an ox-team and drove of cattle, although he was then but fifteen years of age. After landing in Placerville, Cal., he worked out by the month on the surrounding farms for a year, after which he went to Sacramento and purchased a freighting outfit, and for about eighteen months freighted between Sacramento and the gold mines. For the next two years he worked in the gold mines at Laporte, Cal., and in 1855 again took up freighting, this time from Marysville to points in the northern mining district. This interesting and at times hazardous occupation was continued for nearly sixteen years, and at one time he did such a large business that to carry his merchandise required three ten-mule teams. His route also extended to Virginia City, and other points in the same state.

In 1866 Mr. Harwood enjoyed the fruits of his incessant labor, and broadened his knowledge of the world by travel in Europe, accompanied by his mother and sister. In their pursuit of interest in the old world they visited England, Switzerland, London, and Paris, their wanderings among the storehouses and wonders of Europe consuming the greater part of two years. After his return in 1868 Mr. Harwood located in Butte county, Cal., where he purchased two thousand and four hundred acres of land, and raised thereon sheep and cattle. His average number of head was more than three thousand, the net income being about \$3,000. This remunerative venture terminated in 1884, at which time Mr. Harwood sold out and bought one hundred and fifty acres in the Santa Clara valley, which was formerly a portion of the Wilby and Crisman tract. The land was entirely unimproved, but to-day constitutes one of the most valuable investments in the county, being fitted with all modern improvements as far as barns, houses and implements are concerned, the general convenience being increased by a private pumping plant for irrigating, which supplies twenty inches of water. The principal products are at present beans and apricots, although in the past large quantities of oranges,

lemons, and other citrus fruits have been grown with gratifying results, and are still raised for home consumption.

In all affairs pertaining to the development of the valley Mr. Harwood is a moving force, and his assistance may be counted on wherever the public welfare is at stake. His interests extend into various grooves of activity, and he is a stockholder in the Santa Paula Co-operative Store. He was formerly a stockholder in the Farmers' Ditch Company. A Republican in politics, he is active in the affairs of his town, and has served as a school trustee for several years.

In 1876 Mr. Harwood married Miss E. A. Mastin, who was born November 14, 1859, in Quincy, Plumas county, Cal., of parents who were born respectively in Georgia and South Carolina. Of this union there are five children: Thomas F., born September 26, 1879; Oliver, December 4, 1881; Henry Irvin, October 9, 1883; Frederick W., born in Ventura county, August 21, 1887; and Herbert Walter, born May 25, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Harwood are members of the Congregational Church.

JAMES COOK. This pioneer of California has been engaged in the tannery business in Los Angeles since 1885. He was born in Simsbury, Conn., November 6, 1835, a son of James Cook, of Scotch descent, and who settled in Connecticut when a young man. James Cook, Sr., was a farmer by occupation, and married Rebecca Middleton, also of Scotch descent, and who died in Connecticut. Of the twelve children in the family, six were sons and six daughters, and two of the sons were soldiers in the Civil war. Alexander, who is now deceased, served in the Fifth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and had a long and interesting war record. Samuel Cook was a member of the United States navy during the war, and died in Butte, Mont.

The eldest in his father's family, James Cook, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Connecticut, and at the age of fifteen began to paddle his own canoe, his services for a time being in demand by a horse dealer, who lived on a farm near Bloomfield. In 1856 he thought to brighten his prospects by removal to the west, and aboard the *Moses Taylor*, that stanch old craft that plied so persistently between New York harbor and the Isthmus in the early days, he succeeded in reaching Aspinwall, and eventually landed in San Francisco. Like most of the sojourners to the coast in the early '50s he determined, if possible, to wrest a fortune from mother earth, and in furtherance of his desire went to Marysville, where he had a very hard time and a very gloomy outlook for a few months. When the excitement was most intense he spent some time at Yankee Hill and Gravel Range, and later turned his attention to

the less visionary but more sure method of livelihood to be found on a milk ranch. After a year spent in early rising and hard work on the ranch he learned the butcher business in Marysville, and for a time had a shop of his own in the town. Not entirely satisfied with the prospects in this line of activity he engaged in the manufacture of soap at Marysville, under the firm name of J. Cook & Co. and in partnership with his brother-in-law, T. W. Corder. A large trade rewarded the efforts of the firm and they continued to supply reliable soap to the community for about twelve years. The same firm afterwards located in Oakland, Cal., and engaged in wool pulling and the tannery business under the name of Cook & Corder for six years. After severing his business relations with Mr. Corder and after recovering from a severe siege of pneumonia Mr. Cook went into the sheep and butcher business, and in 1884-85 returned to the scene of his childhood days in Connecticut, twenty-nine years having elapsed since his departure therefrom.

In 1885 Mr. Cook located in Los Angeles and bought the site of his present factory, which covers half a block on West Main street, by the Kirk street bridge, where he has since engaged in wool pulling and tanning. He has also built a residence on West Lake avenue, and owns a ranch of eight hundred acres in Antelope valley, Los Angeles county, which is devoted to stock-raising and is well equipped with modern improvements, besides having a fine water supply. Mr. Cook has been prominent in many avenues of activity since coming to California, and here, as elsewhere, he has continually strengthened a reputation for sterling worth and integrity. A Republican of the true-blue order, he has held offices of trust and responsibility, and in Marysville was councilman for two terms. Also, while living in Marysville, he was a member of the Home Guard, an organization which had abundant opportunity to prove its loyalty to the Union, for there were many strong southern sympathizers in the neighborhood, and the guard just managed to save the state for the government. On more than one occasion Mr. Cook's life was threatened, but he courageously stood by what he thought right in the face of the greatest danger. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined the organization in 1865, a member of Yuba Lodge No. 5. At present he is a member of Oakland Lodge No. 118, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, No. 55, at Los Angeles. As regards religion, while not associated with any church, his creed is the Golden Rule, and he believes in giving food and shelter and help, wherever it is needed and merited.

In Marysville, Cal., Mr. Cook married Mary M. Corder, who was born in England and came

with her parents to New York when a child, removing with them in 1856 to California via the Panama route. Of the four daughters and one son in her parents' family, all are living, and all are residents of Los Angeles, except the son, William J. Cook, who is in Oakland, Cal.

M. S. CUMMINGS. During the Revolution and the war of 1812 the Cummings family had representatives who fought for the American cause, while later generations were among the brave pioneers who settled on the frontier of Indiana and endured hardships and peril from the hostility of the near-by Indians. W. M. Cummings, who was born at Shelbyville, Ind., settled at Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1849, and entered large tracts of land, which he developed into valuable farms. At one time he served as captain of the Home Guards. Continuing to make his home in Iowa he died there when seventy-three years of age. His wife, Clarinda (Levi) Cummings, was born in Indiana and died in Iowa. Their ten children attained mature years and all but one are still living, but none has come to California excepting M. S., of Los Angeles. He was the third son and one of twins, born at Oskaloosa, Iowa, May 28, 1854. At an early age he began to be useful in the improving of the farm, and when only nine years old drove seven yoke of oxen to a twenty-seven-inch plow in an effort to remove from the land a thick growth of hazel brush ten feet high.

The first visit of Mr. Cummings to California was in 1879, when he was employed as foreman on the Gum Tree ranch. This position he held from February 17, 1879, until June 18, 1881, and meantime raised the first sugar beets in the United States, having five hundred acres that averaged thirty tons to the acre. On his return to Iowa he resumed farming and threshing. In 1887 he again came to California, since which he has been a general contractor in Los Angeles. Among his contracts have been those for important and large jobs in excavating, the laying of miles of street in Los Angeles and Long Beach, including in the latter city American avenue, Sixth street, Magnolia avenue, First and Seventh streets. He also had contracts for Mesa, Twelfth and Beacon streets in San Pedro. His specialty is cement and asphalt paving and the grading of streets, but he has also done other general contracting, including those for a large number of public buildings and private residences.

In Oskaloosa, Iowa, June 21, 1885, Mr. Cummings married Miss Maggie A. Griffith, who was born in Scranton, Pa., and received her education in the Oskaloosa schools. They and their three children, Celia, Glenn and Hazel, have an attractive home at No. 1302 West Twenty-second street, which has just been erected by Mr.



A. Langenkemper

Cummings. The family attend the Congregational Church, and Mrs. Cummings is a member of the same. Since coming to Los Angeles Mr. Cummings has been made a Mason in Hollenbeck Lodge, F. & A. M., and he is also identified with the Woodmen of the World. While in national politics he is a staunch Republican, in local affairs he believes party issues are of less importance than the election of men of honor, uprightness and ability, and he admires the man in office, whatever party he may represent, who is a staunch supporter of the rights of the people and who carries out his convictions of justice to his constituents.

AUGUST LANGENBERGER. During his long and steadfast life in Anaheim August Langenberger impressed his worth and fine personal characteristics upon the community which he strove to improve, and of which he was one of the first settlers, and the pioneer merchant. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1824, a son of Dr. Amadeus Langenberger, a prominent physician and surgeon of Stad-hagen.

In his youth Mr. Langenberger was favored with exceptional educational advantages, and in later years not only spoke four languages, but was a man of deep and profound research, and remarkably well informed on current literary and other events. When old enough to assume responsibility he was trained to a mercantile career, and was thus engaged in his native land until his emigration to New Orleans in 1847. To his ambitious and expectant nature the rumors of western gold came as an opportunity not to be ignored, and the following year he set out for California, and for a time engaged in mining with fair success. In 1850 he chose rather the more certain methods of money-making of his original occupation, and upon settling in San Gabriel engaged in the merchandise business. In 1852 he located upon the Juan Pacifico rancho, and on an extensive scale turned his attention to the raising of cattle, and became one of the largest cattle raisers for miles around, his stock being driven for disposal to the San Francisco market. In 1857 the town of Anaheim was started on a portion of the ranch occupied by Mr. Langenberger, and on the site he erected the first merchandise store and continued its management up to the time of his death, April 3, 1895. For thirty years he was the agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and in innumerable ways promoted the well-being of the city. He was mayor of the town for some time and a member of the city council, and was president and director of the Anaheim Union Water Company. For several years he was supervisor of Los Angeles county.

W. K. COWAN. The pioneer of the bicycle business in Southern California is W. K. Cowan, who has represented the Rambler on the coast since 1890, and is now engaged in the sale of high-grade wheels and automobiles at Nos. 207-9 West Fifth street, Los Angeles. A native of Greenfield, Dade county, Mo., Mr. Cowan was born March 17, 1863; a son of H. G. and grandson of Hon. Alfred Cowan, the latter a native of Virginia, and one of the early settlers of Blunt county, Tenn. He became a commanding figure in Tennessee politics and served as a member of the legislature from his county, in after years removing to Greenfield, southwest Missouri, of which locality he was one of the pioneers.

H. G. Cowan was born in Blunt county, Tenn., and became a farmer near Greenfield, Mo., from which state he went to the Mexican war as a member of a Missouri regiment. All through the Civil war he served as a non-commissioned officer in a Missouri regiment, and his name is therefore enrolled among the veterans of two wars. About 1868 he located near Fort Scott and homesteaded a claim, which was improved and upon which he lived until locating in Douglas, near Lawrence, Kans., in 1876. He later farmed near Baldwin City, Kans., and was still later a resident of Lawrence, and in 1888 came to Los Angeles, which is still his home. In comparative retirement from business and other cares, he is passing his latter days among delightful surroundings, and though seventy-four years of age, is in the possession of those faculties which have placed him in the front ranks of noble and patriotic American citizens. In his youth he married Eliza Garrison, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Mark Alexander Garrison, who was born in the east, cultivated farms in Missouri and Kansas, and died near Olathe, Kans. Mrs. Cowan is the mother of six children, all of whom are living, W. K. being the eldest of the family.

The education of Mr. Cowan was acquired in the public schools of Kansas and in Baker University at Baldwin City, which institution he attended for two and a half years. He then entered Park College in Missouri and remained for two and a half years, but left during the junior year to learn the jewelry business under William Rowe. After mastering the craft he removed to Los Angeles in 1887 and found employment with Mr. Harris, the jeweler, for a year. He then started up an independent jewelry business on South Spring street, and at the expiration of two years removed to Chicago and took a course in the watch-making school. This finishing touch to his already extensive knowledge of the jewelry business made him a peer of the master mechanics in his line. Upon returning to California he located at Riverside and engaged in business on Main street

until 1892. While at Riverside he became interested in the sale of bicycles and was the first in the town to carry a stock of bicycle goods, his stock being disposed of in 1892 in order to start a similar business in Los Angeles.

Arriving in Los Angeles he opened a shop on the corner of Spring and Fifth streets, and has since sold many high-grade machines, but has carried the Rambler as a leader ever since starting in business. He is the oldest Rambler agent on the coast, and at one time had the agency for entire Southern California and Arizona, but since 1896 had taken charge only of Los Angeles and vicinity. At present he is selling a great many Waverly electric automobiles, and represents this admirable machine in Southern California. During 1892 and 1894 Mr. Cowan was interested in bicycle racing, and became an expert in his line, but he found that the wear and tear hardly compensated him for the necessary falling off of his general business. He therefore gave up racing and has since attended strictly to legitimate business and has more than realized his expectations from a financial standpoint.

In Los Angeles Mr. Cowan was united in marriage with Mattie Hare, a native of New York City, but who came at an early age to California, where she was reared and educated. To Mr. and Mrs. Cowan has been born one child, June Cowan. Mr. Cowan is fraternally associated with the United Moderns, and has for years been a member of the Los Angeles Wheelmen. He is also a charter member of the Southern California Bicycle Association, and is a director in the same. He is a Republican in national politics, and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He enjoys the confidence of the business contingent of Los Angeles and vicinity, and has the faculty of making and keeping many friends.

CHARLES D. DAGGETT, capitalist, real estate man, and ex-president of the Pasadena Board of Trade, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., in May of 1851, and is a son of Samuel S. and Ruth S. (Bishop) Daggett, natives of Massachusetts, the latter born in Attleboro. The family is of English extraction, and the emigrating ancestor came to America with Governor Winthrop in 1640 and settled in Massachusetts. Samuel S. Daggett located in Milwaukee about 1843, and there organized the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was president up to the time of his death. He was a remarkably successful man, an astute financier, and prominent in the general affairs of the Cream city. It is said that when the first risk of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company fell due the company was not far enough along in premiums

to meet it, and that therefore Mr. Daggett himself raised it on his individual note.

The only child in his father's family, C. D. Daggett was educated in East Hampton, Mass., where he graduated from the Williston Seminary. Afterward he entered upon the study of law with Finches, Lynd & Miller, of Milwaukee. He was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in 1874, and practiced his profession in Milwaukee until his removal to Kansas City, Mo., in 1878. Upon locating in Pasadena in 1888 he relinquished the practice of law to look after his various investments in California, and has since been in the real estate business, since 1897 in partnership with his cousin, Frank S. Daggett, under the firm name of Daggett & Daggett. Beginning with 1899 Mr. Daggett was for three years president of the Pasadena Board of Trade, and under his able management this important city enterprise attained to a high standard of excellence. For a number of years he has been a member of the board of trustees of Throop Polytechnic Institute, being vice president of the board and a member of the executive committee. He is one of the most conservative, substantial and influential citizens of this city, and known not only in business circles, but among the most exclusive social organizations. For two years he was president of the Valley Hunt Club, and he is a member of the Pasadena Country Club. Mr. Daggett is a Republican in national politics, and an attendant of the Episcopal Church.

The marriage of Mr. Daggett and Mary Stewart occurred in Milwaukee, Wis., Mrs. Daggett being a daughter of Rev. John B. Stewart, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman. To Mr. and Mrs. Daggett have been born four children: Ruth, who is a graduate of the Monticello Seminary; Helen, who is also a graduate of the Monticello Seminary, and is now Mrs. Byron S. Harvey, of Kansas City; Maud, who is a graduate of the Throop Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena; and John, who was educated at the Leland Stanford University. Mrs. Daggett is an authoress of note, who has not only contributed to numerous periodicals in different parts of the country, but whose novels, *Maripossilla* and *Broad Aisle*, have been enthusiastically received.

JOHN ERICKSON. Among the very old families of Sweden is that represented by Mr. Erickson, of Pasadena, whose father, Erick Anderson, and mother, Anna Johnson, were identified with the farming community of the town of Hedemora, on the Wester-Dal, and were faithful members of the Lutheran Church. The father died at the homestead when he was sixty-five years of age, leaving five children, of whom John and a daughter are the only representatives in America. The oldest son in the family, John was born at Hedemora February 18, 1864.



Geo. Rutherford

and at the age of fourteen years began an apprenticeship of three years to the carpenter's trade in Stockholm. Meantime he also attended night school, where he acquired a knowledge of draughting.

It was during the year 1888 that Mr. Erickson came to America via England to New York, from which point he proceeded to Chicago. One year later he went west to Seattle, Wash., where he worked at his trade. In 1891 he began to take contracts for the building of houses and continued to do a large business until after the fire. Since 1895 he has made Pasadena his home, and since 1898 has taken contracts for buildings in this city and vicinity, having, among other residences, built those of Messrs. Swan (on East Colorado) and Smith (on West Colorado), also that of R. Eason, with numerous other private homes and a number of public buildings, including the Bentz block. His own home, erected by himself, stands at No. 864 North Orange Grove avenue, and is presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Mathilda Nilson, who was born in Smaland, Sweden. They have one son, James Lester. In religion the family are believers in the Lutheran faith, in which Mr. Erickson was reared. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is a past officer in the Independent Order of Foresters.

GEORGE RUTHERFORD, Sr. Numerous are the evidences of industry and success to be found at the busy little blacksmith shop of George Rutherford, Sr., on West Cañon Perdido street, Santa Barbara. Indeed, the genial and capable manipulator of the hammer and bellows has few superiors in his line, as evidenced by the noble steeds that come to him for proper coverings for their pedal extremities. His regular customers include some of the bluest blooded horses in Santa Barbara county, and his trade extends far beyond the city limits. A canny Scot, Mr. Rutherford was born near Kelso, Roxburyshire, Scotland, September 30, 1840, his father, William, and his grandfather, George, having been born in the same shire. Both men were stock-raisers, and accumulated a fair competence by reason of their industry and good management. The mother of George Rutherford, Jessie (Balmar) Rutherford, was also born in Roxburyshire, a daughter of Thomas Balmer, a Scotch land steward. Mrs. Rutherford, who came to California in 1872, is now living with her children, and is aged eighty-two years. She is the mother of fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity, and eleven are now living, George being the second youngest. Janet is now Mrs. Hunter, of Berkeley; Thomas is a stockman in Scotland; William is also a stock-raiser in his native land; Isabel is now the wife of William Fisher, of Lompoc;

Stephen is a farmer at Naples; John is a farmer in Shasta county; Walter is engaged in blacksmithing in Reading, Cal.; Mary is the wife of Albert Salts, of San Francisco; Andrew and Frank are engaged in farming at Goleta.

At the age of four years George Rutherford removed with his parents to Hedderingtonshire, where they lived on a farm, and where he attended a private or pay school. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of blacksmith and horseshoer, and after serving for four years went up to London and was employed by Mavar Brothers, the largest veterinary establishment in the city. In 1866 he returned to Hedderingtonshire, and worked in the shop where he had served his apprenticeship until 1873, and in June of the same year came to America, sailing from Glasgow to New York on the steamer Australia. Upon arriving in California he worked for Rice & Collins, horseshoers, in Santa Barbara, and in 1880 started the business for himself which has since been such a pronounced success.

In London, England, Mr. Rutherford married Mary F. Findley, who was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and died in Santa Barbara. Six of the children of the family are living: Maggie, who is the wife of R. W. Greer, of San Francisco; William, who is running a horseshoeing establishment in Oakland, Cal.; George, who is a horseshoer and has his own establishment in Santa Barbara; Thomas, who is in business with his father; Daisy, who is the wife of Henry Kercher, of Santa Barbara; and Florence, who is the wife of E. Loomis, of Aguas Calientes, Mexico. Mr. Rutherford is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

E. W. DAVIES, the proprietor and manager of the Santa Barbara Granite and Sandstone Company, also a contractor for granite, stone and marble work, is an adept in his line, and receives a patronage in proportion thereto. Many fine examples of his work remain as permanent monuments to the adornment of the city, among them being the stonework of the Alexander block, the receiving vault at the cemetery, the Duryea mausoleum, and others equally substantial and practical.

A native of Kewanee, Henry county, Ill., Mr. Davies was born March 29, 1855, and was reared on the homestead in his native state. His father, Hugh Davies, was born in Wales, at Conway Castle, Flintshire, and when a young man immigrated to America, settling in Connecticut. He later removed to Henry county, Ill., and from 1852 until 1869 engaged in gardening and general farming. He then took up his residence near Mankota, Minn., where he continued to farm, and where his death eventually occurred. He married Margaret Wilson, who

also was born in Wales and likewise died in Minnesota. There were seven sons in the family, six of whom are living, E. W. being the third. In 1869 the latter accompanied his parents to Minnesota, where he completed the education begun in the public schools of Henry county, Ill. When twenty-one years of age he went to Mankato and engaged in the marble business as a stone cutter, continuing the same for five years, when he turned his attention to contracting and building.

In 1882 Mr. Davies removed to Denver, Colo., and worked as a stone cutter. The fall of the same year he repaired to Salt Lake City and engaged in contracting and building, and in 1884 located in Helena, Mont., also contracting and building. There he became well known as a master workman and secured the contract work for the best residences and public buildings in the city. In 1888 he came to California, locating at Riverside in the stone business, but soon removing to Los Angeles, where he lived for a year, and was foreman on the Brushwater brownstone monument at Buena Vista. Later he had a contract job at Pasadena, and then removed to Sespe and ran the quarries until 1891, when he went to Ventura and was foreman on the Ventura Bank building. In Summerland Mr. Davies was foreman during the construction of the Crocker Lemon house, and in 1898 came to Santa Barbara, where he has since lived and prospered. Among his most praiseworthy undertakings here has been the placing of the viaducts, culverts and general stone work for the Southern Pacific extension. He also operated the boulders and put in a remarkable plant for sawing stone, twenty-five engine power, and located near the Southern Pacific Milling Company's plant. This plant is a general marble, stone, granite and sandstone affair, cuts in any dimensions and is particularly useful in monumental work.

In Minneapolis Mr. Davies married Carrie Andrews, a native of Canada. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and otherwise identified with the business and social life of Santa Barbara. He is liberal in religion and politics. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in Mankato, Minn., and is now a member in Santa Barbara, and vice grand of the Channel City Lodge. In addition he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN L. DEANE. The genealogy of the Deane family is traced back to the Daine family of England. From that country the great-grandfather of John L. removed to Scotland, where he died. The grandfather, John L., Sr., by whom the name was changed to its present form, was born in Ireland, but grew to manhood in Scotland, and crossing the ocean became a

pioneer of Kentucky, where he improved a tract of raw land. During the war of 1812 he and his brother enlisted in the American army; the fate of the brother was never known, but it is supposed that he was killed in the battle of New Orleans. Capt. David H., son of John L., Sr., was born in Breckinridge county, Ky., and for some years during his active life followed contracting in the Blue Grass state. Later he lived in New Mexico, and is now living, retired, in Texarkana, Tex. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army and served as captain of a Kentucky company of volunteers. One of his brothers, William, was killed in the battle of Buena Vista during the Mexican war. It may be seen from the ancestral history that the family inherits patriotic loyalty and a love for military affairs.

The marriage of Capt. David H. Deane united him with Miss Fannie Porter, who was born in Maysville, Ky., and died in New Mexico. Six children were born of this union, five of whom are living, John L. being the eldest of the number. He was born at Cloverport, Breckinridge county, Ky., April 23, 1858, and was reared principally in Hartford, Ohio county, until fourteen years of age, when he accompanied the family to Paducah. Under his father's oversight he early acquired a thorough knowledge of the carpenter's trade, which he followed until he took up contracting. From 1882 until 1888 he engaged in the building business at Nevada, Vernon county, Mo., and in the latter year came to California, since which time he has made Los Angeles his home. During all of this period he has followed contracting in or near Los Angeles, with the exception of eighteen months (1900-01) spent in the Cordeline mining district at Wallis, Idaho, where he not only followed his occupation, but also had mining interests. Since his return home he has erected a residence for his family on Washington street near Central avenue. The Builders' Exchange numbers him among its members, and in other ways he aims to keep abreast with the developments in the building business. All of his contracts have been conscientiously executed. Accurate work has been one of his mottoes. Painsstaking care is evident in all that he does, and many residences and public buildings stand as monuments to his skill and fidelity. Numbered among his contracts may be mentioned those for the Rowan, Solana, Rodman, Hershey, Tyler and Schroeder residences.

By his marriage to Miss Amanda C. Young, who was born in Hopkins county, Ky., Mr. Deane has two children, C. Rex and D. Herbert, but an affliction has fallen upon the family in the death of the older son at the age of thirteen years. In religion Mr. Deane is a believer in Baptist doctrines, while politically he votes with the Democratic party, and in matters fra-

ternal holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of Washington.

PETER JOHN DREHER. Undoubtedly the greatest service which Mr. Dreher has rendered his adopted state of California is in connection with the securing of harmonious and concerted action on the part of the citrus-fruit growers in the shipment of their products. With the maturing of his orange grove at Pomona his attention was called to the very unsatisfactory methods employed in the disposition of crops, and he at once realized that, if the orange grower would receive any profit, a radical change must be resorted to. The success he achieved in bringing about needed reforms in the plan of shipment was so pronounced that the attention was attracted of horticulturists throughout the entire state, and the amount of good thus accomplished can scarcely be overestimated.

As his name indicates, Mr. Dreher is of German lineage. The son of Karl Dreher, he was born June 4, 1848, in the village of Feckweiler, principality of Birkenfeld, Germany, about fifty miles west of Bingen-on-the-Rhine. In August, 1855, he accompanied the family to the United States, and in June of 1856 settled at Summerfield, Ill., where he attended the public schools for six winters. Later he took a course in book-keeping in Rhorer's Commercial College in St. Louis. In 1864 he learned the shoemaker's trade under his father, whose business he took charge of the next year, but in January of 1866 left home to learn the dry goods trade in Kansas City, Mo. Returning in September of the same year, he opened a general store in St. Claire county, Ill., at a cross-roads called Lenzburg. The building he occupied was 14x22 feet in dimensions and was stocked with general merchandise, such as could be purchased with his original capital of \$442. In a short time he was appointed postmaster at a salary of \$12 per annum. At first he made slow progress, but his pluck and perseverance eventually won the day. His integrity and fair business dealings won him the confidence of the people, among whom his standing was of the highest. November 1, 1869, he married Miss Margaret Griebel, to whose efficiency as a helpmate much of his success may justly be attributed. They are the parents of six children, all of whom are in California: Mrs. F. D. Dudderar, C. J. Dreher, Mrs. I. W. Brink, G. P., E. L. and L. F. Dreher, the latter of whom is in San Francisco.

When the Cairo Short Line Railroad was built through St. Clair county, Ill., in 1871, it passed three-quarters of a mile from Lenzburg, and business therefore was attracted to other towns. With an energy characteristic of him Mr. Dreher a few years later purchased a tract

of land along the railroad and laid out Lenzburg station, building a depot for the railroad company and erecting a large two-story brick building for a store as well as residence. In addition to conducting a mercantile business there he acted as postmaster, notary public, station agent and express agent, all of which positions he held until April, 1885, when he moved to Belleville, Ill., having disposed of his large mercantile interests in the fall of 1884. In the spring of 1884 he was elected supervisor of Lenzburg Township and a member of the county board.

After two years of recreation, during which he looked into the future prospects of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and California, he finally decided to locate in Pomona, Cal., where he arrived with his family on October 17, 1886, and where he has since made his home. For six months he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, after which he devoted himself to citrus culture. In 1888 he represented Pomona with a large exhibit of fruits at Columbus, Ohio, and was gratified by the high compliments which press and people paid the exhibit. On the organization of the National Bank of Pomona in 1891 he was chosen a member of its board of directors.

On the maturing of his first crop of oranges, in 1892, Mr. Dreher found no market for the fruit, but plenty of middlemen who were ready to handle them on commission, but take no financial risk. Believing a remedy for this evil could be found, he concluded to handle his own crop at least. Largely through his efforts in November, 1892, a conference was held in Claremont of seven neighboring citrus growers, and at that time the Claremont (Cal.) Fruit Growers' Association was launched into existence with Mr. Dreher as president. This was the first co-operative society organized in the state, doing its business successfully direct with the eastern dealers (excepting possibly the Pachappa Association at Riverside, the existence of which was unknown to him at the time) and the first to make direct shipments of navel oranges in car lots to England, April 7, 1893. The membership was small and only twenty-one cars of oranges were shipped the first year, but the plan proved successful. The citrus industry of the state being in a deplorable condition and under the pernicious consignment system, citrus growers were soon attracted by the success of these co-operative movements. Delegated meetings were held to organize all citrus growers of Southern California, all of which he attended. Mr. Dreher acted as secretary of the first meeting (for organization) held in Los Angeles, and was one of the committee of five who drafted the plan and basis upon which the Southern California Fruit Exchanges were organized. In all the councils of organization he bore an active part, and (excepting T. H. B.

Chamblin of Riverside, who became the lecturer for the movement, no one took a more active part in it), all at his own expense and without compensation. He was a director of the San Antonio Fruit Exchange, and as its first acting secretary placed the organization upon a business system approved by his associates. Devoting his attention to the improvement of his orange groves, he took no part in the management of the Claremont (Cal.) Fruit Growers' Association and the San Antonio Fruit Exchange aside from serving as a director, but in 1895 the condition of the co-operative movement became critical; in fact, its very existence was threatened; the business having fallen into the hands of incompetent (if not unfaithful) agents and employees. At that critical point he entered the breach and in November, 1895, accepted the position of secretary and general manager of the San Antonio Fruit Exchange; after two years' hard labor in this position the movement took on new life so that the quantity of fruit shipped by this organization under his management increased tenfold in the next four years, and no exchange has a more cohesive body of members. It is through his active and sympathetic efforts that the annual meetings of the local associations are so interesting and largely attended by its members.

The gross volume of the business in his direct charge approximates a million dollars annually, about forty per cent of which goes to the transportation lines for expenses, while the balance is paid to the members of the associations at Pomona, San Dimas, Claremont and North Pomona. Since 1896 he is the representative of this exchange to the Southern California Fruit Exchange, and the director on the board of that organization, attending the weekly meetings of that body each Wednesday and taking a most active part in its business. Here his business acumen comes into active play again, and many of the most valuable and practical features of the present complete and successful system of marketing citrus fruits by that organization were introduced by him, including the present perfect system of agent's telegraphic reports, the plan of co-operative insurance of their fruit in transit, as well as the co-operative insurance of packing-houses among the local associations. He is a stanch supporter and strong advocate of any practical measure that will advance the interest of the Citrus Growers of Southern California, with whom he has cast his lot. In politics he is now, and always has been, a stanch Republican, and while living in Illinois was his party's nominee for county sheriff in 1872, but the Republicans were beaten in the county that year on account of the Greeley movement, their entire ticket failing of election.

The activity of Mr. Dreher in the citrus industry was not expected by him, as he came to California anticipating a retired life after an active business career in Illinois. However, to a man of his temperament, the greatest happiness is found in avenues of industry and usefulness, and as long as life shall last it is probable that he will continue his intimate and helpful association with the leading industry of Southern California.

CAPT. GEORGE F. ELLIS, of Santa Barbara, is descended from one of the oldest families in this country. The founder of the Ellis family in America landed at Plymouth, Mass., in the year 1630 from England. He married a member of the Bourne family who came over in the Mayflower in the year 1620 and they settled at North Sandwich, about fifteen miles from Plymouth, where descendants of the family have lived ever since. The land on which the Ellis homestead is situated was bought from the Indians and George F. Ellis has the original deed, dated 1668, signed by the cross of the Indian Chief Quochatecy, remaining in the family ever since.

When the Revolutionary war broke out Ephraim Ellis joined the army and was killed and buried in New York state. During the war of 1812 his son, Ephraim Ellis, was captain of a vessel running between Cape Cod and New York and was captured by a British man-of-war. It happened that the British captain was one of his acquaintances and as soon as he discovered the identity of his prisoner he said he regretted that he had not known it sooner. However, he proved his friendship by having the American captain landed on shore and given his freedom with the pleasure of walking two hundred miles to reach his home.

N. B. Ellis, the father of George F. Ellis, was not inclined toward a sea-faring life as his ancestors had been and he built up a large nail manufacturing business in his native town of North Sandwich, doing a very extensive business until the financial crisis of 1837 swept over the country, when he lost his fortune. After this he went into the live-stock business, and when the most westerly terminus of any railroad in the country was at Syracuse, N. Y., he used to go to Ohio and Indiana, then considered the far west, buying live stock and driving it to Syracuse, shipping thence to Boston. He continued in this business until the railroads of the country extended far west of Chicago and he saw that city grow from a small town to be the greatest live-stock market of the world.

George F. Ellis was born at the old homestead in North Sandwich in 1848. He resembled his ancestors and possessed a love for adventure that found its outlet in a stirring life on the frontier and in the mines of the west. He first



R. B. Sudders

crossed the plains in 1868 before any railroad was completed across the continent and when vast herds of buffaloes and antelopes roamed the country that is now built up with cities and towns and divided into ranches and cattle ranges. He spent the years of 1868-69 mining in Arizona and had many adventures and much trouble with the Indians. He returned to the states in 1869 and engaged in commercial pursuits until 1879, when he first came to California on a pleasure trip and has made that state his home ever since. He was engaged in hydraulic mining in the northern part of the state and when the mines in Tombstone, Ariz., were discovered he went there and later drifted down into Sonora, Mexico, where he with some others had some valuable mines. They had much trouble with the Indians and were raided twice by Apaches under Natchez, one of Geronimo's chiefs. In 1882 he sold out and came to Santa Barbara, Cal., where he married Mary J. Rogers. They and their family, consisting of two sons and two daughters, now reside in this city. Here he turned his attention to a sea-faring life in which he had gained previous experience. He soon rose to the position of a captain and was successfully engaged in hunting sea otter. When the boom in Southern California real estate occurred he made quite a fortune in buying and selling real estate. He filled many important positions in Santa Barbara; at one time he was president of the Santa Barbara Transfer Company, agent for Wells-Fargo Express Company, and agent for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

In 1896 Captain Ellis went to Alaska for the North American Transportation and Trading Company. It happened that he was in the locality when the gold mines at Dawson were discovered and he hastened to that point, being one of the first on the ground. His early arrival and his knowledge of mines enabled him to make some very fortunate selections in properties. He was interested in claims No. 12 and 13 on El Dorado Creek, which proved to be very valuable; for a time he took out \$10,000 every twenty-four hours from No. 12. He bought other claims and re-sold them, making immense profit. After three years he sold out, and in 1899 returned to Santa Barbara. His account of those early days at Dawson is particularly interesting and shows vividly the hardships of life in that camp. Expenses were very high. Labor was \$15 a day; flour sold at \$1 per pound; moose meat at \$1 per pound; eggs at \$2 each; butter at \$5 per roll; beans, sugar, bacon, etc., were proportionately high. Captain Ellis was so successful and fortunate in his ventures that Joaquin Miller, in his letters from Alaska, refers to him as the Monte Cristo of the Klondike. Since his return to California he has been engaged in quartz mining in different

parts of the state. His real estate possessions include some valuable property in Santa Barbara. He votes with the Republican party, and is identified with the Masonic fraternity as a Master Mason.

ROBERT COWPERTHWAIT SUDDEN.

The most praiseworthy and substantial of the many undertakings which have been crowded into the life of Mr. Sudden are inalienably associated with the growth and realized possibilities of Ventura. As one of the native born of California, and as the son of a man whose ambitions and capabilities have culminated in renown in shipping and transportation circles in San Francisco, he has maintained the traditions of ancestors who formulated their healthful aspirations and lived their useful lives upon the heaths and moors of Scotland. A native of San Francisco, he was born November 21, 1861, a son of Robert and Catharine Sudden, natives respectively of Scotland and Ireland.

Robert Sudden, than whom there is no man in the west more competent in his line, followed the fickle and uncertain fortunes of the sea while a small boy, and later engaged in the fishing industry in Nantucket, Mass. At the time of the discovery of gold he came to California and continued his former occupation, rapidly rising to the front as his opportunities were strengthened and his knowledge increased. He was one of the first men employed by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and their predecessors, and as captain for the company his charge was first the steamboat Salinas, and the last boat, the Ventura. He also branched out into the wharf business, building wharfs along the coast, and incorporated the San Buenaventura Wharf Company, of which he has since been president. Possessed of a strong personality and keen financial understanding, he has not only added to a store of worldly goods, but has made his influence felt and his worth appreciated. In his honor has been named a station on the new coast line at Point Arguella, where he also owns a fine ranch. His possessions in the shape of vessels and other water craft ply the high seas, bound with their cargoes for near and distant ports. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and is one of the honored citizens of San Francisco.

The second in his father's family of three sons and one daughter, Robert C. Sudden received his education in the public schools of San Francisco and Heald's Business College. After graduation he entered the ship builders' store at San Francisco, and in 1878 came to Ventura for the first time, thereafter coming and going between his birthplace and the Southern California town until 1881, when he permanently settled in Ventura with the San Buenaventura Wharf Company. In 1892 he became manager of the

wharf, which is fourteen hundred feet long, and where boats halt from all stations along the coast. His directorship in the company by no means represents the extent of his activities, as he is an enterprising citizen, whose ability has called him into many channels of usefulness. He is among other things a stockholder in the Ventura County Bank, owns and operates a small farm, and is one of the organizers, and the vice-president, of the Saticoy Water Company. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and socially stands high in the community, and is vice-president of the Caledonia Club. His ambition to aid in the improvement of the city was strongly evinced while serving for eight years on the city council, a position which in 1899 he refused longer to accept.

In San Francisco Mr. Sudden married Eleanor Drucker, a native of the Pacific coast city. They are the parents of five children: Robert E., Ruth, Anita, Donald and Dorothea. The family occupy one of the pleasant homes of Ventura, built by Mr. Sudden, on the corner of Meta and Fir streets.

CALVIN HARTWELL. No more public spirited Ohioan has transferred his allegiance to the Pacific coast, or more enthusiastically entered into the diversified interests here represented than Calvin Hartwell, a carpenter by trade when he came to California in 1874, and since identified with Pasadena. A native of Sandusky, Ohio, Mr. Hartwell was born December 17, 1848, and was educated in the public schools in the vicinity of Marshalltown, and at Grinnell College, under the presidency of Dr. Magoun. His father, Henry D. Hartwell, was born in Ontario, Canada, whither had removed the paternal grandfather, Ebenezer, from England, although he later settled in Ohio. Henry D. Hartwell became a pioneer farmer near Marshalltown in 1855. His first wife was Miss Rogers, of York state, where they were married. After their removal to Ohio she died, and later he was united with Elizabeth Rogers, a native of New York state, and daughter of Reuben Rogers, who removed from Saratoga county, N. Y., to Ohio, and died in Iowa. Of the seven children born to Henry D. Hartwell and his wife, but four are living, Calvin being next to the youngest. One of the sons, Henry, died during the Civil war as a soldier in the Twenty-third Iowa Regiment.

Having learned the carpenter's trade Calvin Hartwell set out for the west in 1874, and upon arriving in Pasadena plied his trade. He bought a small piece of land and engaged in horticulture, and during the boom branched out into extensive real estate dealings. He was one of the organizers of the Pasadena Cemetery Association, of which he was secretary and treasurer from the beginning until disposing of his

interest therein in 1900; and he laid out Mount View Cemetery, covering twenty-two acres. He also laid out the Hartwell subdivision in East Los Angeles, and from time to time some of the most desirable property in Pasadena passed through his hands. He organized and is president of the Galena Gold Mining Company, who have a ten-stamp mill in Chaparal, Yavapai county, Ariz., and are capitalized for \$125,000. He also has other mining interests in the same district, including the Dividend Gold Mining Company.

In Marshalltown, Iowa, Mr. Hartwell married Mary L. Giddings, a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio. Mr. Hartwell is a staunch Republican, and has held many offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen, including that of mayor of the town. While presiding as chief executive of the city he instituted many important changes and accomplished valuable improvements. He has been county commissioner, and is now a candidate for county recorder. During his two years' service in the council he was president the entire time, and while on the school board for three years he was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the Lincoln avenue and Columbia school buildings. As a Mason Mr. Hartwell has taken the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Pasadena Lodge No. 272, of which he has been past master for one term, and in the chapter he has been high priest for one term. He is also connected with the Pasadena Commandery No. 31, and with Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S. He is a member of the Board of Trade. It is doubtful if any enjoy to a greater degree than he the confidence and good will of the entire community, or have more forcibly impressed their own stability upon the development of Pasadena.

J. W. KLASGYE. The present site of Gardena was a field of waving barley when J. W. Klasgye came here in 1890, and established his present blacksmithing and implement business. Few residents had as yet settled in the neighborhood, and there was not even a general merchandise store to accommodate the scattered farmers. Mr. Klasgye was born in Normandy, Bedford county, Tenn., August 9, 1871, and is a son of John William Klasgye, who was born in Ohio, lived for some years in Bedford county, Tenn., and eventually died in Cleveland, Ohio. He was a machinist and railroad engineer. He married Julia Montgomery, a native of Tennessee, with whose mother, Elzira Montgomery, J. W. Klasgye lived until the time of her death.

After finishing his education in the public schools J. W. Klasgye learned the trade of blacksmithing under his uncle, Jesse Powell, and in 1889 turned his attention to clerking in the grocery of another uncle, T. J. Montgomery, in Tennessee. He removed to Gardena in 1890,

and has built up a fine business, having greatly enlarged the original capacity of his store and shop. He carries a line of buggies and wagons, and is recognized as an upright and enterprising business man and skilled workman. He has considerable property in the town besides the two lots upon which he lives and conducts his business.

After coming to Gardena Mr. Klasgye married Lexie A. Nichols, who was born in Los Angeles. Of this union there is one daughter, Maud, who is five years old. Mr. Klasgye is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Foresters and the Fraternal Brotherhood. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never taken an active interest in political undertakings. He is public spirited and broad minded, and readily comes to the front in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the town.

W. H. SUDDEN. The soundest and most advanced commercial interests of Lompoc are represented by W. H. Sudden, president of the bank of this place, and a resident of Santa Barbara county since 1886. The career of Mr. Sudden has been largely interwoven with that of his father, Capt. Robert Sudden, a skipper upon the seas for many years, a man of brawn and strength inherited from his Scottish ancestry and developed in his youth in his native land. He shared the gold fever which swept over the land in 1849, and during that year sailed from New York, to which he had in the mean time immigrated, and arrived at the end of his journey around the Horn to San Francisco in 1850. He subsequently proved his right to inherit the land as well as to sail the seas, for he has become a power in the business world of California, and has acquired large holdings in Ventura and Santa Barbara, and is owner of the wharf of Ventura. His home is in San Francisco. His life is a meritorious and enviable one and is worthy of emulation by those who believe in success earned by the exercise of natural ability and determination to succeed.

W. H. Sudden was born in San Francisco January 2, 1864, and received a college education in his native city. He came to Santa Barbara county in 1886, and for ten years engaged in ranching and a general merchandise business. He then became the second president of the bank which was organized in 1890, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and with a paid-up capital of \$25,000. The bank building is 50x100 feet in dimensions, built of brick, and with offices upstairs. In connection with his important banking responsibility Mr. Sudden continues to be interested in ranching and stock-raising, and is heavily interested with his father and other parties in the shipping business, their vessels plying principally between San Fran-

cisco and Australia. In politics he is a Republican, and has been on the town board for one term and on the board of school trustees for three terms. Fraternally he is a Mason and senior warden of the lodge, and is also associated with the Workmen and the Woodmen.

In Santa Barbara in 1886 occurred the marriage of Mr. Sudden and Antoinette Hernster, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of George Hernster, a very early settler in Santa Barbara, where he died. Of this union there is one child, Leta H., who is fourteen years old. Mr. Sudden is one of the successful, affable and popular citizens of Lompoc, and his untarnished integrity and devotion to the public welfare is a matter of pride with his friends and associates, and of enormous benefit to the town.

ORREN HENRY HAYES. While the early association of Mr. Hayes with Pasadena was due to his father's selection of the city as a home, and not to his own decision, the home of his boyhood continues to be his place of residence, and he believes it to be one of California's ideal spots. His father, William F., who was born near Hopkinsville, Ky., and followed the cabinet-maker's trade in Taylorville, Ill., brought the family to California in 1875, settling in Santa Barbara, where he took up the business of a brick manufacturer. From there in 1881 he came to Pasadena and opened the first exclusively grocery establishment in the city, his store being on Fair Oaks avenue, south of Colorado street. After a few years he relinquished his business interests, but he has since continued to make Pasadena his home. While living in Taylorville he married Elizabeth Richardson, who was born in Illinois and died in Pasadena. Three sons and one daughter were born of their union, all still living. The eldest of these, Orren Henry, was born in Taylorville, Ill., November 15, 1863, and was about twelve years of age when the family came to the Pacific coast. Hence his life has been principally associated with the growth and progress of the west, his education was mainly acquired in California schools, and the associations of youth and manhood are with this state.

For a few years after coming to Pasadena Mr. Hayes assisted his father in the grocery. Later he engaged in teaming and freighting between Los Angeles and Pasadena, and at the same time gradually drifted into the hay and feed business. In 1893 he abandoned freighting, in order to devote his time entirely to the feed business. For a time his headquarters were on Union and Raymond, later on Union near Raymond, but in October, 1900, he bought a lot on the corner of Union and Broadway, erected a suitable building, and removed his business to this point. His store is of brick, 32x76 feet in dimensions, and is utilized for the

retail trade. On Fair Oaks avenue he has a warehouse for storage purposes, 75x75, with a capacity of one thousand tons of hay. In addition he owns a lot, 76x214 feet, on Union and Broadway, where he has his coal and wood sheds. The Hayes Feed and Fuel store is well known throughout Pasadena, where a trade has been built up that is permanent, important and increasing.

The marriage of Mr. Hayes was solemnized in Pasadena and united him with Miss Linda Wallis, who was born in Wisconsin and in 1875 came to California with her father, Henry A. Wallis, a pioneer of Pasadena. The three children born of this union are Benjamin, Nina and Frank. Ever since attaining his majority Mr. Hayes has voted the Republican ticket and given his influence towards the men and measures of that party. At the time of the organization of the Merchants' Protective Association he became a charter member and later served as a director. He is also connected with the Pasadena Board of Trade. Conspicuous among his fraternal connections is his membership in the order of Masonry. He was made a Mason in Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., in which he is senior deacon; became a member of the chapter and commandery in this city, and is furthermore connected with Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles. In Lodge No. 324, of Pasadena, I. O. O. F., he is a past officer, and at this writing is district deputy of the encampment. The Maccabees, Independent Order of Foresters and Woodmen of the World have enrolled his name among their members, while, along lines more strictly social, he is identified with the Americus Club.

MRS. A. W. JONES. A resident of California since 1887 and of Gardena since 1893, Mrs. Jones was born in LaGrange, Lewis county, Mo., and is a daughter of Thomas and Louise (Clack) Merrill, natives respectively of Boston, Mass., and Nelson county, Ky. Her grandfather, Thomas Merrill, Sr., was a native of Connecticut and in early life a sea captain, but on retiring from that occupation engaged in farming in Ohio, where he died. The maternal grandfather, Spencer Clack, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., and educated for the law in Philadelphia, Pa. However, while still in school he was converted and decided to enter the ministry, a decision that so displeased his father that further financial assistance was denied him. In order to gain needed funds he began to teach school, in which manner he acquired the money with which to complete his education and start in life. He became president of Oxford College, as well as professor of Greek, Latin and Hebrew. Removing to Louisville, Ky., he became pastor of a Baptist church in that city and also edited the first Baptist periodical ever

published in Kentucky. Among his intimate friends was Alexander Campbell, founder of the Christian Church. His utmost endeavors were used in attempting to dissuade this reformer from leaving the Baptist denomination and in his last hours he dictated a letter to Campbell, the last words of which were, "Brother, I hold fast to the truth." One of the most fruitful efforts of his life was the establishment of a school in Louisville where young men were educated for the ministry. On leaving Louisville about 1831 he went to Missouri as a missionary and organizer of churches, and some of his most effective work was in that then frontier state, where he lived the self-sacrificing, devoted and earnest life of a home missionary. At the same time he bought a large tract of land near Little Union, Mo., where he gave considerable attention to the improvement of the land and the building up of a comfortable homestead. Indicative of his fine mind is the fact that he had mastered eight languages at the time of his death. Indeed, he may be classed among the most scholarly men of his day and denomination. To a large extent his talent has descended to his descendants. His granddaughter, Ida M. Merrill, became a writer of local note, and married Jesse H. Butler, of Los Angeles, who was also a talented writer and the author of several books. As a girl she made constant and earnest efforts to save the Talbot boys, of Marysville, Mo., from being hung; however, her efforts were futile, but after their death it was discovered that they were not guilty.

Thomas Merrill, Jr., was educated for a lawyer, but to please an uncle, who was a jeweler, he took up that trade in Columbus, Ohio, later succeeding to his uncle's business. From there he moved to Columbus, Ill., and thence to Quincy, same state, where he was a pioneer. His next location was LaGrange, Mo., where he started two retail jewelry stores, one of which was conducted by his son. He died in LaGrange and was buried in Woodland cemetery at Quincy, Ill., one and one-half miles from LaGrange. His wife, who was a great-niece of Sterling Price, of war fame, was at one time matron of Mount Carroll Seminary in Mount Carroll, Ill., and during that time her daughter, the subject of this article, was a student in the school, entering at nine years and leaving when sixteen. Next she took a course in the Gem City Business College at Quincy. After living for a time in Knox county, Mo., she came to California, arriving in Los Angeles with only \$6. Though friendless and well-nigh penniless, besides being far from strong, she was not easily daunted. Without trouble she secured work as a seamstress, thus making a living for herself and her mother. Soon she had saved a little money, and with this she bought a cow and began selling milk. Later another cow was



HON. C. J. WILLETT

bought and finally she started a dairy business in Los Angeles. This she sold to Victor Hall for a neat sum. In 1890 she removed to Buena Park, Orange county, taking there her herd of sixty-five cows and selling milk to the condensers at that place. In 1893 she came to Gardena, where at first she rented pasture, later buying a home and afterward purchasing an eight-acre tract, part of which was in strawberries. In addition, she owns property on Thirty-ninth street, Los Angeles, and two lots on Forty-third street and Central avenue. As a proof of her success, it may be stated that she now has a herd of one hundred and six head of cattle, and, besides, takes charge of fifty head belonging to other parties. In her herd she still has the first cow that she bought, and now seventeen years old. In raising horses she has also been successful, though making less a specialty of this than of the cattle. In her home, as the special object of her love and care, is her mother, now seventy-five years of age; the two have never been parted, and their devotion to each other is particularly deep and strong. In all work planned by the daughter the mother has been a constant helper, and her sympathy co-operation and wise counsel have been of the utmost aid.

HON. C. J. WILLETT. While New York was still a straggling village on the banks of the East and Hudson rivers the Willett family came from England and established itself in the new town. On the incorporation of the city one of the name was elected the first mayor. On Long Island, too, they were pioneers, and Willett's Point was named in their honor. One of their most noted representatives was Col. Marinus Willett, who won fame in the French and Indian wars and as a Revolutionary soldier, and afterward received from the votes of his admiring fellow-citizens the office of mayor of New York.

During the war of 1812 Col. James Willett, who was the son of a lieutenant in the Revolutionary struggle, held the rank of colonel and commanded his regiment on more than one fiercely-contested battlefield. The latter part of his life was passed upon a farm in Washington county, N. Y. His son, Rev. J. T., was born at Argyle, that county, and graduated from Union College, which conferred upon him the degrees of A. B. and A. M. Entering the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, he labored as a pastor in New York state, and then in Michigan, settling in 1865 at St. Louis, Gratiot county. His death occurred near Cincinnati, Ohio, when he was seventy or more years of age. His life was one of self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of Christ and the church, and the memory of his honorable career is a priceless heritage to posterity. His wife, Cornelia A., was born in

Essex county, N. Y., and died near Cincinnati, Ohio. Her father, Hon. Reuben Whallon, was born in New Jersey of Irish descent and became a prominent citizen of Essex county, N. Y., where for many years he held office as county judge and later was honored by election as member of congress from the district.

In a family of four children, C. J. Willett and Mrs. Nora W. Spooner, both of Pasadena, are the only survivors. The former was born in Essex county, N. Y., June 5, 1849, and spent the first sixteen years of his life in his native locality. After graduating from the Grand Rapids (Mich.) high school in 1867, he entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1871, with the degree of A. B. Three years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. Upon leaving college he taught for a year at Chelsea, Washtenaw county, after which for three years he was connected with a bank in St. Louis, Mich. Meantime his leisure hours were devoted to the study of law, and in 1877 he was admitted to the bar at Ithaca, Mich., after which he opened an office at his home town of St. Louis. In that city he married Miss Hattie C. Crosman, who was born near Welland, Ontario. For years he was one of the town's leading men. The various offices to which he was elected testify to his activity as a citizen and his popularity as a man. For one term he served as county attorney, and he also acted as city attorney, city treasurer and mayor of St. Louis, filling these various positions with credit. The welfare of the local schools was promoted through his efficient service as a member of the board of education, which position he filled for ten years. In 1883 he was honored by election as regent of the University of Michigan, and this office he held for eight years.

Since coming to Pasadena in 1893 Mr. Willett has been as deeply interested in the city's welfare as in his former home in Michigan. While engaging in the practice of law, he has not only managed his private professional affairs, but has also held official positions. Under the new charter he is the first to occupy the office of city attorney, in which position he is proving himself to be the "right man in the right place." For six years he has been a member of the board of education and is now its president. He is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, and has been admitted to practice in all of the courts, county, state and United States supreme court. In religion he is an Episcopalian. While in St. Louis he was made a Mason, served as master one term, and was raised to the Royal Arch degree. In Ithaca, Mich., he joined the commandery, K. T., and at Detroit the consistory, A. A. S. R., while he became a Shriner in Moslem Temple, N. M. S., at Detroit. At this writing he is connected

with Corona Lodge in Pasadena; also the chapter here, in which he is past high priest; and the commandery, in which he is past eminent commander. On the organization of the Pasadena Consistory he became a charter member and is now a past officer and thirty-third degree Mason, besides which he is a member of Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., Los Angeles, and past potentate.

HON. CHARLES B. GREENWELL. The secretary of the Hueneme Wharf Company, and state senator from Santa Barbara and Ventura counties, was born in San Francisco, Cal., in 1866. Though comparatively a young man to have attained to the distinction so readily accorded him, his success is not surprising when it is known that his life is fashioned somewhat after the strong and substantial outlines indicated in the career of his father, Capt. W. E. Greenwell. Captain Greenwell (who is represented at length elsewhere in this work) was a distinguished member of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and was born in St. Mary's county, Md., in 1824. He was a graduate of the Georgetown (District of Columbia) College, and studied law in the office of the distinguished Washington jurist, Brent. He received his appointment to the coast survey from Dallas Bache, superintendent, and an intimate friend, and served in Mobile bay, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico until 1854. The following year he was transferred to the coast of California to assume charge of the coast survey party under General Ord, and was thus employed until 1861. Although a southerner, he espoused the cause of the Union during the Civil war, and was stationed at Washington, D. C., during the secession congress. After the war he returned to California, and continued in the coast survey until a few years before his death at his home in Santa Barbara, August 27, 1886. A distinguished man and capable officer, his strong and forceful personality dominated and invested with truth and wisdom every condition with which he had to deal, and it is said by those who knew him best that the government never obtained the services of a more loyal, disinterested, or wholly worthy man.

Charles Bennett Greenwell was reared in Santa Barbara, and was graduated from the high school and college of that place. As a preparation for future independence he learned civil engineering and practical surveying, and was for a time city engineer of Santa Barbara, and also served as county surveyor. In 1884 he became identified with the Hueneme Wharf Company, which position he has since held, being also a stockholder in the company. From an early period in his life he has been interested in the politics of the Republican party, and his singular fitness for office was rewarded in 1898 by his

election to the state legislature from Ventura county, by a plurality of six hundred and seventy-one votes over the fusion candidate. In 1900 he was elected to the state senate from Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. He is past president of the Hueneme branch of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is fraternally associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

The marriage of Mr. Greenwell and Leslie Lilly, of Ventura county, occurred in Santa Barbara.

H. J. FINGER, member of the state board of pharmacy, and for many years one of the most capable and active pharmacists in California, was born in San Francisco, Cal., March 19, 1853. His father, Theodore Finger, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and was a graduate of that historic seat of learning, Heidelberg University. When a young man he came to America and settled near Belleville, Ill., where he engaged in farming. At Alton he enlisted in an Illinois regiment for the Mexican war, serving until its close. He then returned to Illinois and peacefully pursued his former occupation until the rumors of golden treasure swept back over the land from the Pacific, and then the certainty of a farmer's livelihood in Illinois was exchanged for the possible but hardly probable rapid acquisition of mineral wealth. He came to California via New Orleans, sailing around the Horn, and arriving in San Francisco in 1850. After engaging in mining in different parts of the state with spasmodic success for three years, he settled in Redwood City, San Mateo county, Cal., and there improved and conducted a magnificent farm, upon which he remained until his death in 1887. Tragic was his demise, for he was killed by the railroad in front of his residence. His wife, formerly Mina Koch, was born in Germany, and immigrated with her parents to Illinois. Her marriage occurred in St. Louis, Mo., and she is now living on the old homestead in San Mateo county. Three children were born of this union, H. J. being the oldest, and the only one living.

Mr. Finger was reared on his father's farm in San Mateo county, and graduated from the high school at Redwood City. When seventeen years of age he entered the University of California as a member of the first class of pharmacy, and there obtained his education in the drug business. In 1872 he came to Santa Barbara as pharmacist for Robert Breitzmann, and after three years established a drug store of his own in the Clock building. During the years intervening between 1875 and 1890 he catered to a large and increasing trade, and discontinued his chosen occupation only because of a stubborn siege of illness which promised no immediate surcease, and from which he has even yet not



C. B. Hamner

fully recovered. In 1891 he was appointed to the state board of pharmacy by Governor Markham and served for six years, his position being filled by a Democrat when Governor Budd occupied the gubernatorial chair. However, in 1901 he was re-appointed by Governor Gage, and is still serving in that capacity. He has varied interests in Santa Barbara, and as proof of his faith in the continued prosperity of his adopted town has invested in considerable real estate. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to which he was elected in November of 1878. Politically he is a Republican, and is fraternally an Odd Fellow. For three years he was county coroner and public administrator.

Mrs. Finger was, before her marriage, Ella C. Huntley, and is a native of New Haven, Conn., where she was educated.

WILLIAM P. WEBER. The proprietor of the Santa Paula nursery came to Ventura county in 1887, enjoying the distinction of being a passenger, June 19, on the first train that ever came into Ventura county and Santa Paula. The business which he has successfully followed is one in which he early gained a wide and valuable experience. He was born in Tipton, Mo., where his father was for years the proprietor of the Tipton nursery, having established the same in 1855. In time the son succeeded his father in the management of the nursery, but after two years, believing the Pacific coast offered better opportunities, he disposed of the business and in 1886 came to Los Angeles. After having traveled for the Belleville nursery as a salesman for a year, he came to Santa Paula and in 1888 purchased a tract of raw land, which forms the nucleus of the present nursery. This was the first regularly established nursery in Santa Paula and practically the first in the entire county that carried all kinds of stock. From ten to twenty-five acres are in citrus, deciduous and ornamental trees, and from this nursery have come a large per cent of the orchards in the county. Since 1892 he has carried lima beans and has produced a large proportion of the seed beans used in the vicinity, besides shipping to Eastern seed houses. Having spent his entire active life in the nursery business, he is familiar with all of its detail and thoroughly understands all of the problems connected with it. Realizing the value of producing the finest grades of English walnuts, he makes this one of his specialties. An industry in which he is interested is the buying and drying of fruit. He acts as purchasing agent for the North Ontario Packing Company of Ontario, Cal., and in buying beans represents Mr. Levi, of Hueneme.

During 1901 Mr. Weber bought and handled nineteen cars of walnuts, besides many cars of

other California products. It is his hope to establish a canning factory in Santa Paula, in which to can all kinds of fruits. Among the fine orchards of Ventura county, the one which he owns is entitled to special mention. Its products are varied and valuable. About two hundred boxes of the finest navel oranges are produced each year. His ranch of one hundred and five acres near Santa Paula is devoted largely to fruit-raising and from five to fifteen men are employed upon the land. The plans are completed for a fine stone residence, to be erected upon the ranch.

Fraternally Mr. Weber is connected with the Foresters. He is a member of the Santa Paula Board of Trade and a stockholder in the River Street Water Company's ditch. In the work of the Democratic party he is interested. In 1892 he acted as a delegate to the state convention of his party at Fresno. Successful in his personal affairs, he does not limit his attention to business matters, but takes an active part in all plans for the upbuilding of the community. In every branch of the fruit industry he is considered an authority, and much of his time is spent in the development of the business throughout the state.

W. M. WATERMAN. The mercantile interests of Oxnard are well represented by Mr. Waterman, who is one of the leading business men of the city. A native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born in 1869, he early developed ambitious tendencies which resulted in his immigration to the United States in 1885. The following year he settled in Ventura county and has since become an integral part of its mercantile expansion. Like most of our country's successful men, he began with little means and has mastered every step of the way by hard work and application to business. As a clerk in the employ of his present partner, Mr. Lehmann, he conscientiously fulfilled his duties at Hueneme for about six years. He began in business at that time for himself, as a competitor of Mr. Lehmann, and continued in that way until about 1897, when a consolidation took place through the purchase by Mr. Lehmann of the interest of Mr. Waterman's partner.

In the spring of 1898 Mr. Waterman opened the first store in Oxnard, erecting for that purpose a building 84x100 feet in dimensions, which was well stocked with such necessities as are required by the people of a growing town. This establishment is now managed by the two partners, under whose supervision business has progressed satisfactorily. The firm own an entire block of ground in Oxnard, and if the present rate of increase in population continues, they will in the near future erect an even more commodious place of business. During the

time that they have been supplying the manifold needs of the town, at least two thousand people have settled here, and all are hoping that the town will soon be incorporated, in order that its welfare may be best promoted.

It is not to be supposed that Mr. Waterman is devoted exclusively to mercantile pursuits, for he is one of those liberal and progressive men who are naturally to the front in all matters of public moment. His influence on the side of improvement is emphatic. Although a Republican and actively interested in town and county elections, he does not care for office himself. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Hue-neme, the Maccabees and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. A leading Mason, he is a director in the Masonic Club at Oxnard and one of the prime movers in the erection of the Masonic Temple, a brick and stone building, which was completed in August, 1901, and has proved an important addition to the business portion of Oxnard.

CAPT. EMIL HARRIS. From his native land of Prussia, where he was born December 29, 1839, Captain Harris came to the United States with an aunt at thirteen years of age and for one year remained in New York City. Having relatives on the coast he decided to come to California, and so took passage on the North Star steamer to Panama, and on crossing the isthmus boarded the John L. Stevens for San Francisco, where he arrived in March of 1857. With the intention of learning the printer's trade he entered an office, but the work did not prove congenial and he soon left. His next employment was as a waiter in the New York restaurant on Gearney street. Going from San Francisco to Stockton he worked in his uncle's billiard hall, and when the uncle moved to San Francisco he formed a partnership with him in the cigar business. Two years later he took charge of a billiard hall of eight tables at Visalia, this being a business venture of his uncle, and when the latter sold out he returned to San Francisco.

The residence of Captain Harris in Los Angeles dates from April 9, 1869. A year later, when the first regular police force was organized, he became a patrolman, continuing as such for some years. Meantime he gained some valuable experience in detective work and proved the possession of signal abilities in that line. One of the most interesting recollections of his life is in connection with the capture of the noted bandit, Tiburico Vasquez, who, after a series of appalling robberies and murders, was finally captured May 14, 1874, at the house of "Greek" George, nine miles west of Los Angeles, not far from the Cahuenga Pass. The

capture was made by a number of deputy sheriffs with Under-Sheriff Albert Johnson in charge, and was a skillful and scientific culmination of a carefully-laid plan of Sheriff W. R. Rowland to secure the bandit without loss of life to the attacking party. Captain Harris rode with the others to the house and, firing one shot at the retreating Spaniard, the latter threw up his hands in surrender. He was taken to Tres Pinos and later tried at San Jose for murder, found guilty, and was there hanged March 19, 1875. The bandit's rifle is in Captain Harris' possession, and his knife and saddlebags have been given to the Historical Society.

Another interesting case in which Captain Harris did detective work was in connection with the murder of T. Wallace More at Ventura in 1877 during the squatter's war. The working up of this case took an entire year, but was successfully consummated. In 1877 and 1878 Captain Harris was chief of police of Los Angeles, and during his term the Temple Bank was robbed. Within three weeks he had captured the robber and secured the money, \$10,060. This case he worked up without any aid whatever, while attending to his regular duties as chief. It seems that the robber was a confidential bookkeeper of the assignee in bankruptcy, who broke the lock, thus giving the impression that the robbery had been committed by outside parties. However, the manner in which the lock was broken convinced Captain Harris that it had been removed from the safe, and he at once began to look around the bank for the guilty party. On being accused of the crime, the bookkeeper made confession and dug up the money, which he had buried in the outskirts of the city. In 1871, while Captain Harris was still a patrolman, the country was flooded with counterfeit ten and twenty dollar greenbacks. There were only six policemen in the city then, and each of them had to work ceaselessly in an effort to find the guilty parties. Finally, after the captain and Officer George E. Gard had been without sleep three days and nights, they captured one of the counterfeiters, with \$1,500 in tens and twenties on his person, and a month later, after a chase through California and Arizona, secured another, thus breaking up the gang. In 1888 a change in politics caused him to resign from the force, and the following year he established a detective office, since which time he has engaged in private cases.

In the organization of the fire department in 1870 Captain Harris was actively interested. With ten others he organized the Turner Germania, which has grown to be a very important organization, with five hundred members. He is the only charter member of Golden Rule Lodge, I. O. O. F., who still remains in Los Angeles. Politically he is independent.

1. L. FETTERMAN. Since becoming a citizen of Long Beach in 1884, Mr. Fetterman has been identified with several of the important interests here represented, all of which have benefited by his business ability and general progressiveness. At first interested in the hotel and livery business, he worked up a large trade and established a reputation for unswerving integrity and enterprise, and upon disposing of this enterprise in 1898 engaged in contracting of heavy work, such as grading, excavating and house moving. This business has assumed large proportions, and is at present by far the most pretentious in this part of the county, many large street contracts having fallen to the lot of Mr. Fetterman.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Fetterman was born in Venango county, April 7, 1849, and is the youngest in a family of eleven children born to Isaac and Nancy (Titus) Fetterman, and the only one of the four now living who is in California. Isaac Fetterman, also a native of Venango county, Pa., was of German descent, and an own cousin of that Captain Fetterman after whom the fort of that name is called, and who was killed in the terrible Fort Kearney massacre. Isaac Fetterman was a farmer in Pennsylvania, and was captain of the Pennsylvania militia, and about 1855 removed with his family to Mitchell, Osage county, Iowa. He was a pioneer of this part of the state, and carried on large farming and stock-raising enterprises up to the time of his death at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, who died in Iowa, was a sister of the founder of Titusville, Pa., which was the place of her birth. One of her sons, Daniel, served during the Civil war in a Minnesota regiment, and gave up his life for the cause he deemed just.

At the age of four years I. L. Fetterman removed with the family from Pennsylvania to Iowa, and he was but eight or nine years old when his father was taken from him by death. He was educated in the public schools, and at a comparatively early age started out to carve his own fortunes. Upon removing to Minnesota he lived on a farm at Orinoco, near Rochester, and afterwards lived for a couple of years at Jackson, Mich. He then repaired to the oil region near Titusville, Pa., and soon became one of the pioneer workers at Pit Hole, where he engaged in drilling and developing. He then embarked upon an extended lumber business throughout the south, and in the spring of 1868 located in Butler county, Kans., and began to raise cattle on homesteaded land. In 1873 he came to California and settled in Kern county on government land, and while in this county was in the employ of Carr & Hagen as foreman in charge of the construction of the old Goose Lake canal, probably the largest in the state, and one hundred and forty feet wide

on the bottom where it leaves the river. Having completed this task he removed to Los Angeles county and bought a farm near Downey, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising with considerable success. In 1876 he began contract pork-packing with Speedy, Dodsworth & Co., and when he became a member of the concern three years later the name thereof was changed to Dodsworth & Co., Mr. Fetterman representing the company. He continued in charge of the packing department, probably the largest in Los Angeles, until 1884, in which year he came to Long Beach, as heretofore stated.

The marriage of Mr. Fetterman and Minnie Carey was solemnized in Butler county, Kans., Mrs. Fetterman being a native of Indiana, and daughter of J. A. Carey, one of the old time pioneer Indian traders of Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Fetterman have been born seven children: George W., Charles E., Leonard, Samuel, Clarence, Maude A. and Minnie. Mr. Fetterman is a Democrat in political affiliation, and has been extremely active in local political affairs. He has served for two terms as a member of the city council, and he was one of the organizers and a member of the first board in the town. Fraternally he is connected with the Long Beach Lodge of Masons No. 327, and he is a member of, and liberal contributor towards, the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Fetterman is one of the substantial business men of the town, and has the respect and good-will of the entire community.

ELBERT B. TURNER. Since coming from Oregon to California in 1884 Mr. Turner has made Ventura county his home and has acquired the ownership of one of the finest ranches on Sespe avenue. Through the close study he has made of horticulture, he has gained a thorough knowledge of the science and is now considered one of the local authorities on the subject. He has found the raising of citrus fruits to be remunerative and hence devotes considerable time to the industry, besides which he is also successfully engaged in raising apricots. Such of his land as is not available for fruit-growing is under alfalfa.

A native of Carroll county, Mo., E. B. Turner was born in 1859, a son of Samuel and Martha (Bailey) Turner, natives respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky. The maternal grandparents, Alexander and Sallie Bailey, were Kentuckians, descendants of old American families. Born in 1819, Samuel Turner was six months old when his parents removed to Missouri, and much of his life was passed in Carroll county, where he became a prosperous farmer. During the days of '49 he came to the far west and for three years mined in Eldorado county, but, deciding there was no place like the old home, he returned to Carroll county and re-

sumed farm pursuits. His death occurred there in 1898, when he was seventy-nine years of age. His wife also died in Carroll county. They were conscientious members of the Baptist Church and he officiated as a deacon. Politically he voted with the Democrats and on that ticket, during the Civil war, was elected county sheriff.

In a family of eleven children E. B. Turner is the only one on the Pacific coast. In the common schools of his native county he received his education and this has been supplemented by practical experience in later life. When a young man he went to Kingman county, Kans., and four years later, going still further west, settled in Yamhill county, Ore., where he engaged in farming for two years. In 1884 he arrived in Ventura county, his present place of abode. When the railroad was built, he bought sixteen acres of raw land on Sespe avenue. This he first put under cultivation to prunes, but after a few years took out all of these trees and replaced them with navel oranges, which he finds more profitable. There are now ten acres in orange trees that are six years old. In 1894 he erected the finest residence on the avenue, and in 1890 built the Cottage Hotel in Fillmore, which he subsequently sold. His system of irrigation is said to be among the best in the vicinity, and enables him to secure the largest possible results from his ranch.

While in Kansas Mr. Turner married Miss Lucinda Hammond, a native of Henry county, Ill., and daughter of William T. and Sarah Hammond. They have one son, Elvin Edgar Turner, who is now seven years of age. In politics Mr. Turner holds to the principles of the Democratic party. In his financial undertakings he has been successful and deserves the credit for his present high standing among horticulturists. Being a progressive, public-spirited man, he has not only improved his own home, but has done all in his power to improve the town as well, and any plan for its upbuilding finds in him a hearty supporter.

F. A. SNYDER. For a considerable period Mr. Snyder has acted as manager of ranch property in Ventura county. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1854 and his education was received in that state. At sixteen years of age, starting out to make his own way in the world, he went to Kentucky, and a year later settled in Illinois, where he remained four years. During his residence in these states he learned to be a telegraph operator and worked at civil engineering, which occupations he followed for many of the following years. In 1875 he came to California and settled in Ventura county, where for a time he was interested in sheep-raising with Messrs. Bates, Brown, Gerberding and Taylor. Later for three years he was a resident of Los Angeles. He acted as foreman for the Kester and

Patton ranches in the San Fernando valley, and in 1879 became foreman for J. H. Kester at Vina, Tehama county (now the Stanford vineyards). The following year he went to Simi, where he farmed for three years. During a subsequent residence in Montana he was with his mother and brother for two years. In 1888 and 1889 he was in the employ of a horse and cattle company at Santa Paula.

During 1890 Mr. Snyder was appointed manager of the Los Posas Land and Water Company, and had charge of putting in their water system, covering seventeen thousand acres and irrigating ninety-three ranches. The land is owned by Senator Thomas R. Bard and several colleagues, among the foremost of these being Captain Green and J. R. Erringer of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. With the exception of a few orchards belonging to Senator Bard, all of the property is rented to tenants, who raise principally barley, wheat, beans and beets. As superintendent, Mr. Snyder oversees all of the work connected with Los Posas ranch, and makes his home thereon, having a comfortable residence presided over by his wife, who was formerly Miss Mary J. Gray of the Ojai valley. In politics Mr. Snyder is a Republican. Fraternally he is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Santa Barbara Lodge No. 615, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Hueneme.

HON. W. L. TALBOTT. At present a member of the city council of Lompoc and formerly a member of the state legislature, Mr. Talbott is intimately connected with many of the public activities of Santa Barbara county. He was born in Rochester, Cedar county, Iowa, in 1848. His father, M. J. Talbott, was a farmer during the early part of his life, and was a native of New York state. In 1852 he came to California with ox-teams, and after a journey of five months arrived in Placerville, where he engaged in mining with considerable success until 1864. His subsequent residence in the west has been prolific of success, and now well-to-do, he lives retired from business cares, making his home at Sutter Creek. Despite his eighty-one busy years, he is still hale and active. He married Anna C. Thompson, a native of Germantown, Ohio, who is also enjoying good health, although, in common with her husband, advanced in years.

The early years of W. L. Talbott were influenced by the family migrations in search of a permanent abiding place, but in 1855 they settled at Michigan Bar, Cal., where he acquired a common-school education. At the age of sixteen, facing the problem of self-support, he started out to independent farming and continued the same until 1875, when he transferred his activities to the same line in the Lompoc

region. In 1890 he turned his attention to the livery business, and now has, on Ocean avenue, the finest and best equipped barn in Lompoc, with a corresponding large patronage from the townspeople.

In 1877 Mr. Talbott married Amelia Irwin, a native of Canada. They have six children, who are receiving at the hands of their parents the best possible educational advantages and who are destined, by reason of good mental endowment and energy, to make their mark in their respective avenues of accomplishment. They are as follows: Edward, who is a graduate of the University of California, and now a student in the Hastings Law School; Homer, who is studying dental surgery in the State University; William, a student in the same institution, where he is taking the course in mining engineering; Lloyd, a student in the Lompoc high school; Chester and Irene, also students in the local schools.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Talbott has been prominent in local and county affairs, and was elected to the legislature in 1892, serving one term. In April of 1900 he was elected to the city council, of which he is now an active member. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, being a charter member and past chancellor of Lompoc Lodge No. 57; he is also a charter member of Lompoc Lodge, Foresters of America. Personally he is highly esteemed in the community of which he is an enterprising citizen, and his efforts to further the cause of progress have not been unavailing.

R. W. DAVIS. Various enterprises necessary to the well-being of Gardena number Judge Davis among their promoters, chief among these being the creamery, which he conducts on the co-operative plan. At the time of its purchase by him, the plant was producing two thousand pounds of milk per day, but under his energetic oversight and judicious management the capacity has been increased until the output is now six thousand pounds a day. Had he been easily discouraged, perhaps he would have abandoned the enterprise in a few months, for during the first year he barely made expenses, and even the end of the second year found him very little ahead, but he has now placed the business on a paying basis, and is enjoying a merited success. He owns and operates the Watson creamery near Long Beach, which has a capacity of four thousand pounds of milk per day. In addition to the creamery business he has for four years served as justice of the peace and also acts as agent for the Liverpool & London Globe Insurance Company.

In Hempstead county, Ark., Judge Davis was born December 17, 1854, a son of Levi B. and Lydia (Teague) Davis, natives respectively of North Carolina and Tennessee. The paternal

grandfather, R. Washington Davis, was a native of North Carolina, and did not remove from that section of the country until he was ninety-eight years of age; he then joined his descendants in Arkansas, where he died in 1875, at the age of ninety-nine and one-half years. Reared in Tennessee, Levi B. Davis removed from there to Arkansas in 1853 and homesteaded a quarter section of land, after which he followed farm pursuits. His remaining years were quietly passed, with no other interruption except his period of service in the Confederate army. He died at Mineral Springs, Ark., in the spring of 1890, having survived his wife, Lydia, twenty-four years. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters, of whom four sons attained maturity. R. W., who was next to the youngest of the family, received his education in public schools and Mineral Springs College, after which he engaged in merchandising at Hope, Ark. In 1886 he removed to Texarkana, Ark., and in 1889 came to California, where he has since made his home. His first purchase comprised twenty acres at Downey, from which point in 1897 he came to Gardena, his present home. Since then his attention has been given largely to the creamery business. About 1899, when the ranchers around Gardena had trouble marketing their butter, he agitated the organization of a society to secure relief, and it was largely due to his energy that the Los Angeles and Orange County Creamery Board was established. This board meets every week and controls the butter market of Los Angeles, handling from fifty to sixty thousand pounds every week.

In Mineral Springs, Ark., Mr. Davis married Miss Bettie Brown, who was born in Murfreesboro, that state, being the daughter of Benjamin Brown, a Tennessean, who was killed in the Civil war. The three children born of their union are Hugh F., Ethel and Mabel. Chiefly to have the benefit of their insurance protection, Mr. Davis has allied himself with the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias. In politics he has always voted with the Democrats, and during his residence in Hope, Ark., was on that ticket elected city recorder, which office he filled for one term.

A. SWENSEN. No city offers greater opportunities for the contractor and builder than does Los Angeles, whose picturesque environment and beautiful lawns lend the touch of art and culture so essential to the highest success in building. Mr. Swensen was born in Jotland, Denmark, September 11, 1859, and received a good education in the public schools, also an excellent training at home. His parents, Michael and Elizabeth Swensen, were also natives of Denmark. The former was a soldier

during the revolution of 1848 and followed the building business as a means of livelihood. In the family there were seven children, all but one of whom are living. Four reside in America, the subject of this article being the youngest of these. In his youth he gained a fair knowledge of building from his father. He was also apprenticed to learn the trade in the School of Technique at Aarhus. On the completion of his apprenticeship he traveled as a journeyman in different parts of Europe, visiting Switzerland, Austria, France, Holland and Belgium. In 1879 he settled in Birmingham, England, where he followed carpentering for nine months.

Crossing the ocean in 1880, Mr. Swensen proceeded by boat to the Isthmus of Panama, and from there went to San Francisco. In 1886 he came from that city to Los Angeles, where he followed his trade. For a time he carried on business as an architect, but this he later relinquished, and has since engaged exclusively in contracting and building. Among his contracts were those for two of the finest business blocks in Los Angeles, namely: the Homer Laughlin and the Douglas blocks. Among other contracts were those for the Blanchard building, Los Angeles metal works, the Casa de Roses, the Harkes residence, and the Third street tunnel, the largest in the city.

The marriage of Mr. Swensen and Mary McGarry, a native of Philadelphia, occurred in Los Angeles. They have four children, Mary, Freda, Elizabeth and Dorothea. Mr. Swensen is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Builders' Exchange and the Master Builders' Association. Fraternally he is associated with the Maccabees.

WILLIAM McC. RAMSEY. Lying along the foothills and overlooking the valley of the Santa Clara, where it presents one of its most attractive views, stretches a vast tract of highly improved land, which is known as Olivelihoods, and of this beautiful place Mr. Ramsey is the proprietor. A drive through this wonderland should occupy a prominent place on the program of every tourist who visits this county. One of the attractions is the largest orchard of English walnuts in the world, also an orchard consisting of about thirty-five thousand olive trees.

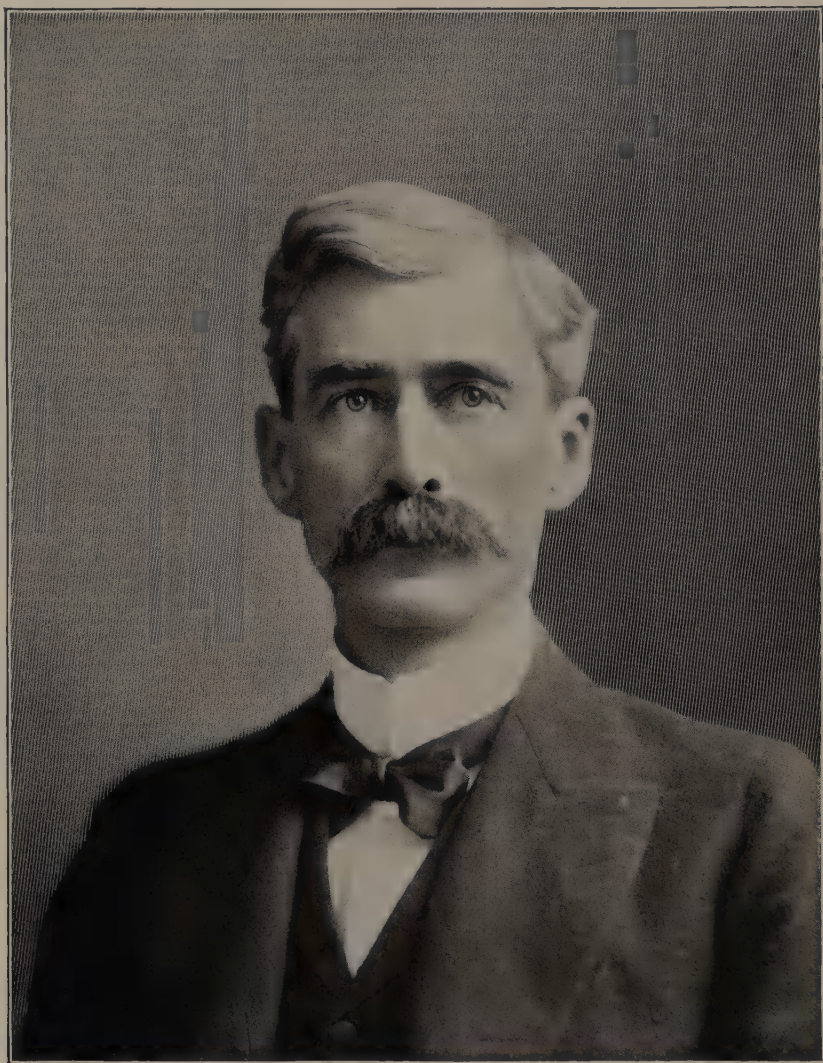
Upon an eminence overlooking the orchard stands the residence, which is occupied by the owner, and beyond this a vista of rare beauty is opened up in the miles of fertile farm lands and orchards. Near the residence are buildings which are occupied by the superintendent and employes, a walnut washing house, warehouse, large barns, and all the machinery and implements used in the operation of a great ranch. As you look out over the wooded hills you see immense herds of Jersey cattle, and the hills

and vales abound in game, for the game law is strictly enforced and no poaching allowed.

In conjunction with Olivelihoods, and under the same ownership, is operated a water supply of fifteen hundred miners' inches, furnishing about twenty millions of gallons per day, which is used for irrigation purposes on the ranch, and the remainder sold to other irrigators in the valley. Situated as it is in the foothills, the crops are never injured by frost. The estate, which is owned by Mrs. W. McC. Ramsey and three minor children, consists of about twenty-six hundred acres, all the land being exceptionally rich and producing heavy crops without fertilization. Between four and five hundred acres are in bearing walnut trees, most of which are eleven years old. About four hundred acres are planted to olives, of which a fine crop is yielded each year. Perhaps one hundred and fifty acres is bare land on which general farm crops are raised. The walnut crop, however, is the bulk of the income, and a ready market is found for them.

WILLIAM H. TRASTER. One of the most efficient engineers in Los Angeles is William H. Traster, who is a man of broad experience in his line of work. He was born in Winchester, Van Buren county, Iowa, February 22, 1867, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Chamberlain) Traster, the former of whom was of German descent and born in the east, while the latter was born, of Scotch descent, in Salem, Mass. In the parental family there were five children, three of whom are living, William H. being the eldest. His youth had its load of responsibilities, for at the age of thirteen he began to be financially independent, and thereafter his life was devoted to the accomplishment of his ambition to be an expert engineer. During the summer months he worked in the Ruffer machine shops at Ottumwa, Iowa, while in the winter he attended school at Mount Pleasant, that state. At the end of eighteen months he became identified with the Globe iron works at Keokuk, Iowa. In two years he had completed his trade and was ready for the future with its emergencies.

After a short time in Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1886 Mr. Traster came to California and at Fresno was chief engineer of a planing mill. In the spring of 1887 he located in Los Angeles, but soon after went to Fallbrook, and assumed the management of his aunt's large stock ranch, a responsibility discharged for three years. In 1890 he settled near Daggett, San Bernardino county, and became chief engineer for the Pacific Coast Borax Company's power plant, remaining there for a little more than three years. This position he resigned to accept a place as telegraph lineman for the Santa Fe Railroad Company at Ash Fork, Ariz., and



Mr. Allen

superintended the putting in of the telegraph line between Ash Fork and Prescott. This task completed, he undertook the charge of the pumping plant at Prescott and Del Rio. After two months he became assistant engineer of the Los Angeles Cable Company's plant at the corner of Seventh street and Grand avenue, and was thus employed for three and one-half years. On the consolidation of the different lines he went with the Los Angeles Railway Company at Sixth street and Central avenue, and helped to put in the Ellis engine. His next position was that of chief engineer of the Wilcox block, but two months later he resigned to become chief engineer of the Van Nuys Broadway plant, of which he had charge for four years and eight months. June 5, 1901, he became chief engineer of the Angelus hotel, where he was master of a fine engine. This position he resigned, April 1, 1902, in order to engage in the engine room supply business at No. 610 North Main street.

Along the line of his occupation Mr. Traster is identified with the North American Stationary Engineers, is ex-vice-president of the local division, and represented the same at the grand lodge in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1897, and in Rochester, N. Y., in 1901. Fraternally he is a member of the Maccabees, in religion is a Baptist, and politically is allied with the Republican party. In April of 1902 he married Miss Catherine Coleman, daughter of J. C. Coleman, an old settler of Los Angeles. In his chosen line of work Mr. Traster is an expert, and has a reputation as deserved as it is high.

HON. MATTHEW T. ALLEN, one of the superior judges of Los Angeles county, has been identified with professional life in Southern California since 1887. Of Scotch-Irish paternal descent, he was born in Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, September 17, 1848, and was educated at the common schools of his city and county, supplemented by a partial course at Otterbein University. With characteristic promptness he determined upon the law as a fitting field for his ambitions and abilities, and after qualifying at Winchester, Ind., was admitted to the bar on the twenty-first anniversary of his birth. A potent factor in the formation of his life plans was the example set by his older brother, Judge William Allen, one of the pioneer lawyers of Ohio. This brother represented his district in congress from 1858 to 1863, and died in 1881. The father, Rev. John Allen, a clergyman in the United Brethren Church, was born in County Down, Ireland, and immigrated to America with his father, William, and the rest of the family in 1818, settling in Butler county, Ohio, where they lived upon a farm. He died in Ohio in 1858. The paternal great-grandfather, John, was born in Scotland in 1724. The

mother of Judge Allen, formerly Elizabeth Ash, was born in Butler county, Ohio, and died in Ohio in 1862.

After being admitted to the bar, Mr. Allen was for a short time assistant prosecuting attorney at Winchester, Ind., and in 1872 began the practice of law in his native town of Greenville, Ohio. Owing to overwork and close application his health became undermined, and he removed to California in 1886, and has since rapidly forged his way to the front as a lawyer, jurist and substantial man of affairs. He was appointed United States attorney for the southern district of California, by President Harrison, but resigned during President Cleveland's term of office, and continued the practice of law with his former assistant United States attorney, and afterwards United States attorney, Frank P. Flint. In January of 1897, he retired from legal practice, having been elected judge of the superior court in 1896. He has handed down several important decisions which have been approved by the supreme court, one of the decisions being that marriages at sea, between citizens of the state, without license, and where the ceremony is performed by one not authorized by the laws of the state, are void. Another decision was that an indigent husband, driven from home by the cruelty of his wife, is entitled to support from the separate estate of his wife. Judge Allen is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the California Bar Association and the Chamber of Commerce. While living in Ohio in 1873, he became a Mason, is past master, and a member of the Chapter and Commandery in Los Angeles. Since 1890 he has been associated with Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S.

In 1879 Judge Allen married Mary Whiteside, of Camden, Ohio, and of this union there are two daughters, Echo and Lois Allen.

FRANK P. MCDIVITT. During the past decade the ranching possibilities of Ventura county have been enlarged and promoted through the efforts of its progressive and practical citizens. Especially has there been development along the line of one industry, viz.: that of raising lima beans, and Mr. McDivitt is one of the men who is proving the success of this industry. An accurate estimate of his crops shows that the yield is twenty-two hundred pounds to the acre. However, his attention is not limited to this one occupation, for he also devotes considerable time and thought to fruit-growing, and there is no apricot orchard near Santa Paula that is finer than his.

The father of this well-known rancher is one of the leading public men of California and his name is particularly well known in journalistic circles. Hon. C. J. McDivitt was a native of Pennsylvania and in 1860 identified himself with

the original Greeley colony in Colorado, where he assisted in the building of ditch No. 2 at Greeley, and served efficiently as a member of the Colorado state legislature and as chief clerk of the house of representatives. The year 1872 found him in Kansas, where he was variously interested in farming, merchandising and publishing. For several years he was editor and proprietor of the *Abilene Chronicle*, a weekly paper. From Kansas he came to California in 1888. Settling at Santa Paula, he purchased the *Golden State* from Stephen Bowers, and this he enlarged and merged into the *Chronicle*. During the three years of his connection with the paper he acquired considerable prominence throughout Ventura county. In 1892 he was appointed custom inspector of the port of Santa Barbara. On resigning that position he removed to Kern county and has since been editor and proprietor of the *Randsburg Miner*, the only paper published in the Mohave desert.

The war record of C. J. McDivitt is worthy of special mention. During 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was assigned to the army of the Potomac, in which he served for two years. Among the famous engagements in which he participated were those at Chancellorsville and Second Bull Run. Throughout the entire period of his service he fought with his regiment in all of its encounters with the enemy, and won a record for bravery of which he and his might well be proud. On the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, he at once became interested in this movement, and later, for one term, was honored with the office of department commander of Kansas.

In Huntingdon county, Pa., Frank P. McDivitt was born in 1865. His childhood days were passed in Kansas and his education was obtained in the public schools of Abilene. Much of the time when a boy he traveled through Kansas and Colorado in a wagon, thus gaining a thorough knowledge of the then frontier. In 1888 he came to California and soon was followed by his parents. Entering the occupation which his father had adopted, he was associated with him in the publication of the *Santa Paula Chronicle*, for a time acted as editor and proprietor of the *Santa Paula News*, and is now interested in the *Randsburg Miner*. Another occupation in which he was interested was that of mining, and he prospected and developed several good claims in Kern county. In 1894 he removed to the old Haines ranch near Santa Paula and has since made this place his home. His wife is a daughter of Abner Haines, former owner of this property, and a leading pioneer. Mr. Haines settled near Santa Paula in 1867 and remained here until his death, which occurred in 1893. In political views Mr. McDivitt is a stanch Republican, devoted to the

interests of his party. He is progressive and aids in good works for the upbuilding of the community.

J. B. CORSON. One of the participants in the most famous tea party ever given in America was Moses Corson, whose subsequent service during the Revolutionary war proved him to be loyal to the struggling colonies. When independence had been established he moved to Maine and settled near Acton, where he took up a tract of government land and reared his eight sons and four daughters. Among the sons was Capt. Seward Corson, who was born in Massachusetts in 1793 and died in Maine in 1842. The title by which he was known came to him through his services in an Indian war. His wife, Huldah (Barrett) Corson, was born at Dublin, N. H., in 1794, and died in Wisconsin in July, 1870. She was a niece of Nathaniel Barrett, who commanded the patriots at Charlestown Bridge. Her father, Joseph Barrett, a native of Charlestown, Mass., became one of the very earliest settlers of Canaan, Me., out of which were made the following towns: Skowhegan, Bloomfield, Fairfield and Pittsfield.

In the family of Capt. Seward Corson was J. B. Corson, born at Canaan, Me., August 31, 1834. Nothing of special moment marked the years of his youth, nor were his travels more extended than mere neighborhood journeys, until 1857, when he settled in Sheboygan county, Wis. Two years later he returned to New England and in 1860 began to clerk in a wholesale house of Bangor, Me., but soon turned his attention to agriculture, buying a farm of two hundred acres. As soon as the Civil war was opened the blood of his forefathers became apparent. Fired with patriotic zeal, he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Maine Infantry, of which the celebrated temperance advocate, Neal Dow, was the commander. With his regiment he went to camp at Augusta, November 1, 1861. February 2, 1862, they were ordered to Boston, Mass., and on arriving there camped for one night in Faneuil Hall. The next day they were placed on the steamship Mississippi, which sailed to Fortress Monroe under command of Neal Dow for the purpose of taking on General Butler. He took part in the battle of New Orleans and the siege of Port Hudson in 1863. His service included the offices of provost-marshal of the Mississippi river, lieutenant and captain, until the time of his closing term of service.

The war having expired, Mr. Corson took up the pursuits of civic life. For a time he was engaged as a contractor on the eastern division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. In 1869 he embarked in the manufacture of furniture, having his factory at Sheboygan, Wis., and conducting the business under the title of



A. A. McDonnell

the Sheboygan Manufacturing Company. In 1886 he came to California and established his home in Pasadena.

The only fraternal orders which have claimed the allegiance of Mr. Corson are the Masons and Odd Fellows. At no time has he been active or conspicuous in politics, his independent views not bringing him into close touch with either of the great parties, while his tastes are for domestic life rather than public service. His marriage took place at Canaan, Me., in 1866, and united him with Flora A. Goodwin, who was born in that village. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Corson were named as follows: Maude, Stella, Flavilla and Ralph. The oldest daughter died in February, 1894; the second married R. W. McDonald, of Pasadena, and the third is the wife of R. Bland, also of Pasadena. The only son, who is vice-president of the Cleburne (Tex.) Light and Water Company, married Miss Jean Nelms, of Pasadena.

HON. ALEXANDER A. McDONELL. Years ago the clan Macdonell lived and flourished in Inverness, Scotland. The grandfather of Alexander A. was Donald, whose father, Allen, was a son of Donald and the latter in turn a son of Allen, the two names of Donald and Allen alternating almost as far back as the record can be traced. In 1802 the grandfather took his family to Canada, among his children being Alexander, who was then a boy of ten. Some years later this son bought a farm sixty-five miles from Montreal and there he lived and labored. Though in the midst of the "Canucks" he continued to use only Gaelic, and in this way all of his children became familiar with the language. His wife, Janet McIntosh, was born in Canada, her parents having removed there from Inverness. They had ten sons and two daughters. Among the sons was Donald, who during the Civil war was a member of a cavalry regiment and was captured in Missouri by the Confederates, after which he was confined in prison for a year.

The oldest child in this large family was Alexander A., born in Cornwall, Canada, March 2, 1821. Until fifteen years of age he worked on the home farm, after which he was employed as foreman in the construction of the Cornwall and other canals. Going to Vermont in 1847, he was a contractor on the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, having charge of the contract to construct ten miles of road. Next he was engaged on the Rutland & Washington Railroad in the same state, and after a time took a contract on the southern division of the same road, where two years were consumed in completing five miles of heavy work. From Vermont he went to Ohio with Joseph Chamberlain on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, where he graded many miles of road from Hanoverton to Salines-

ville. Next he went to Morrowtown and Dayton, and engaged as superintendent of construction on the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad. Thence he returned to Sandysville, Ohio, where he built a large tunnel on the Tuscarawas Railroad branch. After a few years of very successful work in Ohio, he went to Wisconsin, where he took a contract for one hundred miles between Madison and Prairie du Chien, completing the same after two years, March 17, 1857. At the same time he built forty miles or more from Janesville to Monroe.

Having established his home at Madison, Wis., in the fall of 1857 Mr. McDonell was elected from that district to the state legislature on the Republican ticket. His election was a test of his personal popularity, for the district usually gave a Democratic majority of three hundred. While in the assembly he won the friendship of all, even those who opposed him politically, and his record was the unusual one of never having lost a bill. During the session of 1857 the contract for erecting the capitol building had been let to a Milwaukee contractor, who began work, put in the foundation, but after eighteen months abandoned everything. Milwaukee was anxious to secure the capital in her own city and members had been elected to the legislature pledged to work for the removal from Madison to Milwaukee. Meanwhile the people of Madison were anxious concerning the matter and greatly desired to have the capitol completed, so the legislature could meet in it. The impression gained ground that the capital would be moved to Milwaukee if the building was not soon completed, and doubtless such would have been the result. As a loyal citizen of Madison, Mr. McDonell was anxious to promote its welfare, and urged that John Ragcraft (the Milwaukee contractor) be sent for and bought out, declaring that he would find a man to complete the capitol before the next election. His proposition was carried out. Ragcraft was sent for and forty men joined to buy him out, after which Mr. McDonell completed the building just thirteen days before the legislature convened. When the old papers were turned over to him, they showed that the contract should have been given to him in the first place according to his first bid. He had taken \$50,000 in Madison capitol bonds and the city attempted to repudiate them, but he watched over his interests in each legislature and finally the bonds were paid.

During his entire business experience Mr. McDonell had no contract more important or more difficult than that for the building of the tunnel under Lake Erie in order to secure fresh water for use in Cleveland. The filling of this contract required four years of arduous labor, night and day, and during that time many unexpected difficulties arose to retard the progress

of the work and increase expenses. The principal difficulty was in connection with the springing of leaks, which caused the tunnel to fill up with sand, and it was not until he conceived the plan of tunneling around it that the difficulty was surmounted. After four thousand feet had been tunneled the water broke through the solid wall of rock and again the tunnel filled up with sand. This time he stopped work at that point and began at the crib, building from there to the point where he had previously worked. Every day he lost money on the contract, but he kept his men at work and paid them regularly, securing the money for this by taking a contract in Wisconsin for a tunnel one-quarter of a mile long, on the Chicago & North-Western Railroad. Finally the entire distance from the shore to the crib, one and one-fourth miles, was completed and the tunnel turned over to the city. The council was so pleased with the work that its members passed a resolution recommending that the board of water works pay the contractor an amount sufficient so that he would not be the loser financially. This they did, in recognition of his success in completing a task no one thought it possible for him to accomplish.

Another important contract successfully filled by Mr. McDonell was in Chicago. The Washington street tunnel had been commenced by a contractor, but had caved in, and the work had been abandoned. Then Mr. McDonell, associated with Charles B. Farwell and J. K. Lake, took up the work and completed it from new plans which Mr. McDonell had originated himself. At various times he had railroad contracts and his success as constructing engineer was little less than remarkable. During the war he was with Governor Randall of Wisconsin as engineer, with the rank of brigadier-general on the governor's staff. In 1879 he bought the Mark Twain copper mine near Globe, Ariz., which he worked for fifteen months and then sold to a New York firm. In June, 1883, he came to Los Angeles and later bought the residence on West Adams street, in which he afterward made his home. After coming here he still continued his interests in Arizona. As chief engineer and superintendent of construction, he was connected with the building of the Mineral Belt Railroad from Flagstaff to Globe, which work was begun in the fall of 1886 from Flagstaff south. An agreement had been made whereby the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company was to take each five miles of roadbed at \$5,000 a mile. When the president of the road, J. W. Eddy, went to the company for the first payment, they told him they would pay the entire amount when thirty-five miles had been finished. Again, when the stipulated amount had been completed, Mr. Eddy came out from Boston to interview the Santa Fe of-

ficials, but found they were not in a position to pay, therefore the work was necessarily abandoned.

At White Hall, N. Y., Mr. McDonell married Frances Elizabeth Bailey, who was born at Troy, N. Y. They became the parents of eleven children, as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth A. Taylor, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Emma M. Schloesser, of Los Angeles; Alexander Edward, who was drowned at the age of six years; Charles A., M. D., a railroad contractor now in Mexico; Mrs. Mary C. Carroll, of Los Angeles; Alexander Walter, of Catalina; William F., who died of yellow fever off the coast of Mexico; Francis J., deceased; George D., of Mexico; Mary, wife of James Marsh, of British Columbia; and Joseph Henry, of Los Angeles.

Mr. McDonell was made a Mason at New Philadelphia, Ohio, and at New Lisbon he was initiated into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religion he was a member of St. Vincent's Catholic Church. Politically he always voted with the Republicans. As might be expected, during his long and active career he met with many experiences. While in Vermont he had a foreman through whose head a bar of iron was blown, yet the man not only survived the shock, but for years afterward carried on his usual work. The case was so remarkable that it was reported in the *American Medical Journal* about 1850. The death of Mr. McDonell occurred at his residence on Adams street, December 21, 1901. Of his personal attributes it may be said that energy and perseverance were dominant traits. Where obstacles confronted him, he met them with a determination and persistence that always proved effectual. No difficulty was allowed to discourage him, no reverses daunted, and no opposition conquered his forceful will. Possessing these characteristics, it is not strange that, without the influence of means or friends, he should work his way to a position of eminence among the construction engineers of the latter half of the nineteenth century.

J. H. LOVE, M. D. In the list of popular physicians and surgeons of Ventura county none is more highly respected for professional ability and success than is Dr. Love, of Ventura. He was born in Higginsport, Brown county, Ohio, November 23, 1847, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Hoover) Love, natives respectively of Higginsport and Felicity, Ohio. His maternal grandfather, Joel Hoover, was born in Kentucky, of Pennsylvania parentage. The paternal grandfather, Alexander Love, was a native of county Donegal, Ireland, born in 1776, and came to America in 1794. From Pittsburg he journeyed down the Ohio river to Cincinnati, and from there in 1806 went to Higginsport, Brown county. Buying one



M. F. Agnew

hundred acres of land at \$2.25 per acre, he made a home and improved a farm. His wife, Ellen, was a daughter of Charles and Margaret (Swyer) Canary. Born in Germany in 1744, Mr. Canary came to America before the Revolutionary war, in which he served under General Washington. Accompanied by his wife, who was a native of Philadelphia, he removed to Ohio in 1804, and settled in Lewis township, Brown county, where he engaged in improving a farm from the wilderness.

Farming formed the principal occupation of Charles Love and in it he met with fair success. His activity in local affairs is shown by the fact that he served in county offices. His death occurred in Brown county at eighty-six years of age. His thirteen children are still living, J. H. being the sixth in order of birth. Two of the sons served in the Civil war, Sylvester and Wesley, both of whom are now residents of Higginsport. Sylvester served in Company K, Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, while Wesley was first a captain in Colonel Collins' Regulars and afterward was promoted to the rank of major; since the war he has been a practicing physician. The education of J. H. Love was received in common schools. At the age of nineteen he began to study medicine under his brother, Dr. Wesley Love, and in June, 1870, was graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which institution he holds the degree of M. D. Returning to Brown county, he opened an office at Hamersville, where for twenty years he conducted a general practice. In the spring of 1890 he removed to California and for some months resided in Los Angeles, but in March, 1891, came to Ventura, where he has since engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. Under President Cleveland he was appointed a member of the United States board of pension examiners and served for four years as president of the same. Among the professional organizations with which he is identified are the American Medical Association, California State and Southern California Medical Societies.

The marriage of Dr. Love was solemnized in Felicity, Clermont county, Ohio, and united him with Miss Addie McCoskey, daughter of Dr. Hugh and Rebecca A. (Tucker) McCoskey, natives respectively of Beaver county, Pa., and Clermont county, Ohio. Her father was a graduate of Augusta College in Kentucky and the Ohio Medical College, after graduating from which he practiced his profession at Newark, Ohio, next at Ripley, and later at Felicity, remaining at the latter point from 1849 until 1877, when he removed to Hamersville, and his last years were passed in that city. Mrs. Love was reared in Ohio, received an excellent education, and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Born of her marriage are

three children, namely: Hugh McCoskey, a graduate of the Ventura high school, winner of the Examiner's prize trip to Chicago in 1893; and later a student in the Chicago University, class of 1901; Louis Cartisle and John Hoover.

While living in Ohio Dr. Love was made a Mason in Georgetown Lodge No. 72, A. F. & A. M., and he is still connected with the lodge and chapter in that town. In Hamersville he affiliated with the lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. In political views he is a Democrat and at one time served as chairman of the Ventura county central committee. Such are his qualities as a citizen and a man that he is fortunate who numbers him among his chosen friends.

MICHAEL FAGAN. The honored citizen after whom Fagan Cañon is named and who is one of the pioneers of his section of Ventura county, has practically demonstrated the truth of the saying that "All things come to him who hustles while he waits." On eight hundred acres of the ex-mission grant, purchased in 1883, he has succeeded in overcoming the obstacles at all times to be found in a wild mountainous country, and now has a fine stock and grain farm. Large herds of cattle roam at will over the grassy slopes, the average number being almost three hundred head. A fine grade of cattle they are, and their market value is such as to justify the care exercised in their raising. Horses also are raised in large numbers, and the ranch being so near Santa Paula, many horses are pastured for the townspeople. A general farming enterprise is carried on, and an abundance of fruits raised for home consumption.

Born in Pennsylvania, August 26, 1840, Mr. Fagan arrived in Calaveras county, Cal., August 13, 1852, having made the journey overland with ox-teams. His mother, formerly Annie Dinnell, had died in 1851, while his father, John Fagan, a native of Ireland and in boyhood an emigrant to Canada, died in Calaveras county in November, 1852. After his father's death Michael Fagan and three brothers engaged in mining in partnership, and from 1852 to 1854 were located at Murphy's camp in the placer regions, where the old gulch liberally released its hidden store in response to the labor of those who trusted in it. As a result of his mining ventures he was worth \$11,000 when eighteen years of age. In 1855 he removed to San Joaquin county, near Linden and Stockton, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising on a large scale. However, owing to the drought of 1864, his crop of one thousand acres of wheat was a complete failure. Disposing of the interests which he had held in partnership with his brother, John, he determined to try his fortunes in Mexico, and accordingly crossed over into that

country. For a time he was interested in cotton-raising and for six months clerked in a store. His next venture was as a miner and prospector in Nevada. While in Mexico, he witnessed the disturbances caused by the overthrow and subsequent assassination of Maximilian. The return journey from Mexico to California was undertaken overland through Arizona, and on the way he prospected and mined at Wickenburg above Phoenix.

In 1866 Mr. Fagan bought a large ranch in Stanislaus county, where he farmed and raised stock as heretofore. Two years later he disposed of his enterprise and came to the Santa Clara valley, where, on the Sespe ranch, for three years he made a specialty of raising hogs and sheep. At times he had as many as three thousand five hundred head of sheep, and for a part of the three years was in partnership with L. Snodgrass. Some of the sheep were later sold and the balance traded for property in Ventura, which sold at a profit during the boom. He then bought one hundred acres in the vicinity of Saticoy, and began to raise beans, also set out the first orchard in that part of the country. Sheep were also raised extensively, and in order to carry on his enterprises he rented several other ranches in the same neighborhood. His ranch near Saticoy was disposed of in 1883 and he forthwith purchased the ranch upon which he has since lived.

April 9, 1879, Mr. Fagan married Hattie Tiltonson, a native of New York, and of their union five children were born: Frank D., Cora May, Ettie Belle, Walter Miller and Marion Morris. Politically Mr. Fagan is a Democrat, and has been active in local politics. On several occasions he has served as delegate to state and county conventions, and has intelligently represented the needs and wonderful development of his locality. He is one of the most practical stockmen of the county, as well as one of the most progressive citizens. He is interested in furthering the cause of education and in all enterprises for upbuilding the valley. At one time he was a member of the People's Lumber Company, also a member of the committee that purchased the land on which the Santa Paula branch of this company was established. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons at Santa Paula.

LEON LEHMANN. In any California town of the size of Oxnard it would be difficult to find a more complete line of merchandise than that carried by the popular merchants, Lehmann & Waterman. In addition to dry-goods they carry a fine line of hardware. Indeed, almost anything in reasonable and general demand may be found on the shelves of this establishment. A continually increasing trade is enjoyed as a result of the energy and wise

judgment of the proprietors, who also conduct a branch store at Hueneme, the latter being under the management of a trustworthy assistant.

The knowledge of business possessed by Mr. Lehmann has been acquired through a practical experience that covers many years. When he first came to California he secured employment as a clerk for the mercantile firm of Wolf & Levi, with whom he remained for almost nine years as an employee. During that period he gained a thorough knowledge of the details connected with a business of that kind, and his experience has since proved of the utmost help to him. His ability was recognized by his employers and he formed a partnership with one of them, under the firm title of Wolf & Lehmann. Their association was continued until 1897, since which time Mr. Lehmann has been connected with Mr. Waterman. The two have made their association mutually profitable and congenial.

Mr. Lehmann was born in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, February 6, 1861, and is a son of Morse and Estella Lehmann, natives of Germany. The father died in his native land, but in 1893 Leon returned to Europe and brought back his mother, who has since made her home with him in Oxnard; she is now sixty-three years of age. In addition to the advantages derived from attendance at college and diligent study of text-books, he has since learned much through his habits of close observation and through his varied experiences in the world. Hence he ranks to-day among the well-informed German-American residents of Ventura county. Besides his business interests, he has real estate in Oxnard and other towns and is also the owner of a ranch of one hundred and twenty acres.

In politics Mr. Lehmann is a Republican, yet he is not a partisan and is too busy a man to devote any time to politics. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, Maccabees and Masons, in which latter organization he was the first member to join Hueneme Lodge No. 311, F. & A. M., and has ever since been active in Masonry.

W. H. FLEET. The efficient superintendent of the Piru fruit rancho has filled his responsible position for many years and is well known among the ranchers of Ventura county. He was born in Henrico county, near Richmond, Va., March 29, 1861, and was the eldest of the nine children of Capt. W. C. and Lucy E. (Roan) Fleet, descendants of old colonial stock. The old plantation home where he was born was established by his great-grandfather, who was a pioneer of King and Queen county, Va. The grandfather, James R. Fleet, was the proprietor of large flour and grist mills, and owned a large hay and tobacco plantation, but, unfortunately,

during the Civil war, the fine improvements of his homestead were almost totally destroyed. He died in 1875. In the house where he was born also occurred the birth of his son, Capt. W. C. Fleet, who succeeded to the ownership of the flour and grist mills, and in connection with the same operated a sawmill. He was a prominent man in his community, and served as supervisor both of Middlesex and also of King and Queen counties. During the Civil war he served in the Confederate army with the rank of captain.

The higher education of W. M. Fleet was obtained in Blacksburg (Virginia) College. In 1882 he settled in Lafayette county, Mo., and for a few years engaged in raising cattle. From there he came to California, and was for a short time employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in Los Angeles county. Later he came to Ventura county, since which he has lived in the same locality and been connected with the same ranch. His first employer was David C. Cook, the Sunday-school publisher of Chicago and Elgin, Ill., who had purchased the Temescal land grant, comprising fourteen thousand and nine hundred acres. The former owner of the property disposed of it, in August, 1900, to the Piru Oil and Land Company, which, recognizing Mr. Fleet's ability, retained him in the position he had so satisfactorily filled with Mr. Cook.

Since becoming superintendent, Mr. Fleet's attention has been given undividedly to the practical matters connected with the management of the ranch. The surveying and hydraulic engineering, water system, canals, flumes and pipe lines receive regular attention from him. No one understands more thoroughly than he how to protect the system from damage in case of a storm. Devoted to his work, he understands all of its details. The immense orchards reflect great credit on his supervision and the work of his five efficient foremen. Fifty men are given steady employment on the ranch, while during the busy season this number is increased to between four and five hundred. A specialty is made of dried fruit, which is hand picked, sun dried and cured, and cannot be excelled for color, cleanliness, flavor and quality.

Adjoining the elegant mansion built by Mr. Cook is an attractive residence, which is owned and occupied by Mr. Fleet, and presided over by his wife, whom he married January 21, 1897, and who was formerly Lorena C. Scott, being a native of Madison county, Ky. In 1887 Mr. Fleet became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Piru City, and since that time he has served in the capacity of trustee, steward and Sunday-school superintendent, also was a member of the building committee when the house of worship was erected. For ten years

he has been a school trustee. As a Republican he is active in politics, has served several times on the election board and is a member of the county central committee. Among the citizens of Piru none has a higher position or numbers more friends than does W. H. Fleet.

C. E. KING. This pioneer photographer of Santa Paula is also connected with the city's activities through his ownership and management of a furniture and undertaking establishment. He came to this place in January, 1893, from Illinois, where he was born, at Springfield, August 31, 1858. Reared and educated in that state, at the age of twenty years he started out for himself and went to Kansas, settling in Winfield. There he was united in marriage, October 12, 1880, with Miss Mary Felton. From Kansas he returned to Illinois and taught school in Carlinville for twelve years, during the last two of which he held office as assistant principal of schools.

As soon as he came to California Mr. King began to look for a suitable opening. Shortly afterward he bought a photograph gallery at Santa Paula from J. C. Brewster and was the first photographer to settle permanently in the town. In addition to the regular photographic business, he handles supplies of all kinds, with which he supplies amateurs throughout the entire county. His Ventura county views, of which he makes a specialty, are excelled by none. He also devotes attention to the framing of pictures and the furnishing of artist's supplies. The amateur photographer has in him a friend, and many of these come to him for advice in regard to the developing and printing of pictures.

In 1895 Mr. King became a partner in the firm of Reilly Bros., undertakers, since which time the firm has been known as Reilly & King until June 1, 1901, when he bought Mr. Reilly's interest. Being an experienced embalmer, he is well qualified for successful work in the undertaking business. January 1, 1902, he bought out the furniture store of J. B. Beardsley on Main street, and has since conducted this business in connection with other enterprises. He also handles sporting goods. His success is worthy of commendation, for he has had nothing but his perseverance and energy to assist him in getting a start. He is a member of the Santa Paula Board of Trade and a worker for all plans tending to promote the prosperity of his city and county.

Fraternally Mr. King is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is past grand of the lodge. In the Ancient Order of United Workmen he holds office as district deputy. He is a member of Olive Encampment No. 79, at Ventura. In these various organizations he is active and influential. Another lodge

in which he is prominent is that of the Fraternal Brotherhood, in which he was the first president and is now the secretary.

JEFFERSON L. CRANE. No name in the Santa Clara valley carries with it more of honor than this, nor does any suggest larger undertakings in the pioneer days. Near Akron, Medina county, Ohio, Mr. Crane was born June 17, 1839. His father also was a pioneer, having settled in Ohio in an early day and taken up a government claim of timber, which he cleared and upon which he made his home and reared his family of seven sons and one daughter. He was born in Massachusetts and died in Ohio in 1885. The grandfather, Barnabas Crane, led an interesting life between the ocean and the land, in the summer time commanding a ship upon the sea, and in the winters engaging in educational work. He lived to be four score and four years old. At an early day in the eighteenth century some of the ancestors left their home in England and settled in Massachusetts, and were later among those who fought for release from British tyranny during the war of the Revolution.

Jefferson L. Crane arrived in California in October of 1861. Almost immediately he became associated with his uncle, G. G. Briggs, in the Santa Clara valley, whose ranch he managed for seven years. This property Mr. Briggs had purchased from the More Brothers in 1862, paying \$45,000 for eighteen thousand acres, and the following year Mr. Crane set out an orchard of two hundred acres, this being the first orchard planted in the entire valley. The country at the time was wild and uninviting, the only inhabitants of Saticoy being Indians, while the nearest white neighbors were eight or ten miles away. Game was plentiful, and deer and bear were frequently seen when one walked abroad. It had been the intention of Mr. Briggs to colonize the valley, but a drought visited the region that ruined the crops and in the light of that discouragement the enthusiasm of the settlers vanished.

In 1861 occurred the marriage of Mr. Crane and Jeanette Briggs, a native of Massachusetts. The five children of this union were born in Ventura county, and are named as follows: Emmett C., Lincoln P., Cora L., Charles and Chauncey. During 1868 Mr. Crane returned to Ohio, but after ten months he decided to again try his luck in California. Upon returning he lived for a time at Carpinteria. Eventually he bought the ranch on which he now lives and which was a portion of the old Saticoy ranch. The property contained one hundred acres, but in 1888 he sold fifty, retaining fifty acres as his homestead. On his land he raised walnuts, Bartlett pears, apples, and various other kinds of fruit, in the cultivation of which he has had

success. At times his pears bring as high as \$300 per acre. At this writing he is grafting the English walnut on the American black walnut root, and is finding the experiment to be a success. In addition, he is engaged in preparing a nursery, with which business he has become familiar in all its phases, being a master in the art of growing, budding and pruning plants. He has made excellent improvements on his place, has good buildings and a pleasant home. Many of the important enterprises of the neighborhood owe much to his enthusiastic support, among these being the Saticoy Walnut Growers' Association, in the organization of which he assisted and whose president he has since remained. In politics he is a Democrat.

EMMETT C. CRANE. Prominently connected with the general growth of Saticoy is Emmett C. Crane, at present engaged in conducting the largest general mercantile establishment in the town. A native of Ventura county, he was born on the old Briggs orchard farm April 6, 1863, and was educated at Carpinteria, Ventura and Santa Barbara. His father, Jefferson C. Crane, is one of the most esteemed of the early pioneers of the county, and to his earnest efforts in behalf of its upbuilding is due the credit which is so generously bestowed upon him.

Possessed of natural financial ability, and desiring to embark in commercial life, Mr. Crane in 1887 started the first general merchandise store in Saticoy, and soon after took as partner Charles S. Duval, the affairs of the concern being then conducted under the firm name of Crane & Duval. This partnership was dissolved after eighteen months, and the firm name then became Crane Brothers, by the addition of L. P. Crane to the business. From this time on the interests broadened, and to the other departments of the store was added the shipping of beans and general produce. The association of the brothers continued amicably until 1896, when Mr. Virden became the substitute of the junior brother, and the firm name became Crane & Virden. In 1898 Mr. Crane bought out Mr. Virden, and has since been sole manager and owner of the general merchandise business.

Added to his other responsibilities, Mr. Crane operates and owns the only livery stable in Saticoy, and in 1899 he became interested in the oil development, and now owns considerable oil stock. He has been prominent in the politics of his town, and in 1896 was elected supervisor on the Democratic ticket, his term of service covering four years. He has taken an active part in the improvement and building up of the town, and was one of the board and chairman of the committee who attended to the building of the Santa Clara river bridge. This same board erected the present court house, and made



W W Martin

themselves generally useful in a multitude of ways. Among their considerate and thoughtful undertakings should be mentioned the system inaugurated by them of sprinkling the country roads.

In 1884 Mr. Crane was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Cross, who was born in Wisconsin, and of this union there are three children, Cora L., Ella P. and Clarence E.

W. W. MARTIN. Several different sections of Southern California have profited by the experience and wise judgment of Mr. Martin, who since 1889 has been a large land owner and fruit-grower at Sespe, Ventura county. His first purchase of property in this vicinity was made from F. C. Howes, of Los Angeles, immediately after which he established himself in the fruit business. Since then he has, on several occasions, bought land from the Sespe Land and Water Company, and now his possessions aggregate one hundred and eighty-nine acres, valued at from \$100 to \$150 per acre. Without doubt his orange and lemon grove is one of the most thrifty in Sespe. In addition, he carries on a nursery business. The majority of the young trees forming the orchards of this vicinity have been secured from his nursery, and he also set out ten thousand trees for the Sespe Land and Water Company on the Sespe rancho. In one contract alone, he sold five thousand lemon trees to this same company, guaranteeing the growth of the trees, and all of them are now bearing. On his farm hay, alfalfa and barley are produced in large quantities. The value of his land is materially increased by the fact that it is mostly under irrigation, rendering possible an abundant supply of water. Besides all of his other enterprises, for the last three years he has been president of the Fillmore Irrigation Company. He is also interested in stock-raising and keeps on his place a large number of horses, notably the Norman-Belgium breed, some of which weigh as much as fifteen hundred pounds each.

Coming to California when twelve years of age, Mr. Martin almost considers himself a native of the state. He was born in Missouri May 9, 1845, and at twelve years of age settled with his parents at Solano county, Cal., where his father died. After attaining his majority he became a farmer in Solano county, continuing there until 1867, when he moved to Monterey county. In 1869 he embarked in the dairy business near Cambria in San Luis Obispo county. The year 1871 found him in Los Angeles, soon after which he bought forty acres near Tustin, Orange county. In that locality he set out many orchards of walnuts and oranges, and also engaged in the nursery business. During the great boom of 1886-87 he was an enthusiastic worker and promoter, buying and selling sev-

eral properties. In fact, during his entire active life, it has been noticeable that he has always something to sell, and is also ready to buy, being a land speculator in the best sense of that term. While living in Orange county he became a director in the Bank of Tustin, and is still one of its stockholders. He was also one of a number of gentlemen who bought the Olive Milling Company's business at Olive, Orange county, in addition to which he assisted in organizing the Tustin Improvement Company and served as a director in the same until it was disbanded. Another concern with whose organization he was identified was the Santa Ana Grand Avenue Improvement Company, and he was also a director in this until it closed out. From Orange county in 1889 he came to Ventura county, which has since been his home.

In Petaluma, Sonoma county, Cal., Mr. Martin married Miss Barbara J. Keim, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Benjamin Keim, a Pennsylvanian, of German descent. Six children blessed their union, all born in Orange county, namely: Ira B., who is postmaster of Sespe and a merchant of this town; Leo Rollin, who is interested in the oil business; Alice Rosella, Arthur Clyde, Lela Ada, and Guy Randolph Martin.

The principles of the Republican party have always received Mr. Martin's staunch support, both in local and national elections. Personally he stands for the best interests of society and is a true example of an ideal Californian. Both by precept and example he has given his influence toward temperance, and has never touched liquor or tobacco of any kind. He has been equally averse to card-playing, and prides himself on never having touched a card. Indeed, sobriety and temperance in all things has been one of the guiding principles of his life, and the success he has attained may be in part attributed to his abstemious habits and his integrity of character.

FRANK E. DAVIS. Having made Santa Paula his home since 1878, Mr. Davis has been intimately associated with its progress and active in the development of its enterprises. He was born and reared in Vermont, and in 1873 crossed the continent to San Francisco, where for five years he acted in the capacity of general manager of the Continental Oil Company. From San Francisco he came to Santa Paula with I. E. Blake and organized the Old Mission Transfer Oil Company, of which he was elected president. The company operated on the ex-mission rancho and was the first to inaugurate the oil industry in the Santa Clara valley. Indeed, it was through the efforts of the company that Hardison and Stewart were led to identify themselves with this valley in 1883. Early in 1880 they sold out to the Union Oil Company,

since which time Mr. Davis has been interested in different oil companies as a stockholder.

In addition to his various oil interests, Mr. Davis has been otherwise identified with local interests. He is a director of the Limoneira rancho, the Santa Paula Horse and Cattle Company, and also of the First National Bank of Santa Paula. For several years he has engaged in the livery business in his home town. Numbered among his real-estate and property holdings is an interest in the Petrolio Hotel building. Another possession is a ranch of six hundred and forty acres, on which he has about one hundred head of fine horses, as well as other stock. At one time he owned Walter J., a celebrated pacer. In 1887 he assisted in organizing the Santa Paula Driving Park Association, in which he owned an interest.

As a member of the Republican party Mr. Davis is active in politics. In 1888 he was elected a member of the county board of supervisors, and this position he held for eight successive years, during four years of which he served as its chairman. Various minor offices have also been creditably filled by him. At this writing he is a member of the county central committee. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, besides being especially active in Masonry, as a member of blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles. Not only has he been successful in personal undertakings, but he is also ready and willing to assist in any plans for the upbuilding of Santa Paula and is numbered among the prominent men of this city.

GEORGE COOK. The life of Mr. Cook in California demonstrates what can be accomplished by intelligent and well-directed efforts in the cultivation of the soil, and his success furnishes an example and stimulus to all young men desiring to become citizens of this state. Coming here from Kansas in the spring of 1881, he is now engaged in ranching between Montalvo and Ventura. He was born in Marshall City, Mich., August 16, 1849, and at five years of age was taken by his parents to southeastern Iowa, where the years of his youth were spent on a farm. His primary education was received in public schools, after which he attended Prof. S. L. Howe's private school in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. On leaving school he began to teach, which occupation he followed for five successive winters, meantime engaging in farming during the summer months. In 1879 he went to Smith county, Kans., and took up a homestead, where he remained almost three years. Before leaving Iowa he had been united in marriage with Miss Emma Smith. Four daughters, all living, were born of their union, and they

also had one son who died in early childhood.

At the time of coming to California Mr. Cook had little money and he was also hampered by sickness in his family, but by his persistent and untiring efforts to win a place for himself, aided and encouraged by his faithful wife, he steadily gained a foothold and is now prosperous. It speaks well for him that he gives his wife credit for a large measure of his success, realizing that her intelligent counsel and economical management of the home have been of the greatest help to him. It was not until 1891 that he was able to become a property owner. He then bought fifteen acres of the Collins ranch, but this he soon sold, and bought sixty-nine acres where he now resides, between Montalvo and Ventura. By the purchase of additional property he is now the owner of one hundred and one acres, and he also rents some land, operating two hundred and thirty acres altogether. One hundred and sixty-five acres are under lima beans, in which industry he is an expert and authority. He is considered one of the most capable growers of beans in the entire valley. Besides this product, he makes a specialty of raising apricots and has one thousand trees that yield him a large crops of fine fruit each year. During 1897 he assisted in organizing the Lima Bean Association of Santa Clara valley, of which he was president and a director during its entire existence.

For several years Mr. Cook acted as local agent for the Eagle Manufacturing Company of Davenport, Iowa, a house handling all kinds of agricultural machinery. At this writing he acts as agent for the California Implement Company and the Newell Mathews Company, and since 1893 has devoted a share of his time to this work, selling several carloads of machinery in the valley.

Active along political lines, Mr. Cook is a staunch Republican. For six years he was clerk of the Montalvo school district and for a similar period served as a member of the board of directors of the union high school of Ventura. His interest in educational matters makes him ready to lend his aid to all plans for promoting the interests of the schools of his county. Fraternally he is connected with the blue lodge and chapter, also the council of Masons at Ventura. Enterprising and public-spirited, he is a citizen of whom any community might well be proud.

H. L. BRANDES. As a contractor and artistic painter Mr. Brandes has no superior in Santa Barbara county. In the line of mural decorating and frescoing his work has an old-world finish, an elegance of motif and harmony of coloring, possible of acquirement only after close study in the great cities of Europe, where masters of decorations have expended their most

aspiring efforts upon the palaces, churches, museums and public institutions. The most effective and beautiful results along this line in Santa Barbara have been accomplished by Mr. Brandes, some of whose finest work may be seen in the Hopkins and Gilbert residences, the Whitelaw, the Washington school, Dr. Park's Monticilo, and the new bathhouses. The materials for painting are purchased in large lots from the factory, thus insuring the best possible results as well as sufficient quantities for the business carried on by this busy frescoer and painter.

A native of Elze, Hanover, Germany, Mr. Brandes comes of a family which trace their descent through Hanoverian ancestry for several centuries. His father, Franz Brandes, was a shoemaker by trade and died in his native land; the mother, Johanna (Rodemann) Brandes, is still living. H. L. Brandes was the youngest in a family of four children, and the only one in America. He was born July 15, 1869, and received his early education in the Collegiate school of Elze. When thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to a fresco painter in Hanover, with whom he served for three years. Upon completing his term he traveled as a journeyman all over Germany, also into Austria. Owning to the oppression of military duty, in 1891 he left home and sailed to Australia, the good ship *Erlanger* taking its departure from the Antwerp dock upon a voyage of fifty-six days through the Mediterranean sea, Suez canal and Indian ocean. Arriving at his destination he followed the occupation of painting in different cities, including Petersburg and GERALTON, going thence to Singapore, Java, Japan and China. After a trip of five months a ship from Yokohama landed him at Tacoma, Wash., in the spring of 1897, and he then came to Santa Barbara. His decision to make this city his permanent abode he has never had reason to regret. The lot upon which he built a shop and where he now transacts business is located on the corner of Chapala and De la Guerra streets.

GOCHENAUER & FISET, M. D. The private sanitarium of Drs. Gochenauer & Fiset in San Diego has proved a blessing, not merely to people within a radius of a few hundred miles, but especially to invalids who have crossed the continent to receive the benefit of an ideal climate, together with the services of physicians of acknowledged skill and ability. The senior member of the firm, Dr. D. Gochenauer, was born in Shippensburg, Pa., and at a very early age began to assist his father, who had large interests in milling, merchandising, dairying and mining. At the age of sixteen he entered the militia and for one year served in the quartermaster's department, after which he was promoted to be first lieutenant of recruiting officers

assigned to Company G, Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Infantry. Shortly afterward he was promoted to be captain of his company, and in that office continued until the close of the Civil war. During one engagement he was wounded in the hip, and again in the knee.

At the expiration of his military service the young captain entered medical college in Philadelphia, and in 1868 received the degree of M. D., after which he began professional practice at York, Pa. Four years later he went to New York City in order to have the advantages for special work which the metropolis afforded. Eight years were spent there in the midst of heavy professional responsibilities. From that city he went to Mexico, where he not only practiced, but also acquired mining interests of some value. While on a prospecting tour through California he was so favorably impressed with the ideal climate of San Diego and its picturesque location on the bay that he decided to establish his home and practice here. Accordingly he came to the city in 1887 and at once started into general practice. The following year he formed the San Diego Rapid Transit Street Car Company, of which he was president and one of the principal stockholders. Under the direct oversight of this company was built the first street car line from Old Town and University Heights to San Diego. In 1892 he sold his interest to the present company.

As he had been foremost in securing adequate transportation facilities for San Diego, so also Dr. Gochenauer was active in other matters of general importance. Noticing that the superb climate attracted many seekers after health and realizing that the city did not have suitable accommodations for such, he purchased from Louis Weyland a large house on the corner of Sixth and Beech streets, and here he established a sanitarium. The location could not be surpassed. The building stands on an elevation of three hundred feet above the sea, and commands a splendid view of the bay, harbor, islands, ocean and mountains, besides overlooking the business part of San Diego. The house not being large enough for his wants, he added to it a three-story building, covering about one-half block. In every detail the establishment is modern. There are private rooms to accommodate forty patients, also two suitably equipped operating rooms, one electrical room, six baths, one sterilizing room, a large laundry, spacious kitchen, and surrounding all are well-kept lawns, fountains and walks. The large office and reception rooms are retained on the corner of Sixth and C streets. From the first twenty-four hours the institution has been self-supporting, which speaks volumes for the business and executive ability of its founder. The estimation in which the establishment is held by professional men is indicated by the following from Dr. J. B.

Murphy, of Chicago, a surgeon of world-wide fame: "We have nothing finer or more thoroughly up-to-date in Chicago. Your rooms are all neat, cheerful and inviting, and your operating and sterilizing rooms are as fine as can be found anywhere. With such superior facilities, and in an atmosphere that is free from the infection we have to contend with in large cities, you are armed with all the advantages possible for successful surgery."

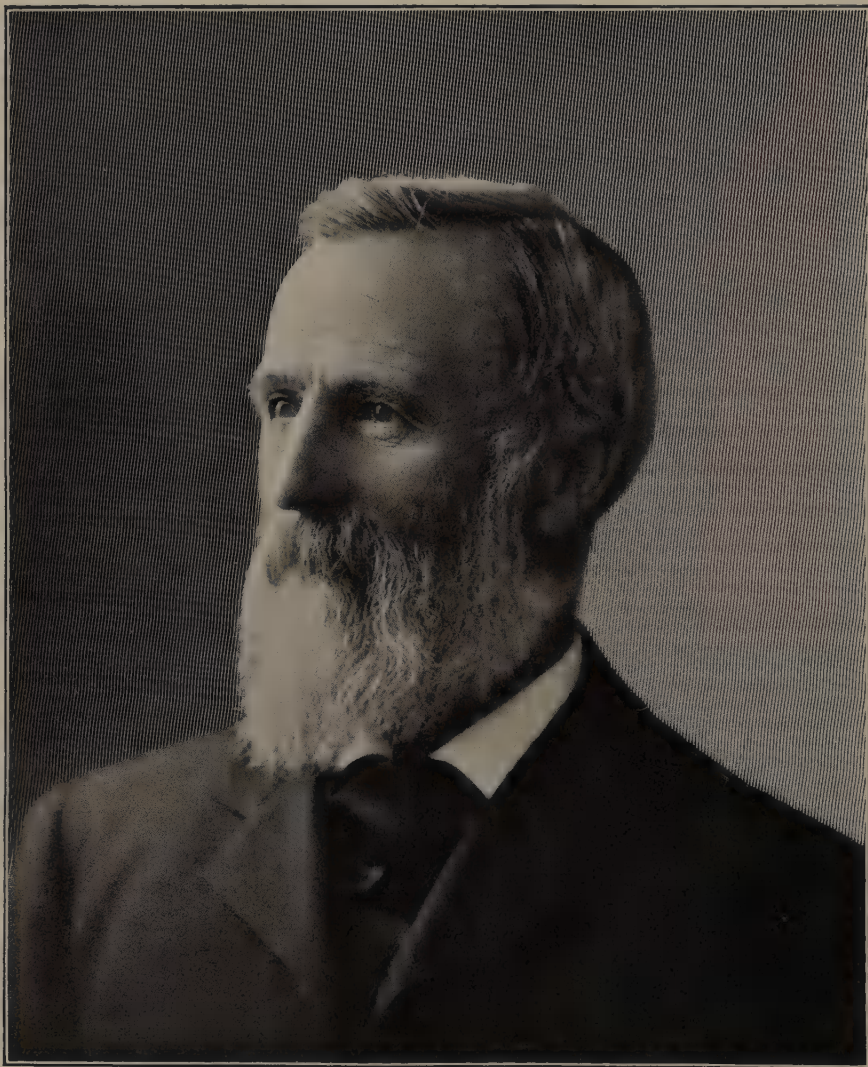
Many articles from the pen of Dr. Gochenauer have appeared in different publications, these pertaining especially to the climatic advantages of San Diego. He is a member of the Elks, Loyal Legion, Foresters and Grand Army of the Republic, in which latter he is an officer. For nine consecutive years he has served as county physician, during the changes of three administrations, and he is also examining physician for pensions. In politics he is a staunch Republican. His marriage united him with Miss Mary L. Grove, of Baltimore, Md., a granddaughter of Judge Tracy, one of the most famous jurists of that city.

The first partner of Dr. Gochenauer in the sanitarium was Dr. Ketcham, but at the end of one year and three months he sold his interest to Dr. Louis O. Fiset. The latter was born in Bangor, Me., a son of George and Adaline Fiset. His literary studies were completed in the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1890. Four years later he was given the degree of M. B. from a medical college at Toronto, Canada. Immediately afterward he began to practice at Grand Forks, N. D., and there held the office of member of the board of health for one term and county physician for two terms. Seeking a more congenial climate, in 1900 he came to San Diego, where he has since been connected with the sanitarium. He acts as medical examiner for several insurance companies; in politics votes with the Democrats, and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Elks and Modern Woodmen of America. By his marriage to Bessie A. Hornbrooke he has two children, Eugene George and Adaline Frances.

CHARLES HAROLD GRANGER. The business interests of Pasadena have a progressive and well-known representative in Mr. Granger, who acts as the agent in this city for the Union and National Ice Companies of Los Angeles. Though of English birth and parentage, he has been practically a lifelong resident of the United States and since the age of fifteen years has made Pasadena his home, hence is familiar with the opportunities it offers to young men of energy and ability. Born in Bedfordshire, fifty miles from London, England, September 7, 1869, he was the youngest of the ten children of William H. and Ann (Wilkson)

Granger, natives of the same shire. When scarcely three years of age he was brought by his parents to America in 1872, the entire family of father and mother and ten children crossing the ocean together and going to Colorado Springs, Colo. In addition to his mining interests, the father became connected with a large cattle-raising business in El Paso county and also conducted a wholesale butcher business. For a number of years he was prosperous, receiving gratifying revenues from his cattle, his meat business and his mines in the Gunnison, Leadville, Durango and Silverton districts, but his death, which occurred in Durango, cut short his activities while he was still in middle life. His widow, who is a daughter of William Henry Wilkson, a farmer of Bedfordshire, England, came to Pasadena in 1884 and now makes her home with her youngest son, Charles Harold. Three of her children died in Colorado, the survivors being as follows: Mrs. Jane Hannaford, of Pasadena; Mrs. Richard Knight, of Durango, Colo.; H. W., a contractor at Aspen, Colo.; Mrs. Emily Curtis, of Vancouver, Wash.; Mrs. Julia Poor, also of Vancouver; Mrs. Mittie Cashin, of Los Angeles; and Charles H., of Pasadena. The last-named was educated in the public schools of Colorado Springs and Parker's Academy in Pasadena. His business experiences began in 1887, when he secured a position as clerk in Swan's grocery. Two years later he entered the employ of the Union Ice Company as their agent, and when the National Ice Company also embarked in business he received a similar appointment from them, since which time he has had charge of the consolidated business. Under his capable oversight a steady increase in trade has been established, so that now four wagons are in constant use, and shipments from the factory are made in carload lots. Besides the position of agent he is a stockholder and director of the Needles Smelting Company, which operates a smelter at Needles, Cal. Both in the Pasadena Board of Trade and the Merchants' Protective Association he holds membership.

The marriage of Mr. Granger took place in Pasadena and united him with Miss Florence Young, who was born in Brockton, Mass., and received an excellent education in Throop Institute at Pasadena, having accompanied her father, J. J., from their eastern home to South Pasadena in her girlhood. Reared in the Episcopal faith she is identified with this denomination and a contributor to its maintenance. In political views Mr. Granger is a believer in the policy and platform of the Republican party, while fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Personally he is popular, not only in business but also in social circles, and numbers many friends among the leading residents of his home city.



Mr D L Gould

M. DeL. TODD. In what is now Ventura county lies the Rancho Santa Paula y Saticoy, on a portion of which Mr. Todd began general farming in 1869. There is much of interest associated with the history of this tract. Originally granted to Manuel Jimeno April 28, 1840, seven years later he was given possession of its thirty thousand acres. The name "Saticoy" (said to be the Indian term for "Eureka") is derived from the Saticoy tribe of Indians, who made their headquarters at the springs of that name. Being one of the choicest pieces of land in the county, the rancho was settled before much of the other regions and has always been populated by a high class of residents.

Born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., February 13, 1837, Mr. Todd passed his boyhood years on a farm. Going to Nebraska in 1854, he preempted and proved up on a claim in Cass county. After five years on the land, deciding better prospects awaited him elsewhere, he started on horseback, for California. For ten years he engaged in ranching in Sutter county, from which place he came to Ventura county October 1, 1869, and bought eighty-six acres of the Santa Paula y Saticoy Rancho. The entire property was in wild mustard, no attempt having been made at improvement. For a few years he made a specialty of raising cattle and hogs, and the crops raised on the land were used principally for feed. Finally, however, he decided that the land could be used for other purposes and net greater returns. About 1880 he planted fifty acres in lima beans, which crop has proved so profitable that he now realizes about one ton per acre. In addition he raises standard and soft shell walnuts of the Placentia, Perfection and Santa Barbara improved soft shell varieties, having twenty-five acres of grafted trees. The crops of the older trees average eight tons to thirteen acres. The homestead is one of the most attractive in the Santa Clara valley of the South, its appearance being enhanced by the excellent buildings, shade trees, fruit orchard, and the air of thrift everywhere noticeable.

The family of Mr. Todd consists of six daughters and one son, namely: Mrs. Alice McGregor, Mrs. Ida Yungling, Mrs. Jessie L. Browne, Mrs. Edna Puchen, Marquis de Lafayette Todd, Beatrice and Ernestine Todd. The oldest daughter was born of Mr. Todd's marriage to Mary Beckwith, daughter of A. W. Beckwith. After her death Mr. Todd married Miss Dora Ricker, who was born in Boston, Mass., and is a daughter of John G. and Louisa (Hartwell) Ricker, natives of Maine. In an early day the Ricker family came from France and settled in Maine; the Hartwells were of English extraction. During the exciting days of '49 John G. Ricker made the long journey around Cape Horn from Boston to San Francisco. With him were three eastern friends; all returned to

Boston, where two died quite wealthy. In 1854 he settled in Iowa. Coming to the west a second time in 1866, he spent a year in Oregon and then removed to Solano county, Cal. In 1869 he came to Ventura county and settled on a farm, where he still resides. A Democrat in politics, he served as supervisor of Ventura county for three years and, both in Iowa and California, for years held the office of justice of the peace.

Fraternally Mr. Todd is connected with the Santa Paula lodge of Masons; the lodge, encampment and canton of Odd Fellows; and is a charter member of the Ventura County Pioneers' Association. He is an active worker in the Santa Paula Universalist Church and officiates as president of its board of trustees. As a member of the Republican party, he is deeply interested in public affairs. His party nominated him for the legislature in the fall of 1896. Among the local offices held by him is that of road overseer. For several years he was a member of the county central Republican committee, while he has been a delegate to county and state conventions. For years he was a member of the school board. Realizing the necessity of securing irrigation, in 1871 he assisted in starting the Farmers' water ditch, and for years served as a director of the company. The Lima Bean Association numbers him among its directors. Among the other important enterprises to which he has given his support may be mentioned the People's Lumber Company, of which he is a director, acting also as a member of the committee that established a branch yard at Santa Paula. To all movements for the benefit of the county he gives his hearty support. In his business undertakings he has been eminently successful, his present prosperity being the result of his indefatigable energy, unwearied perseverance and honorable dealings with all men.

A. A. GARLAND. Since inaugurating the business at Nordhoff in which he is now engaged Mr. Garland has gained a deserved and constantly increasing patronage. It was in 1895 that he began to cater to the merchandise requirements of the citizens of his adopted town, and his financial ability, tact and honest business methods are bringing him desired results. The store, 24x75 feet, in which his affairs are conducted, was erected by him and is the first brick and stone structure built here. In it may be found a complete line of general necessities as well as many of the luxuries and conveniences to be found in an up-to-date and enterprising establishment in cities larger than this.

In Green county, Wis., Mr. Garland was born August 22, 1857, and is a son of Addison and Hannah (Noble) Garland, natives of Maine.

During the early '50s the father settled in Wisconsin, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. After coming to California in 1875 he started a general mercantile business in which his son, A. A., assisted as a clerk. So apt was the latter in acquiring a knowledge of the business that in time he became a partner and continued in that capacity until he removed to Nordhoff in 1895. The father died at Santa Barbara in November of 1900, and the mother is still living in that city. In the family of three children A. A. was the eldest. He received his education in public schools and has in later years learned much from reading and observation, until at the present time he is unusually well informed.

The marriage of Mr. Garland was solemnized at Santa Barbara in 1882 and united him with Ida M. Paddock, daughter of Charles Henry Paddock. Of this union five children were born, one of whom, Ray Paddock, died at the age of nine months. The four now living are Ruby, Eldon, Arthur and Ruth. In politics a Republican, Mr. Garland cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield, and has ever since voted the straight Republican ticket. With his wife he is a member of the Unitarian Church in Santa Barbara, but since coming to Nordhoff he has usually attended services at the Presbyterian Church here. Fraternally he is associated with the Channel City Lodge No. 232, I. O. O. F., at Santa Barbara and the Modern Woodmen of America in Nordhoff.

WALDEMAR G. HANSEN. The industry with which Mr. Hansen is particularly associated is typical of twentieth century progress, as exemplified in that interesting invention, the automobile. When he first became proprietor of the Pasadena machine shop it was limited to the usual scope of business which its name suggests, but he has since added an automobile stable, erecting a building 50x60 feet, in which he carries a full line of horseless carriages, both gasoline, electric and steam. A three-horse power dynamo is used for the charging of the electrical apparatus. His specialty is the manufacture of the Hansen gasoline engines, of four and one-half horse power, designed by himself, and useful not only as motive power for automobiles, but also for boats in which gasoline is the propelling power. As a sample of the possibilities of his machine, it may be stated that he made a trip in his gasoline automobile from Pasadena to the Yosemite valley, covering the entire distance of eleven hundred miles in eleven days.

In Chicago, Ill., Mr. Hansen was born February 1, 1879, being a son of Col. L. P. Hansen, represented elsewhere in this volume. In the schools of Chicago he was primarily educated, and after accompanying his parents to

Pasadena in 1890 he continued his public school studies. In 1895 he entered the Throop Polytechnic Institute, where he took a course of three and one-half years. Meantime he became interested in mechanical engineering and on leaving the institute in 1898 he bought an interest in the Pasadena machine shop, of which he became sole owner in June, 1901. The business is the oldest of its kind in the city, having been started in 1891, and is now located at No. 37 South Broadway, at the Southern Pacific depot. The management of the plant and its increase through the addition of automobiles consume Mr. Hansen's attention and leave him little time for participation in public affairs, in which, indeed, he takes no part other than casting a Republican vote at local and general elections.

JAMES H. WHITE. In common with a majority of the residents of Moneta, Mr. White is interested in the berry business. When he came to this portion of Los Angeles county in February, 1895, he bought eleven acres of partly improved land, and this he placed under cultivation to apples, strawberries, dewberries and Logan berries, together with other fruits. While the care of his vines and trees engages much of his attention, he also finds time to manage his poultry yard and sells large quantities of eggs in the markets; besides this he has four cows and sells milk.

Near Leavenworth, Ind., Mr. White was born July 9, 1840, being a son of Richard and Barbara (Harmon) White. The former, who was a native of Tennessee, settled in Indiana at an early period and bought a tract of wild land which he brought under excellent cultivation. During the pioneer days of Iowa, in 1841, he removed to that state, where he bought and improved a farm of two hundred and forty acres. On that homestead his death occurred in 1847 at fifty-six years of age. His wife was born near Lexington, Ky., and died in Iowa. They were the parents of ten children, the youngest being James H. White, of Moneta. When a boy he not only attended public school, but also had college advantages. At the opening of the Civil war, in 1861, he enlisted in the Second Missouri State Militia, and later was assigned to the Third Iowa Cavalry, which was sent south and took part in about forty engagements with the Confederates. After an honorable service in defence of the Union he was discharged June 26, 1865.

Resuming the avocations of civic life, Mr. White carried on a real estate business at Memphis, Mo., for two years, after which he taught school for twelve years near Macon, that state. A later occupation was the cultivation of a farm in Iowa, from which state he came to Cal-

ifornia January 24, 1887, and settled in Monrovia. This now thriving section of the state was then wholly unimproved and sparsely settled, its resources being as yet unknown. He purchased two and one-half acres of orange land, and improved and cultivated the property, but after a few years sold out and removed to Moneta.

The marriage of Mr. White occurred in Van Buren county, Iowa, and united him with Miss Susan C. Elliott, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, her parents being John and Elizabeth (Buchanan) Elliott, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Her grandfather, William Elliott, was of Irish birth and Scotch descent. When a young man he crossed the ocean to America and settled in Ohio, where he took up unimproved farming land. At the age of seventy years he died on his Ohio farm. In 1852 John Elliott removed from Ohio to Iowa and settled near Birmingham, Van Buren county, where he first bought a quarter section of farm land and later added forty acres of timber land one-half mile from town. When he died, in 1890, his body was interred in the cemetery which he had deeded to the town. His wife had accompanied her parents to Ohio when twelve years of age, and from there came to Iowa. In 1896 she came to California to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. White, in Moneta, and here her death occurred in December, 1901, when she was eighty-seven years of age. Mrs. White received fair educational advantages and is a lady of refinement, an active worker in the Woman's Relief Corps, and a generous and kindly helper of those in need. By her marriage to Mr. White one child was born, a daughter, Mintie, who is now the wife of Prof. R. J. Rogers, of Moneta. Fraternally Mr. White is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Degree of Honor and the Grand Army of the Republic.

S. M. WALKER. There are few men in Southern California whose life occupation has permitted of such extended and interesting travel as has fallen to the lot of S. M. Walker, who has the reputation of knowing all there is to know about boilers and their manipulation. Following up years of practical experience in near and remote corners of the American continent, he established on Main street, Los Angeles, in March of 1900, the pioneer boiler works of the city, where in the midst of a ceaseless and deafening din are turned out all kinds of boilers and oil and water tanks. He is the fortunate inventor of several modern and up-to-date tools which greatly facilitate his work, but which have never been patented. His shop is one of the most complete in Los Angeles, having a full complement of electric and other machinery, including

motors, power punches, drill press, air compressor, and bolt cutters.

A native of Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, Mr. Walker was born on his father's farm, August 19, 1855, and was educated at the public schools, and at the German Lutheran College. His father, Edwin P. Walker, was also born in Ross county, whither his forefathers had removed from Virginia at a very early day. The family were represented in the Revolutionary war by the paternal greatgrandfather. Edwin P. Walker removed from Ohio to Elkhart, Ill., and engaged in the mercantile business until the beginning of the war, when he volunteered in Company I, One Hundred and First Illinois Infantry. After three years of active service he was captured by the Confederates and sent to Andersonville, from which he succeeded in escaping, only to be forced to live, until reaching the Union lines, in the deadly malarial swamps, from which he soon after contracted a fatal fever. He married Anna Elder, who was born at Frankfort, Ky., on the old Elder plantation, a daughter of Isaac Elder, who was killed in the Indian war. Mrs. Walker, who now resides in Los Angeles, is the mother of three children, of whom S. M. is the only one living.

In 1874 Mr. Walker discontinued his studies at the German Lutheran College, in order to fit himself for future financial independence. For a time he was employed in the boiler shops of Wilson & Drake, on Tenth and Washington streets, and later completing his trade at Jacksonville, Ill., in the Jacksonville Boiler works. In 1876 he took charge of the Vulcan Iron Works, at St. Joseph, Mo., and in 1882 came to Los Angeles in charge of the boiler department of the Baker Iron Works, on Second and Main streets. Six months later he bought out the boiler works and ran it for six months, when he organized the Union Iron Works, of which he became manager and one of the proprietors. In 1884 he assumed charge of the Alhambra Gold and Silver Mining Company, at Hawley, Cal., and was later in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company at National City, a position which he resigned at the end of four years. A later venture was with the Mexican Central Railroad at Chihuahua, Mexico, after which he went to the city of Mexico and undertook the management of the Mexican National Railroad boiler shops. This position was resigned to take the contract of the Mexican government at Vera Cruz, but, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever, he departed for Havana, Cuba, from where he took the steamer to Aspinwall. The climate there was anything but satisfactory, and the prospects even less so, which led Mr. Walker to migrate to Point Lemon, South America, and later to Galveston, Tex. At Eagle Pass, Tex., he took charge of the Mexican International Boiler Shops, March 17, 1890, and while there

had one hundred and seventy-five men under him. In 1894 he traveled to Vellerdenia, Mexico, and had charge of the boiler department of the Vellerdenia Milling and Smelting Company for a year, and from there went to Durango City, Mexico, and had charge of the Durango Iron and Steel Company's boiler and blacksmith shop for a year. This position was resigned to take up a contract with Maximillio Damm in the state of Durango, Mexico, to overhaul his whole plant, a task that was satisfactorily completed in one year. He then opened an engineer supply house and had a fine business, and afterwards obtained a concession from the Mexican government to open a foundry and machine shop in Torreon, state of Coujhouila. This enterprise was placed on a substantial footing, and disposed of in 1898 to a large syndicate, and Mr. Walker then returned to Los Angeles, which has since been his home. His ranch of seven and a half acres, two blocks northeast of the city limits, was set out in various kinds of fruit, and devoted to general horticulture, and it is at present the home of Mr. Walker and his family, who live in a comfortable and convenient house, with beautiful surroundings.

The first marriage of Mr. Walker was contracted in Los Angeles with Clara Van Buskirk, of Bloomington, and who died in El Paso, Tex. The present Mrs. Walker was formerly Mrs. Janet (Henwood) Essery, who was born near Plymouth, Cornwall, England, a daughter of William Henwood, representative of an old Cornish family. The father was a dry-goods merchant in Callington for over forty years, and died after his retirement from business, in London, England. His wife, Mary (Davis) Henwood, who also died in London, was a first cousin of Sir Henry Lippincott. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Henwood, two are in America, Mrs. Walker, and Mrs. Cranwell Tucker, of Denver, Colo. Another daughter married an American, Arthur Sheridan Lee, who is now Doctor of Divinity at Cambridge College, England. Mrs. Walker went to Canada when quite young with her aunt, Mrs. Hall, and was educated in the convent at Toronto. She then returned to London and married John Essery, a civil engineer and surveyor of London, and who came to San Antonio, Tex., where his death eventually occurred. Mrs. Essery then came to Los Angeles, where she lived until her marriage to Mr. Walker in 1894. To Mr. Walker's first marriage were born two children, Viola and Jessie. Mr. Walker is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the city of Mexico; the Knights of Pythias, of which he is chancellor; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past master workman; and the Select Knights, of which he assisted in forming the first lodge on the Pacific coast. He is also a Mason, and a member of the

Eagle Pass (Texas) Lodge No. 85. Politically he is a Republican. Mrs. Walker is affiliated with the Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM J. HESS. Previous to coming to Pasadena in 1887 Mr. Hess had for years been connected with building and political interests in his native state of Michigan, where he was born near St. Joseph, Berrien county, June 6, 1839. He was the oldest son in the family of twelve children born to George and Mary (Higbee) Hess, the father a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., and the mother born near Syracuse, N. Y. George Hess settled first near Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, and in 1836 removed to Michigan, while that locality was still a territory. The land upon which he settled in the very early days became a well improved farm, and in connection with the improvement thereof he followed his trade as carpenter and builder. He was public spirited and enterprising and held various township offices, including those of supervisor and treasurer, and he was well and favorably known in the county where he lived to be eighty-seven years old. His wife was also an early settler of Michigan, having removed to the territory with her father in 1834. She lived to be sixty-two years old, and of her twelve children eleven attained maturity and are still living.

While living on the paternal farm in Michigan William J. Hess attended the public schools and also spent two years at Albion College. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school, and for the following eight years employed his winters in teaching and his summers in working in the harvest fields. In the meantime he had acquired a fair knowledge of the carpenter business from his father, and when very young had become proficient in the use of tools. After leaving the farm he devoted his entire time to carpentering, in which capacity he was unusually successful during his five years' residence in St. Joseph, Mich. He then removed to Quincy, and later to Coldwater, and while in the latter place did a large business in residence, church and school buildings. Near Quincy he erected the S. D. Kimbark carriage factory, and for many years was councilman of the town. He was at one time identified with building in Benton Harbor, and served as city assessor for seven years.

In the fall of 1887 Mr. Hess came to California and after living a year in Los Angeles settled in Pasadena, where he established a building and contracting business. He was formerly an architect as well as builder, but of late years has devoted his energies almost exclusively to contracting. Among the buildings in Pasadena for which he has contracted are the Spaulding Hotel, the Casa Grande Hotel, the Earl, Staats, Lacy, and Merwin residences, be-



B. F. Thomas

sides school houses and business blocks all over the city. He has erected some of the finest and most artistic homes in the city, and has the reputation of being one of the best in his line in Los Angeles county.

While a resident of St. Joseph, Mich., Mr. Hess was united in marriage with Miss S. J. Weir, a native of Milan, Mich., and of the children born of this union three are living: Carrie is now Mrs. J. W. Henley, of Los Angeles; Arleigh C. is an electrician in Seattle, Wash.; and Harry W. is a musician of Pasadena. Mr. Hess is a Republican in national and local politics, and in fraternal affiliation is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is one of the best known builders in the city and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow craftsmen as well as the community at large.

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS. The family represented by this influential attorney of Santa Barbara was established in America by his great-grandfather, a Welshman, who settled on a plantation in Virginia and served during the Revolutionary war in the colonial army. James, a son of this pioneer, was born in Virginia, and removed to Ohio county, Ky., but about 1830 became an early settler of Lewis county, Mo. He married a Miss Miller, a native of South Carolina, and of German descent. When sixty-five years old, in 1855, he crossed the plains to California via Salt Lake, where he was met by his son, Massey. His last years were spent in California, where he died. In religion he was a Baptist and a man of deep Christian belief and experiences.

Massey Thomas was born in Ohio county, Ky., in 1813, and became a farmer of Lewis county, Mo. In 1849 he crossed to California, via ox-train, and after mining for a short time, turned his attention to freighting and merchandising, with a brother-in-law, John Bain. In the fall of 1851 he returned east via Panama and New Orleans, but in the spring of 1853 left Missouri permanently, selling all his interests there. With his family and with four hundred head of cattle he had bought, he traveled via Council Bluffs, up the Platte, via the Humboldt route, and through Carson City to Sonora, Cal., where he rested his cattle. Buying land in Gilroy, Santa Clara county, he engaged in stock-raising, and besides cattle he raised fine Percheron and Clydesdale horses. The drought of 1864 forced him to move his cattle, and he soon after sold them. Thenceforward until his death he devoted himself to general farming. In religion he was a member of the Christian Church. In politics he affiliated with the Whigs during the existence of that party, and afterward became a Democrat. His death occurred in April, 1900.

The marriage of Massey Thomas united him with Phoebe Bane, who was born near Lexington,

Ky., and died in California in 1892. Her grandfather, a Revolutionary soldier, was of French descent. Her father, who was a pioneer of Missouri, married a Miss Reynolds, of a New England family. Ten children comprised the family of Massey and Phoebe Thomas, nine of whom attained maturity, namely: James Baldwin, who was the first student to enter Harvard University from California and who died in 1859, at the close of his sophomore year; Susan, Mrs. Hartsough, of Fresno county; T. R., a grain merchant, who died in Gilroy; William, who was a farmer at Hollister, but died at Gilroy; John, a farmer living near Hollister; B. F., of this sketch; Massey, Riley and Charles E., who are farmers near Gilroy.

Near Monticello, Lewis county, Mo., B. F. Thomas was born February 22, 1846. In 1853 he was brought to California. His education was obtained in the Gilroy public schools, and the San José Institute and Commercial College, of which Freeman Gates was principal. On leaving school he began the study of law with S. A. Barker, of San José, and P. B. Tully, ex-Member of Congress from Gilroy. January 12, 1874, he was admitted to the bar in Sacramento, after an examination in open court. An appointment as agent of the Guadalupe ranch for Theodore LeRoy led Mr. Thomas to come to Santa Barbara county in 1874, and the position he held for two years, meantime selling the first land to a colony of four Swiss who bought about two thousand acres. In the fall of 1873 he was elected district attorney of Santa Barbara county, and took the office in March, 1876, filling the same for a term. Since then he has continuously engaged in the practice of law. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders that framed the first charter of Santa Barbara, but the charter was defeated at that time. A few years later he was again elected to that board and again assisted in framing the organic law of the city. This time it was adopted, on the approval of the legislature. In addition to his residence, on the corner of Santa Barbara and Mission streets, he owns ranch property in San Luis Obispo county and a ranch at Gilroy, where he has forty acres in prunes.

In Guadalupe Mr. Thomas married Miss Georgia H. Owen, who was born near Springfield, Mo., and received an excellent education in the San José Normal School. During the '50s her father, P. B. Owen, crossed the plains and settled in Sonoma county, Cal. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are named as follows: LeRoy, who died at fourteen years; Leona C., who possesses considerable talent as an artist and was formerly a student in Mills College, but is now a special student in Hopkins Art School, San Francisco; Reginald, a member of the high school class of 1901; and Cecil T. The family are connected with the

Christian Church, in which Mr. Thomas is a member of the board of trustees and the building committee. Several times he has served as chairman of the county central committee of the Democratic party. While in Gilroy he was made a Mason, and after coming to Santa Barbara he was for eleven years master of the blue lodge here, also high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter for four years, and for two terms eminent commander of St. Omar Commandery No. 30, K. T. In the lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen, he is past master workman.

CAPT. CHARLES H. HOWLAND. From the earliest period of New England history the Howland family had its representatives in America, three brothers, Arthur, Henry and John, having come to this country from Essex county, England. John accompanied Governor Carver in the Mayflower in 1620 and afterward married Elizabeth Tilley, who was a fellow-passenger on that historic ship. A short time afterward Arthur and Henry joined their brother in the Plymouth colony. The descendants of Henry lived in the vicinity of Duxbury and Dartmouth, Mass., until 1790, when Peleg moved to Dutchess county, N. Y. Zoeth, a son of Henry, was killed by Indians at Pocasset in 1676 during King Philip's war. Later generations proved themselves to be equally valorous and freely offered their services to the country in times of war. Franklyn Howland enlisted in the Union army at New York April 19, 1861, and was wounded in the first battle of Bull Run. After serving a year in the army of the Potomac he was assigned to duty in the department of the south with the Ninth Army Corps, and, being captured by the Confederates, was for almost a year imprisoned in Libby and Salisbury (N. C.) prisons and at New Orleans.

Descended from Henry Howland, one of the original emigrants, was Jonathan Howland, a lawyer at Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, N. Y., where he died in 1841. His son, Frederick Aiken Howland, was born on Carlton Island in the St. Lawrence river, in 1827. Joining his three older brothers at Toronto, Canada, in 1843, with them he engaged in building up a large milling and manufacturing business in that city. His brother, Sir William Pierce Howland, was finance minister of Canada in 1862-63, receiver-general in 1863-64, postmaster-general in 1864-66, minister of inland revenue in 1867-68, and lieutenant-governor of the province of Ontario from 1868 to 1873, when he was made a knight of the Order of the Bath. On his retirement from public life, in 1879, he received from Queen Victoria, as a reward for his services, the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The marriage of Frederick Aiken Howland united him with Matilda Musson, who was born and reared in Ontario, her father having gone

there from England and settled on a large estate near Toronto. Six children were born of their union, four of whom are living, three sons and the only daughter making their homes in Los Angeles, while the remaining son is in Ontario and holds the position of president and general manager of the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway. Of the sons, Charles H. was born near Toronto March 25, 1863, and received his education principally in Upper Canada College, in that city. It was his intention to learn the milling business in all of its details, but a short period of work showed him that the dust was proving injurious to his health. On leaving the mill he traveled through the Northwestern territory, where, as yet, no railroad had been built. In 1881-82 he acted as assistant on astronomical survey for the Canadian government through Manitoba and the Northwest, after which, from 1882 to 1884, he was with the Hudson Bay Company as land inspector. During that period he once met Sitting Bull, of whom he retains a vivid recollection. Seeking California in 1884, he settled in Los Angeles, where he now makes his home. For a few years he was employed in surveying and civil engineering, and later turned his attention to ranching. He was one of the organizers of the Conservative Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles, and at this writing is a director in the Broadway Bank and Trust Company. After coming to Los Angeles he was married, in 1888, to Miss Grace Freeman, and they reside at Inglewood. In religious belief both are Episcopalians. Politically Captain Howland is a Republican. On the organization of Troop D he entered the National Guard of California as a private in the same. From the ranks he was promoted step by step. September 21, 1897, the governor commissioned him captain of the troop for two years, but he continued in the office until 1900, when he resigned. During his term as captain Troop D volunteered for the Spanish war, but, being a cavalry company, was not accepted.

R. C. TRUAX. A long and honorable and most exemplary railroad career has been that of R. C. Truax, without doubt one of the most successful and experienced men in his line in Southern California. Through all the different stages he has worked his way up to the responsible position of conductor, and covering a period of more than thirty years has been singularly exempt from the difficulties which often accompany a railroad career. Strange to say he has never had an accident, nor has he been summoned to court for trial or as a witness. Even granted that good luck was on his side, this is certainly a remarkable showing, and would seem to indicate a world of common sense and wide knowledge of his many-sided calling.

A native of Canandaigua, N. Y., Mr. Truax was born July 21, 1846, and comes of Scotch ancestry. His father, John, was a native of the same place, and while living in New York was overseer of the Gregg estate in Canandaigua. At an early day he settled in Hillsdale county, Mich., about 1854, from which state he enlisted for service in the Civil war, first in the First Coldwater Battalion, and afterwards in Company D, Second Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He saw very hard service and suffered many deprivations, and eventually died from the long-continued strain. On the maternal side Mr. Truax is descended from Gen. Benjamin Wells, one of the most courageous and persistent of those who fought upon the battlefields of the Revolution. This was the great-grandfather of Ann Wells, the mother of Mr. Truax, who was born in New York state, a daughter of Benjamin Wells, a farmer in New York and afterwards in Michigan. Mrs. Truax, who died in Texas on the way to California, was the mother of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom two sons are now deceased, R. C. being the youngest son living. Another son, Jerome, is living in Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Truax was reared in Michigan and educated in the public schools, and in 1862 enlisted in Company D, Second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served in the army of the Potomac, participating in many of the important battles of the war, including Spottsylvania, the Wilderness and Cold Harbor. In the latter named battle he was wounded in the left hip and was laid up in the hospital for a year, and was honorably discharged at the end of the war. Upon returning to Hillsdale, Mich., he attended school for eighteen months, and then began his railroad career as brakeman on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, running between Toledo and Elkhart. He was in time promoted to be a conductor, and thus put in his time until 1883. He then came to California on a visit to his wife's relatives, and being favorably impressed with the climate and general prospects, decided to, henceforth cast his fortunes with the less worn activity of the west. The Southern Pacific road offered him a position as brakeman to begin with, but after three months he was promoted to conductor, and since 1887 he has run on the Long Beach division. This has been his home since that year, and he has built a fine residence and is permanently located in this town.

In Grand Rapids, Mich., February 14, 1872, he married Jennie A. Stevens, a native of Bakersfield, Vt., and sister of G. A. Stevens, of this town. Of this union there are four children, viz.: Bertha, who is a graduate of the Pomona College, and is now the wife of B. Bellows, of Dakota City, Iowa; J. Wells, who is a graduate of the Long Beach high school and is now em-

ployed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Pasadena; Harry, who is a graduate of the Woodbury Business College of Los Angeles, and is an operator with the Santa Fe Railroad at Winslow, Ariz.; and Viva, who is living at home. Mr. Truax is fraternally associated with the Knights of Pythias. In political affiliation he is a Republican, but has never devoted any time to office-holding. Mrs. Truax is connected with the Rathbone Sisters, Order of Maccabees, and is an officer of the Relief Corps. Mr. Truax is possessed of many admirable characteristics, is well read, enterprising, and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Long Beach.

THOMAS STORY. Few among the people now living in Burbank district have been identified with its interests for a longer period than has Mr. Story, and probably no one has maintained a deeper interest in its development and progress. When he arrived at the present site of Burbank, October 8, 1876, the surrounding country was a desert in which few attempts had been made at improvement. Hence his work was that of a pioneer. As a man of business he has been energetic, while his work as a farmer and stockman bears comparison with that of any other successful cattle-grower or agriculturist in his neighborhood.

In Waterloo, Seneca county, N. Y., Thomas Story was born July 7, 1850, a son of Amos and Cornelia (Smith) Story, natives of the same county as himself. About 1854 the family removed to Michigan and settled on a farm in Kent county, where the father hoped to build up a large estate and gain financial success. Death, however, soon brought an end to his hopes, for he passed away when only thirty-two years of age. His widow and five little children were left with only limited means, but for a time they kept together, the mother working for the children until they were old enough to care for her. Thomas was taken into his grandmother's home in Seneca county, N. Y., and cared for by her until he was twelve. In 1862 he came to California with an uncle, Hiram Smith, who settled at Donner Lake and took up a timber claim. Three years later the family moved to Placer county in the mines of Todd's valley. About a year later Mr. Story secured work with A. A. Pond & Co., who owned a store and large mines there, and until he was nineteen he drove a team for the company.

During 1869 Mr. Story came to Southern California, where at first he worked on a grain farm and then rented land, after which he made a start for himself at Burbank, buying a squatter's right to seventy-eight and one-half acres one mile northwest of the village. This he improved and cultivated. On the subdividing of the Burbank ranch, a portion of which he had

previously rented, he bought forty acres of the tract, and this he later sold, together with his farm, to the West Los Angeles Water Company. Having disposed of that property he bought another forty acres. In 1898 he opened a livery and sales stable, and for a year also conducted a dairy business, since which time he has given his attention principally to dealing in stock and land. At this writing he owns twenty-five acres at the foot of the hills, one mile from Burbank, under cultivation. After coming to this locality he married Miss Emma Fisher, who was born in Ohio, and in girlhood accompanied her father, Henry Fisher, to California, settling on a ranch in Burbank district. They have two sons, Henry Amos and Walter A. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mrs. Story is an active worker in the congregation, interested in various of its societies and a contributor to its maintenance. Not being a politician, Mr. Story considers his duty as a citizen discharged when he casts a Republican ballot at local and general elections, and has not sought the honors of office for himself. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters.

C. N. STANLEY. The first of the Stanley family to settle in America came from England and established his home in North Carolina. Lewis, a son of this immigrant, and a native of North Carolina, became a farmer in Indiana, making his home first in Fayette county and later in Hancock county. By his marriage to Mary Ann Johnson, who was born in Tennessee and died in Indiana, there were born fourteen children, all but two of whom attained maturity, and ten are now living. Three sons participated in the Civil war, namely: John, of Indianapolis; Thomas and Van B., all of whom were members of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry. The color-bearer of the regiment being shot down at Chickamauga, Thomas picked up the flag and carried it through the battle; he was afterwards killed in a skirmish at Missionary Ridge. Van B. fell while fighting for his country at Stone River. The sixth in the family circle was C. N., who was born in Fayette county, Ind., March 4, 1846. On attaining his majority he went to Illinois and began farming in McLean county. Two years later (1869) he removed to Jackson county, Mo., and settled on a farm near Hickman's Mills. During the pioneer days of Kansas he became identified with the history of that state, and in 1871 began carpentering at Humboldt, Allen county. During 1873 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he followed his trade for nine months. His next location was Indianapolis, Ind., where he worked at contracting and building for many years, meantime having contracts for many fine

residences, substantial business blocks and the city hall.

Near Jacksonville, Ill., Mr. Stanley married Miss Mary Rex, who was born in Indiana and died in Pasadena, Cal. Two children were born of that union, of whom Florence died in infancy, and Eva G. is Mrs. Charles E. Rice, of Pasadena. The second marriage of Mr. Stanley took place in Pasadena and united him with Mrs. Sarah (Michels) Clatterbuck, a native of West Virginia. Two children bless this union, Lewis and Earle. By her union with Mr. Michels there was one son, George.

During 1887 Mr. Stanley came to California, since which time he has followed contracting and building in Pasadena. Among the contracts he has had in this city are those for the Hopkins and other blocks, and numerous fine residences, besides which he built the First National Bank building of Monrovia and the Monroe block. Since coming west he has been made a Mason in Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M. His enthusiastic support of Democratic principles makes him an influential member of his party in local politics, and he is now rendering able service as the representative of his ward in the city committee and also as a member of the county central committee.

FRANK A. SEABERT. The Seabert family was founded in America by Philip A. Seabert, Sr., who, as an officer in Bonaparte's army, suffered the fate of the adherents of the Napoleonic empire and was forced to flee from France, the home of his ancestors and his own native land. Seeking refuge in Canada, he spent the remainder of his life far from the unquiet scenes of his early manhood. The large property which he owned in France was confiscated, and his descendants have endeavored fruitlessly to regain its possession. His son, Philip, Jr., was born in Gascony, and accompanied his father to Canada after the battle of Waterloo. Later he became a prominent lawyer and statesman of Vermont, led in the work of the Democratic party, and served four terms as a member of the Vermont legislature, afterward declining a nomination for the senate. Through his efforts a law was passed limiting a legal day's work to ten hours. His death occurred in Gascony, whither he had been called in connection with litigation for the recovery of the family estate.

In Brattleboro, Vt., Frank A. Seabert was born April 17, 1838. His education, begun under private tutors, was continued in Heathcote school, Brown's Academy, and Harvard College. For a time he studied medicine in Bellevue Medical College and Hospital, but the failure of his health forced him to abandon his studies. After a long rest and the full recovery of his health he entered the Polytechnic School



O. R. Pinley

at Troy, N. Y., where he took a full course in civil engineering. Afterward he entered the railroad service, being first with the Vermont Central Railroad, and later with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road. At the opening of the Civil war he responded to the call for ninety-day men. At the expiration of that time he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, and later assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry Bucktails. From the ranks he was gradually promoted until he reached the office of brevet-colonel, being mustered out as such in 1865. During his service in the army of the Potomac he was several times wounded, but never seriously.

The railroad life of Mr. Seabert began with his entering the service of the Vermont Central road. A later position took him to Scranton, Pa., where he was employed on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. For a time he was a member of the civil engineering corps, next was track master and assistant superintendent, and later became superintendent, which last position he filled for fifteen years, having charge of the division at Buffalo, N. Y. Meanwhile for seven years he was a member of the Buffalo board of education, for six years was a director in the Young Men's Christian Association and chairman of its railroad department, also served as a trustee of Fitch Institute, trustee of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, president of the Eagle Loan and Trust Company, a member of the committee of management of Fitch Hospital, president of the Western New York Car Service Association, and one of the committee that framed the rules and by-laws of the association.

The pressure of heavy responsibilities undermined Mr. Seabert's health and in 1894 he came to California, where he soon regained his strength. He then entered the Southern Pacific service as assistant superintendent of the Tucson division of six hundred and forty miles. However, the extreme heat of the desert proved so trying that he resigned and returned to California, settling at Redondo, where he has since engaged in the general mercantile business. While this is a complete change from railroad-ing, in which he met with such striking success, he has proved himself a man of diversified gifts, able to conduct different enterprises successfully. Several clerks are employed to assist him in the business, and a full line of general supplies is carried. He is a member of the executive committee of the Affiliated Retail Grocers' Association of Southern California, and was largely instrumental in organizing the Redondo Board of Trade, of which he has served as president. From the organization of the Republican party he has been firm in his allegiance to its principles. In religion he is

of the Presbyterian faith. While living in Pennsylvania he married Miss Mary E. Bird, who was born in New Jersey and from there in childhood moved to Pennsylvania with her father, William Bird, an extensive farmer. Born of their union were two children, namely: Jennie T. and Charles P., who is engaged in mining in Arizona, where Mr. Seabert himself has various important gold and silver mining interests.

T. R. FINLEY. The legal prestige of Santa Maria is well sustained by T. R. Finley, attorney-at-law, who has a deserved reputation and popularity by reason of a thorough adaptation to the requirements and amenities of his profession. A Californian by birth and training, he was born in Santa Rosa June 3, 1854, and is a son of William H. and Ann J. (Maze) Finley, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively. Generations ago the Finley family resided in Scotland, and from there crossed the ocean to North Carolina, where among their members were many representative and honored citizens.

One of the well-known characters of pioneer days in California was William H. Finley, a pioneer of 1853. As a miner he worked in the old town of Lynchburg (now Oroville), Butte county, from which place he removed to the San Joaquin valley and engaged extensively in the cattle business, after 1864 being largely interested in the raising of general farm products. In 1869 he settled in the vicinity of Modesto, Stanislaus county, where he cultivated several thousand acres of land and met with a success that was well deserved. At a later period he established his home in Los Angeles, where he died March 24, 1901. Everywhere he was honored for his integrity and honesty. He was a faithful worker and an elder in the Christian Church.

The education of T. R. Finley was acquired for the greater part in Stockton, San Joaquin county, and in Christian College at Santa Rosa, after which he was graduated from the Hastings Law School. His preliminary practice was secured in Modesto, Stanislaus county, but after two years he removed to Redding, Shasta county, where he acted as manager of the Shasta County Abstract Company for a number of years. His residence in Santa Maria began in 1896, since which time he has built up a large general law practice, being admitted to all the courts of the state of California. His efforts in behalf of the town are by no means confined to professional services, for he is prominently identified with business and social life and has also had much to do with promoting the cause of education. In politics a Democrat, he has had no time for office, other than to serve as a member of the school board. Fraternally he is

a master Mason and a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

The marriage of Mr. Finley and Margaret A. Mearns occurred in San Francisco in 1888, Mrs. Finley being a daughter of George and Elizabeth Mearns, the former of whom is well known and a prominent member of Dr. McKenzie's Church. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Finley, namely: William H., George M. and Theodore R.

WILLIAM EDGAR SHEPHERD. The science of law in Ventura has no more forceful exponent of its unyielding principles than William Edgar Shepherd, who was born in Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, June 30, 1842. Of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the emigrating members of the family settled first in Virginia and later removed to Kentucky, where Thomas, the father of William E. Shepherd, was born and reared. When a young man he moved to Fairfield, Iowa, and there followed the tanner's occupation, but died in middle age, when his son was one year old. His wife, Sarah J., was born near Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, of English descent, and was a daughter of James Edgar, a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer in Ohio. Of the three children born to her marriage William Edgar alone attained maturity. At the time of her death he was nine years of age. His education was acquired in Oskaloosa, Iowa, and he was graduated from the academy at twenty-two years of age.

During the Civil war Mr. Shepherd was mustered into Company H, Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, at Keokuk, and served for three years in the army of the Tennessee. After participating in the battles of Shiloh, Holly Springs, the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, he was detailed in the United States postal department at Vicksburg, and was chief clerk in the military postoffice until his discharge from the service June 8, 1864. Returning to Iowa he became local editor of the *Oskaloosa Herald*. During the administration of President Lincoln he was appointed postmaster of Oskaloosa and held the office for five years, with the exception of six months, when he was removed by President Johnson on account of his refusal to support the presidential policy. His letter, "I am not for sale," in answer to what was called President Johnson's "bread and butter" policy, brought him words of praise from all parts of the United States, but it also caused him to lose the postoffice for six months, which, coming on the eve of his wedding, caused him no little financial inconvenience, but he did not allow policy to triumph over principle. His reinstatement followed upon the passage by congress of the tenure of office act.

In the meantime Mr. Shepherd had improved whatever of leisure came his way by studying

law, and was admitted to practice at the Iowa bar in 1866, following which he practiced his profession in partnership with John F. Lacy, now member of congress from Iowa. He was a delegate to the National Liberal Republican convention which brought about the nomination of Horace Greeley for president, and in 1872 he was a candidate for state elector. A perusal of the work upon Southern California written by Charles Nordhoff led Mr. Shepherd to locate in the far west, believing that the climate would be beneficial to Mrs. Shepherd. In 1873 he came to Ventura and bought the *Signal*, of which he was managing editor for five years. During that time he named the town of Nordhoff after the writer. On the Democratic ticket, in 1878, he was a delegation candidate for the constitutional convention of California, but was somewhat in the minority on account of a combination, and was consequently defeated. The same year he began the practice of law and has since built up an extensive clientele, his reputation as an astute and able practitioner being of an enviable nature. He is recognized as a strong advocate and strenuous fighter, guarding well the interests of his client at every point, and quick to seize and persistent in holding the point of vantage. As a criminal lawyer he has few equals in Southern California. He possesses a fine argumentative ability, and when convinced of the correctness of his position nothing swerves him from his stand. For a number of years he has been city attorney of Ventura.

In this résumé of the life of Mr. Shepherd it is fitting that mention be made of Mrs. Theodosia B. Shepherd, who has a world-wide reputation as a floriculturist and seed-grower, and who occupies a prominent position as an originator of new plants. From her seed gardens in the heart of Ventura have come many astonishing revelations in the propagation of flora novelties, consummations which could have come only from an intensely artistic and beautiful nature, and one who sufficiently appreciates the possibilities of soil and climate by which she is surrounded to spend years of enthusiastic toil in endeavoring to practically convince the nation that here, of all places under the sun, is the home of her delightful and inspiring occupation. In the very nearness of nature's heart, she has succeeded from a small greenhouse, costing less than \$5, to a trade that reaches to nearly all the countries of the world. her green, bath and packing houses requiring the continual labor of several men. So great an authority is this lover of all that is beautiful in nature that her correspondence is great, especially from members of her own sex, who admire her spirit and success, and would profit by her experience. Numberless correspondents have visited her grounds and written up her work, and she is

known as the pioneer flower seed and bulb grower on the western coast of California. Her work is dearer to her than are the ambitions of the devotees of art and fashion. She has been a contributor to many journals and periodicals, is interested in many subjects, and keeps abreast with the developments in the arts and sciences. To her the study of plant life has been only a preface to the study of astronomy and metaphysics, and the present and the future to her are full of promise and hope. In the face of the fact that she has reared a family of four children, has been a moral and progressive force in every good undertaking in the community, and is a woman of unusual tenderness and resourcefulness in the making of a delightful home for her family, it seems remarkable that in addition she has also found time for the exercise of her knowledge and talents in a special direction. Along the line of her favorite occupation she has been a great student, and also keeps in touch with the work by attending flower conventions.

Mrs. Shepherd was born in Keosauqua, Iowa, October 14, 1845, a daughter of Judge Augustus Hall, one of the first members of congress from Iowa and late chief justice of Nebraska, a man of rare ability and noted for his equitable rulings and lucid exposition of the law. His son, Richard Hall, is a prominent attorney of Omaha and at one time was a law partner of Senator Thurston. The education of Mrs. Shepherd was principally acquired in Batavia, N. Y. The children born of her marriage are named as follows: Augustus H., a resident of Ventura; Mrs. Myrtle Lloyd, of this city; Margaret, who has been her mother's assistant in the business; and Edith, wife of Fred Kelsey, of Ventura. Mr. Shepherd is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He entertains liberal religious views, regarding all denominations as equally worthy of consideration and assistance. As a Democrat he has been a delegate to numerous state and county conventions, and is ex-chairman of the county committee.

STEPHEN TOWNSEND. The roll call of the strong personalities who have contributed to the upbuilding of California would be incomplete without due mention of Stephen Townsend, at present one of the real estate men of Long Beach. As long ago as September 21, 1876, he came to what is now Pasadena (then a purely speculative proposition), and was one of the first to buy on the Lake Vineyard tract. His five acres were put under oranges and developed into a paying investment, and when the boom was instituted the property was diverted into other channels of activity, and in due time was platted under the name of the Townsend subdivision, and thus passed into the hands of home-seekers and builders. With unerring fore-

sight he saw the future of Pasadena, and set about bringing within its borders the advantages which drew people from other localities. He obtained the first franchise in the city and organized and built the Pasadena street railway, of which he was president for five years. Later on he contracted for and built the Altadena Railroad and other street car lines, and his energy and enterprise brought about the grading and building up of Orange Grove avenue, the finest avenue in the city. He also built up the Pasadena Warehouse and Milling Company's plant, and operated the same for some time. In his effort to secure admirable municipal government he accepted the office of city trustee on the second board. His conservative judgment and enterprising plans for the general improvement were accepted and acted upon by a large contingent in the growing town, and his influence extended into various channels of development. Prior to coming to Long Beach he became identified with the Wakena Land Company, which bought eleven thousand acres of land in Tulare county, to the management of which he devoted himself for about six years.

Of English ancestry on both sides of his family, Mr. Townsend was born in Hamilton county, Ind., October 19, 1848, and is the oldest son in a family containing thirteen children, four of whom are living. One of his brothers, W. H. Townsend, is engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles. His father, David, was born in Ohio, and in 1855 located in Cedar county, Iowa, near Iowa City, where he farmed and raised stock until 1876. He then removed to California and became a member of the Indiana Colony, now Pasadena, where he engaged in horticulture up to the time of his death. His wife, formerly Sidney Mandlin, was born in Ohio, and now, at the age of more than four score years, is living in Pasadena. After completing his education in the public schools and at the Iowa State University, Stephen Townsend began to farm on his own responsibility upon land purchased in Franklin county, where he lived for three years. He then returned to Cedar county and was similarly occupied for a couple of years, and in the fall of 1876 accompanied the rest of his family to the present site of Pasadena.

In 1895 Mr. Townsend became permanently associated with Long Beach, where he had bought twenty acres of land on the Anaheim road, adjoining the city limits, and one mile from the beach. The following year he started out in the real estate business and laid out subdivision block 14, and lots 1 and 24, as well as the Tutt tract, and the Townsend, Robinson & Co.'s tract of twenty-five acres on the Anaheim road. In time he contemplates the laying out of his original twenty acres on the Anaheim road. He is one of the organizers and directors of the

Long Beach Improvement Company, and a member of the Long Beach Board of Trade. In 1901 he took as partners in the business Frank E. Robinson and B. P. Dayman, and has since conducted his affairs under the firm name of Townsend, Robinson & Co. This is one of the most substantial firms of the kind in this part of California, the high character and ability of the men comprising it giving assurance of continued real estate activity.

In the state of Iowa Mr. Townsend married Annie M. Carroll, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of two children. Vinton Ray Townsend is a graduate of the high school and is now attending the University of California, from which he will graduate in the class of 1903. Esther Bell Townsend, now Mrs. Dr. Cavert, of Los Angeles, is a graduate of the Los Angeles State Normal. Mr. Townsend is a member of the Fraternal Aid, and is active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member of the board of trustees and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. His many sterling qualities have made him a notable acquisition to the localities which have profited by his enterprise, and he is especially honored in Long Beach, for the betterment of which he has labored so faithfully and well.

ROBERT STRONG. The mental and moral strength and fine business ability of Robert Strong have, for many years, been appreciated by the community of Pasadena. He came here in 1888, and has not only been extensively engaged in real estate, but has large interests in cement and oil, and has been foremost in promoting the general growth of the city. The remote forefathers from whom he is descended lived their useful lives in Scotland, and the family fortunes were shifted to the north of Ireland through the removal of the paternal great-grandfather to county Donegal. The family was established in America by the paternal grandfather, Robert, who was born in the north of Ireland, and settled in Albany, N. Y., where he was a merchant and assistant in the post-office. His son, Anthony M., the father of the present Robert, was born in Albany, and though his active life was devoted to the wholesale mercantile business in his native town, his later years were spent in Philadelphia, Pa., where he died at the age of eighty-two years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In young manhood he married Sarah Jones, a native of Groton, Mass., and the granddaughter of the widow of Captain Davis, who fell at the head of his minute men at Concord Bridge in 1775. Her portrait, by Harding of Boston, made in 1840, when she was ninety-eight years old, is a striking picture of a woman of the Revolution. Mrs. Strong, who died in New York, was the mother of three sons and one daughter, of

whom one son and one daughter are still living. Richard died during the Civil war as adjutant of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry; and Charles, who was a merchant in Albany, died in New York City.

Robert Strong was born November 20, 1836. He graduated from the Albany Academy in 1854, and from Princeton College in 1856, with the degree of A. B., his alma mater conferring upon him the degree of A. M. in 1859. In 1856 he entered the Albany Medical College with the intention of devoting his career to that profession, but at the end of a year changed his mind and entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1861 with third honors. He was ordained in Minneapolis and took charge of the Westminster Church in that city until the breaking down of his health in 1865. To regain his lost strength he returned to Albany, convinced that the ministry necessitated closer application than his health would permit. Hoping much from the climate of California he came here in 1872, and was so delighted with the prospects that he settled in Westminster, Orange county, where he purchased a half section of land, and engaged in farming and horticulture. He also started and maintained a nursery, and went into the extensive raising of fine stock. In connection with these varied interests he also preached for a short time, but was soon convinced of the futility of any additional work. He became prominent in the affairs of Westminster, and was appointed superintendent of the colony there assembled. He disposed of all the lands of the colony and entirely wound up the business of the owners.

In 1888 Mr. Strong allied his fortunes with Pasadena, and has since been in the real estate and notary business. In connection with his partner he laid out Madison square, comprising ten acres, and under the firm name of Farris & Strong accomplished much towards the improvement of the city. Since the death of Mr. Farris, March 24, 1902, he has continued in business alone, with every prospect of a future increase of business. He is a director in the California Portland Cement Company; the Pasadena Mutual Oil Company, operating on the Kern river; and in the Del Rey Oil Company. He is a member of the Alumni Association of Princeton, the Kappa Alpha Society, and of the Society of Pioneers of Los Angeles County. A Republican in political affiliation. Mr. Strong has never entered the arena of office seeking. As a member of the Presbytery of Los Angeles he served as clerk from the organization of the church in 1874 until his resignation in 1889.

The union of Mr. Strong and Villa Marquis occurred in Westminster, Orange county, Cal.



C. J. Daily

Mrs. Strong was born in Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Rev. John Marquis, a clergyman in the Presbyterian Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Strong have been born two children: Archibald McClure, who is a graduate of the Leland Stanford University, class of 1899, and is now a mining engineer and United States deputy mineral surveyor at Independence, Cal.; and Robert Marquis, a prospective graduate of the class of 1903, of the University of the City of New York.

CHARLES J. DAILY. Although at present devoting his attention to the cultivation and improvement of the ranch that he recently purchased, comprising three hundred acres of valuable land, two miles northwest of Camarillo, to the majority of the residents of Ventura county Mr. Daily is best known through his work as manager of the Patterson ranch, which position he held for many years. This splendid ranch property, one-half mile north of Hueneme, lying on the sea between the Hueneme and Ventura road, is one of the best known and most finely developed country places in Southern California. Formerly the property of John D. Patterson, now of Geneva, N. Y., it was sold by him in 1900 to the Patterson Ranch Company, stockholders in the sugar beet company. The president is Robert Oxnard and the agent, Major T. A. Dreffill. In 1885 Mr. Daily was called to the position of manager and continued in that capacity until December 1, 1901, meantime having the entire management of the tract of five thousand and twenty-one acres. The land was originally a colonial grant. The continued cultivation of years has transformed its barrenness into unexcelled fertility and gratifying productiveness, the large crops of beets and beans making the ranch a profitable investment for its owners. On the property are three sets of ranch houses, one in the center, the others at either end of the tract, the finely furnished offices being in the former. The cultivation of the land is conducted upon a scale commensurate with the size of the tract, and it is an interesting scene to watch from the road the multitude of horses working in the fields, giving the appearance of a vast cavalry brigade, as they follow one another in teams of from four to eight horses.

A knowledge of agriculture and an appreciation of its possibilities are inherited by Mr. Daily, and this inheritance has been fostered by years of experience in the occupation. The Dailys are of Irish extraction. The great-grandfather, Thomas Daily, Sr., was born in county Tyrone, parish Gorton, and when a young man came to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania. For years he conducted a farm in Monroe county, N. Y., where he died at ninety-six years of age. The oldest child born of his mar-

riage to Miss Wilcox was Arthur Daily, to whom belonged the distinction of being the first male child born in Rush township, Monroe county. He became a farmer and died in his native county when sixty-nine years of age. Originally a believer in Democratic principles, his views changed during the Civil war and thereafter he voted with the Republicans. He married Lorada Baker, who was born in New York and died in young womanhood, leaving two children, Charles W. and Elizabeth, the latter now deceased.

After having farmed for some years in New York, Charles W. Daily went to Kansas, where he suffered many hardships during the struggle between the abolitionists and pro-slavery element. For two and one-half years he served in Company L, Fiftieth New York Engineers, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged at Elmira, N. Y. Afterward he conducted a farm in Van Buren county, Mich., then returned to New York, later settled in Isabella county, Mich., and finally, after having once more gone back to New York, came to California in 1892, since which time he has made his home with his son, Charles J. He has two other sons in California, these being Erastus W. and W. P., who are ranchers at Springville. His wife, whom he married in New York, was Ruth F. Green, a native of Ohio.

Near Rochester, N. Y., Charles J. Daily was born February 7, 1859. At the age of thirteen he accompanied his parents to Michigan. In 1885 he came to California and has since made Ventura county his home. In 1891 he married Theresa Gisler, whose father, the late Max Arnold Gisler, was a pioneer of Ventura county. Born of this union are four children: Thomas, Lillian, Edna and Milton. In national politics Mr. Daily is a Republican. On the subject of ranching few are better posted than he, which fact was proved by his long retention as manager of the Patterson ranch, and his experience in raising beets and beans has given him a thorough knowledge of these two very important products.

SAMUEL STRATTON. The fact that Mr. Stratton has made Pasadena his home since 1882 entitles him to a position among the city's early settlers, as he has also been one of the most active and prominent developers of its real estate. By birth a Kentuckian and by descent connected with the F. F. V.'s, he is a son of Robinson and Nancy (Miles) Stratton, natives of Virginia and pioneers of Robinson county, Ky. In the latter county Samuel was born January 17, 1832, and there his father died three years later. The widowed mother, accompanied by her five children, removed to Illinois and settled in Macoupin county near Carlin-

ville, where she remained until death. Of her family Samuel is the sole survivor. The educational advantages which even the poorest boy of to-day enjoys did not fall to his lot, for it was necessary that he should aid his mother in the support of the family at as early an age as possible. His time was given largely to the breaking of raw prairie land, for which ox-teams were used. In the winter months, when work on the farm was suspended, he was allowed to attend a pay school, held in a log building, destitute of all conveniences, and where the method of instruction was as crude as the text-books employed. His independence of spirit and energy are indicated by the fact that, when only fifteen years of age, he started a small store in Piasa, Ill., and this he continued, on a larger scale, until 1854, meanwhile also acting as deputy postmaster.

Believing that the west offered greater advantages than the east, Mr. Stratton determined to cast in his lot with the gold-seekers of the '50s. The year 1854 found him coming via Panama to San Francisco, and from there he went to the placer mines of Shasta county. Four years later he returned to Illinois via the Nicaragua route and New York. Taking up mercantile affairs again, he opened a store in Litchfield, Montgomery county, and later bought a farm near Litchfield, where he was one of the first in the county to take up the raising of fine Jersey cattle. For the purpose of securing the best breeds, in 1877 he went to the isle of Jersey and purchased about twenty full-blooded animals. After having for some years carried on a prosperous business, in 1882 he sold out and settled in Pasadena, buying ten acres on the southwest corner of Colorado and Moline streets and laying the land out in acre lots. His were the first acre lots that were sold in Pasadena. He also laid out twenty acres on Marengo avenue and California street, known as Webster & Stratton's subdivision; and two and one-half acres on the corner of Marengo avenue and Colorado street, known as Skillen & Stratton's subdivision. On this last-named corner he erected the first apartment houses ever built in Pasadena, and he also built an apartment house on Marengo avenue, both of which blocks he still owns. Another improvement was the building of business property on Colorado street. He assisted in organizing and became a director of the Pasadena Street Railway Company that built (on Colorado street) the first horse-car line in Pasadena. For some years he was a director in the Lake Vineyard Water Company. Though reared in the Democratic faith, his sympathies are strongly Republican. His first presidential vote was cast for Fillmore, and he has never failed to vote at each succeeding general election. Formerly he held office as a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the work

of which he has long been an earnest contributor.

The marriage of Mr. Stratton, in Macoupin county, Ill., united him with Miss Mary Webster, who was born in Jerseyville, that state, of Virginian and Maryland parentage. They are the parents of four children, namely: Samuel W., a graduate of the University of Illinois, and now at the head of the bureau of weights and measures in Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Olive Newcomb, of Pasadena, Matie, at home; and Mrs. Lucy Hobbs, of Chicago.

B. M. BLYTHE. Long Beach is fortunate in the possession of many citizens whose character and attainments would be a credit to any locality in the country, and among these none is more worthy the appreciation of a grateful community than is B. M. Blythe, a typical western man of affairs, at present engaged in the business of mining, real estate, loans and insurance, and a member of the firm of Lowe & Blythe.

As the name implies Mr. Blythe is of Scotch descent, and he was born in Graves county, Ky., September 4, 1855. The paternal great-grandfather was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and upon immigrating to the United States long before the Revolutionary war settled in Virginia, where he became a planter on a large scale. Here was born the paternal grandfather, Solomon Blythe, who also was a planter, and who lived and died in Virginia, from which native state he enlisted for service in the Colonial army of 1776. The father of B. M. Blythe, James T., was born in Virginia in 1823, and reared on the paternal plantation in Southampton county. No finer example could be found of the self-made man than the elder Blythe, who, when twenty-one years of age, started out on foot from Virginia and walked to Kentucky, where he had settled three of his uncles. His uncle Zack lived in Graves county, where he had accumulated large holdings, and he readily gave employment to his nephew for three years, at the rate of twenty-five cents a day. At the expiration of this service the younger man had evidently displayed many worthy qualities and shown himself adaptable and capable, for he was given two hundred acres of the plantation to work on shares, a distinct gain over the twenty-five cents a day limit. He was unusually successful at raising tobacco, and in time saved sufficient money to permit of an individual investment of farm land, which he turned to the best possible account and became one of the foremost planters in the county. Nor was he content to travel in the comparatively narrow groove of the planter, for he became interested in the mercantile business, and ran with equal success a saw and grist mill, besides raising large numbers of fine stock. A commendable ambition directed energies into the banking business

in Kentucky, and he was not only a director in several banks, but was as well president of a number of institutions. In 1875 he removed with his family to Meridian, Tex., and engaged in the loan and banking business, and in 1887 located at Downey, Cal., where he organized the Los Nietos Valley Bank of Downey, of which he was president until his death, June 11, 1895. He was a broad, liberal minded man, and forcibly impressed all who associated with him in whatsoever capacity. Fraternally he was a Royal Arch Mason, and he took an active part in the political developments of his time. Through his marriage with Sarah A. Adair, a native of Graves county, Ky., and a daughter of John Adair, who was born in Ireland and came to Kentucky with his parents when a boy, later becoming a blacksmith there, thirteen children were born, eight of whom attained maturity: Martha J. is now Mrs. Sims, of Fresno; S. W. is president of the Los Nietos Valley Bank at Downey; John T. was killed October 4, 1900, by an engine in Fulton, Ky.; Oscar is a farmer in Fulton county, Ky.; Clinton lives in Long Beach; Lou is the wife of Mr. Thomas, of Redondo; and Virginia is now Mrs. Harper, of Long Beach. Mrs. Blythe died June 23, 1891.

The preliminary education of B. M. Blythe was acquired in the public schools of Graves county, Ky., and in 1874 he went to Meridian, Tex., his family following one year later. There he engaged in the mercantile business, and was also greatly interested in the cattle business. While in Meridian he became prominent in general affairs, and was deputy sheriff for a time, besides holding other offices of trust and responsibility. Upon locating with the family in Downey in 1887, he engaged in real-estate and loans for a couple of years, and when the famous Thomas H. Blythe case came up he went to San Francisco and pushed the matter for six years with his lawyers. After returning to Downey in 1894 he continued his former business in the real estate and loan markets, and was also a director of the Los Nietos Valley Bank at Downey. In June of 1901 he came to Long Beach to engage in the business of real-estate and loans, bringing with him a firmly established reputation for push and veracity and general enterprise, which was not slow in assimilating with the conditions of his adopted town. He is a leading influence and the vice-president of the Long Beach Improvement Company, which company purchased three hundred and thirty lots in Alameda, and he is a director in the Long Beach Savings Bank. His real-estate transactions are mostly in connection with his own property, and he owns many valuable holdings in the town and county.

In Norwalk, Cal., Mr. Blythe married Mary E. Merchant, a native of Texas, and daughter of Dr. W. T. Merchant. Dr. Merchant was a

native of Alabama and a graduate physician, and a practitioner of Norwalk up to the time of his death. His wife, formerly Sarah McMullen, was also a native of Alabama. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Blythe, Vernon Merchant, Sarah Eskaleen, and Virginia Corinne. Mr. Blythe is prominent in fraternal circles, and is associated with the Independent Order Odd Fellows, the Independent Foresters, the Ancient Order United Workmen, the Maccabees, and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the board of trade, and has an enviable social and business standing in Long Beach.

EDGAR R. BRALEY. The pioneer bicycle establishment of Pasadena is owned and managed by Edgar R. Braley, who has been a resident of the city since 1887. He at first started a fruit business on the site of his present store, and in 1892 added thereto bicycles and supplies, as well as a repair department. So popular and remunerative was this combination of interests that recently the owner thereof purchased outright the ground, upon which he has erected a large building, 50x90 feet in dimensions. He at first carried only Crescent and Eagle wheels, but has since added to his stock the Tribune, Stearns, Eldridge and Echo makes, and also handles the Thomas Motorcycle and Waverley electric vehicles.

A native of Jasper county, Iowa, Mr. Braley was born at Kellogg February 24, 1867, and was educated at the public and private schools of his native town. His father, Carleton, was born in Vermont, the paternal grandfather, Joseph, having settled there at an early day. The grandfather was a farmer and builder, and the father a farmer during their active lives, and both were well and favorably known in Kellogg and vicinity. Carleton Braley married Eliza Ann Rice, a native of Vermont, and member of a well known New England family. Mrs. Braley died in Iowa, leaving nine children, five sons and four daughters, two of her children having died when young.

As the youngest son in his father's large family, Edgar R. Braley undertook to earn his own living when fifteen years of age, and found employment on a farm for a couple of years. He then clerked in a general store in Kellogg for three years, and in 1887 located in Pasadena, which has since been his home. He married in Newton, Iowa, Alice E. Estes, a native of Kansas, and of this union there have been born four children: Rex, Ruth and Ruby (twins) and Everett. Mr. Braley is a member and trustee of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is also a Modern Woodman of the World. He is a Republican in political affiliation, but aside from the formality of casting his vote is not actively engaged in political undertakings. He

has been very successful from a business standpoint, his enterprising methods and devotion to the best interests of his patrons ensuring a constantly increasing trade.

E. B. CUSHMAN. The various agencies which have tended to the development of Southern California since the beginning of the '80s have had an interested spectator in E. B. Cushman, one of the pioneer real-estate men of Long Beach, and the manipulator of land and property deals in different parts of the state. His initial experience in California life was acquired in 1882, when he located in Santa Ana, and served as deputy postmaster under his uncle, C. E. French. He then removed to Los Angeles and had charge of the registry department of the postoffice under Colonel Dunkleberger, and was thus employed during the great boom. A still later connection with government affairs was as mail agent between Los Angeles and Deming, N. M., a responsibility resigned in 1886, to engage in the real-estate business in Los Angeles. He was remarkably successful owing to the favorable conditions prevailing during the rush for property at that time, and among other undertakings handled the Long-street place. While in Los Angeles he established an office in Long Beach in 1886, and managed the affairs of both offices from his headquarters in the larger city. In 1896 he located permanently in Long Beach, and in connection with his other and general work has been the agent for several years of the Alamitos tract.

The youth of Mr. Cushman was centered in the city of Boston and vicinity, and he was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1854. A just pride of ancestry has been maintained by latter day members of the family, who recall with satisfaction that one of their number, Robert Cushman, was secretary of the Mayflower Company, and crossed the seas in the vessel of that name. In after years, when the supremacy of England began to be questioned by the colonists, the paternal great-grandfather, Cushman, left his plow and shouldered his weapons on the great battle fields of the Revolution. His son, Samuel, the paternal grandfather, was born in Maine, and became a country squire with broad acres and large possessions. Among the children whom he reared was I. S. Cushman, who became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and belonged to the New England Conference. Like his grandfather, he was not wanting in patriotism, and when the occasion of the Civil war created a demand for courage and devotion he served as chaplain in the Thirty-third Massachusetts regiment, with the rank of captain. He saw much of the grim and relentless and fearful side of warfare, and from the exposure incurred during the service died in 1871.

His wife, formerly Sarah Elizabeth Baker, was born in Portland, Me., and comes of a prominent New England family. She is now a resident of Boston, and is the mother of four children, two of whom are living, E. B. being the only son.

At a comparatively early age Mr. Cushman embarked upon a business career in Boston, as clerk for C. F. Hovey & Co., for five years. In 1878 he removed to Yankton, S. D., near which he purchased a ranch on the Missouri river and began to raise stock. His stay in the north was unexpectedly terminated by the great freshet of 1880, which carried away his stock and demoralized his possessions. Thereafter he returned to Maine, and at North Anson married Helen Bunker, a native of that town, with whom he came to California in 1882, as heretofore stated. Mr. Cushman is a Republican and is a cousin of ex-Governor John A. Andrews, of Massachusetts, a sincere promoter of the principles of the party. Mr. Cushman has held some positions of trust here and in the east, and was deputy city clerk for one term of Long Beach. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and is fraternally associated with the Knights of the Maccabees and holds the rank of major of the Sons of Veterans, Division of California. He is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Cushman has rendered valuable service in the upbuilding of Long Beach, not only as an enterprising real-estate man, but as a citizen whom all are glad to honor.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN COONS. In the capacity of agent of the Southern Pacific at Riverside, and also commercial agent on a number of the branch railroad lines of the fruit belt of this region, Mr. Coons has made many acquaintances in Southern California. He possesses marked executive ability and merits the high degree of esteem which is accorded him by the general public, as well as by his superior officials in the railroad service.

Mr. Coons is proud of the fact that he is one of California's native sons, and that his father was one of the "forty-niners" of the Pacific coast. The latter, George W., was born in Baltimore, Md., a son of George Coons, a merchant of that city, and a native of Germany. G. W. Coons also followed merchandising in his early manhood, and in 1849 crossed the plains by the Omaha, Humboldt and Nevada Pass route, and with ox-teams. At the end of a six months' trip he arrived in Sacramento, and, having built the first quartz mill in California, operated it for about a year. Then, going to San Francisco, he embarked in a mercantile business and in the spring of 1852 returned by the overland route for his wife and four children. Together they traversed the plains and located upon a ranch near Elk Grove, Cal. Not until 1853, however,



JESSE DRISKILL

did Mr. Coons cease his business operations in San Francisco, and thenceforth he gave his entire attention to farming. In the early years of his residence on the coast he experienced some strange vicissitudes, and as a member of a vigilance committee and in every possible manner supported law and order. For a number of years he was a justice of the peace in his county. When in his fiftieth year, in 1870, he passed to his eternal reward. He was survived by his widow, Mrs. Semphronia (Hamilton) Coons, who passed away in Sacramento in 1897. Of their thirteen children, ten lived to maturity and eight sons and a daughter are yet living, all being in the northern part of this state, with the exception of our subject. Mrs. Coons was a daughter of George H. Lanham, a Baltimore merchant. Both were natives of that city and came of a very prominent family of Maryland, of Scotch extraction.

Benjamin F. Coons was born in Sacramento, Cal., April 5, 1862, and lived upon a farm until 1880. In the mean time he received a liberal education in the common and high schools of Sacramento, and was graduated in the latter in June, 1880. On the following Monday he assumed the duties of a telegraph operator at Hot Springs, Nev., on the Central Pacific, for while at school he had become familiar with the business by devoting his spare time to mastering the craft. During the next four years he was agent and operator at different stations along the Central Pacific road in California and Nevada. As secretary of the committee having in charge the railroad exhibit for these two states at the World's Fair held in New Orleans, he spent seven months there. In 1886 Mr. Coons married Miss Jennie Taylor, at Roseville, Cal. Born in St. Louis, Mo., she accompanied her parents to California when five years of age, and was educated in San Francisco. The couple have two promising sons, namely: Ernest Alvin and Wallace A. B.

Returning to the employ of the Central Pacific, Mr. Coons was stationed as an agent at Elk Grove, Cal., from the time when he completed his duties in the Crescent City, in the spring of 1885, until 1888, when he was installed as agent at Wheatland. His residence in that place extended over a period of nine years, and from 1897 to May 30, 1900, he was located at Covina, Cal., being the commercial agent of the line between Pomona and Bassett. Since the date given he has been the Southern Pacific's agent at Riverside and also has been its commercial agent between Banning and Pomona. In his territory there are fifty miles of the main road, seven miles of the Colton branch, four miles of the Redlands branch, three miles of the San Bernardino road, and nine miles of the Chino loop. With railroad men he is very popular, and is a member of the Traveling Pas-

sengers Railroad Agents Association of the United States. While with him business and the interests of his employers ever are paramount, Mr. Coons is and always has been very fond of athletic sports. At Wheatland he was president of a tennis club and was vice-president of a gun club; at Covina was one of the organizers and later was chairman of the Country Club's house committee; was president of the Covina Tennis Club, and vice-president of the Gun Club. At Covina he was initiated into Masonry, and now belongs to Evergreen Lodge. Besides, he is past president of the Native Sons of Golden West, is sir leading knight of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is connected with the Roubidoux Club. Though surrounded with Democratic influences in his youth, he was independent and at length identified himself strongly with the Republicans.

JESSE DRISKILL, one of the foremost contractors and builders of Long Beach, was born in Bond county, Ill., September 30, 1850, and comes of an ancestry intimately connected with the history of Scotland. The emigrating ancestor was the paternal great-grandfather, who was born in Scotland and removed to the north of Ireland, from where he embarked for the United States. He settled in North Carolina, and served during the Revolutionary war under Gen. Francis Marian. The paternal grandfather, Jesse, was born in North Carolina, and served with distinction in the war of 1812, at which time he was under command of General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. William Driskill, the father of the present Jesse, was born near Fayetteville in middle Tennessee, and settled in Bond county, Ill., about 1830. He was a farmer during his active life, and died in Illinois at the age of forty years. His wife, formerly Mary Cruthis, was a native of Bond county, and a daughter of John Cruthis, born in North Carolina, and one of the first settlers of Tennessee. He removed to Bond county, Ill., about 1824, and farmed for the remainder of his days. He was a Quaker in religious belief. In his young manhood he married Milberry Redfearn, who was of Scotch descent, and whose father, Isaac, served during the Revolutionary war under General Marian. Mrs. Driskill, who died in Illinois, became the mother of two children, and of these John is a resident of Bond county, Ill.

Until his seventeenth year Mr. Driskill lived on the paternal farm in Bond county, Ill., and attended the public schools, supplemented by training at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill. He then engaged in farming with his brother in Bond county, but from his earliest years showed a special aptitude for things mechanical, and especially carpentering, and when twenty-four years of age gave up farming to learn to

be a builder. He afterwards built and contracted in Bond county, and while there attained to some political prominence, filling among other offices that of justice of the peace for four years. Later he started out as a traveling salesman for a St. Louis house, and was successful in the sale of agricultural implements, heavy hardware and blacksmith supplies, throughout the south and southwest. At the end of three years of journeying he came west to California, and was made superintendent of the building of the Hotel Coronado at San Diego. Upon the completion of the now famous house in 1887 he continued to build in San Diego until after the boom, and then went to Calamali, Cal., and superintended the erection of the quartz mills at that place. Nine months later he went to Tacoma, Wash., where he put up the large school building and other constructions of importance, remaining in the Washington city between 1889 and 1895. Following this he spent two years working at his trade in Los Angeles, and in October of 1897 located at Long Beach, where he has since had all the work he could attend to. He built the fine new high school and many public buildings and residences, but of late has turned his attention almost exclusively to street contract work, and has probably done more cement work than any other one man in the town.

In Jefferson City, Mo., Mr. Driskill married Ida Holbrook, a native of Bond county, Ill. Of this marriage one child was born, William L. Mr. Driskill is a Democrat in political affiliation, and while living in Washington served as justice of the peace and police magistrate. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and is fraternally associated with the Masons, and belonged to the Sumner (Wash.) Lodge No. 70, F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Eastern Star.

G. H. CARDER, M. D. One of the members of the medical profession in Pasadena is Dr. G. H. Carder, who is not only a disciple of homeopathy, but also an artist of more than ordinary skill. He was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., February 2, 1852, and was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school and the commercial college. His natural inclination was towards a life devoted exclusively to art, but in the following of this plan he met with decided objections from his father, who put him to learning the upholsterer's trade. E. A. Carder, the father of G. H., was born in Connecticut, and was a furniture manufacturer in Kalamazoo, Mich., in later years doing business also in Jackson and Grand Rapids. He died in Kalamazoo in August, 1901, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, formerly Sarah A. Green, a native of England, survived him but four months, her death occurring in November,

1901. There were five children in the family, two sons and three daughters, of whom G. H. Carder was the third oldest.

After learning his trade Mr. Carder established an upholstery business, yet so much did he regret his absence of art chances that he hired a basement in Kalamazoo and put in a supply of clay and marble with which to prosecute his art work. Although otherwise employed during the day, he modeled and studied far into the night, and often until two or three o'clock in the morning, and in this way made great headway with a foundation upon which to base his future exertions. In the mean time he had decided to study medicine under Dr. Charles Adams, of Chicago, and eventually graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College in 1882. He began practicing in Chicago, and at the same time lectured on obstetrics for a couple of years in the National Medical College. In connection with a large obstetrical practice, he worked up a large patronage as an oculist, with offices on the corner of State and Washington streets, and would doubtless have still been a member of the profession in Chicago had not ill health in his family rendered a change of climate imperative.

In February of 1900 Dr. Carder came to California and located on a ranch in La Canada, but by the following December had decided that ranching was not his forte, and so returned to his profession, and is now located in Pasadena, with an office in Masonic Temple. He was married in South Bend, Ind., to Elizabeth B. Roberts, a native of that place, and of this union there is one child, Robert H. Dr. Carder is a member of the Illinois Medical Society, and he is fraternally associated with the Auburn Park Lodge of Masons, at Chicago, in which city he joined the chapter. He was formerly a Knight of Pythias. In political affiliation he is a Republican. Mrs. Carder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During all his practice Dr. Carder has maintained his interest in art, and from sculpture has branched out into painting, many admirable canvases having developed under his brush.

WILLIAM BRYANT. The early experiences of Mr. Bryant in California were not such as to give him rose-tinted views of the opportunities offered by the state, but since he came to Gardena he has been far more fortunate than before, and has not only retrieved past losses, but has also established himself upon a solid financial basis. He is a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county, February 16, 1849, and his parents, John and Mary (Van Dellan) Bryant, were also born in that state. In 1877 the family removed to Kansas and settled near Geneseo, Rice county, where the parents still make their home. Of their fifteen children nine attained

mature years, William being fourth in order of birth.

On coming to California, after having gained a thorough knowledge of the fruit business in the east, he settled in Los Angeles county, making an investment in five acres. However, the depreciation in the value of the property and the impossibility of successfully conducting a fruit-raising business thereon, forced him to sell the place at a great sacrifice, and when he came to Gardena in 1891 he was without means. Wishing to thoroughly investigate local conditions before purchasing property, he rented a five-acre place for five years, with the privilege of buying in the mean time if he so desired. So satisfactory was his study of the soil and the results of his early efforts thereon, that at the expiration of two years he became the owner. He erected a neat house and made other improvements that enhance the value of the property. Two acres are under cultivation to Logan berries, and two are in blackberries, while eight acres of leased land are in alfalfa. The cozy home is presided over by Mrs. Bryant, who was formerly Miss Kittie Thompson, of Nebraska.

In addition to the raising of berries, Mr. Bryant is much interested in the dairy business, and now has a herd of fourteen milch cows, comprising Jersey, Holstein and Durham breeds. This industry he has found to be a profitable occupation, netting him an appreciated addition to his income. In politics he is a Republican, while in religion he is a believer in the doctrines of the Society of Friends.

HON. ROBERT M. CLARKE. The efficient services rendered by Mr. Clarke as member of the state assembly from Ventura county are especially worthy of recognition, inasmuch as he is the youngest member of that body and is gaining his first experience in statesmanship. Prior to his election he had engaged in the practice of law in Santa Paula and it is his plan, on the expiration of his official term as legislator, to resume professional labors in his home town. As one of the native-born sons of Ventura county (where his birth occurred in 1879), his rise into prominence is a source of gratification to the people among whom he has always made his home.

On the completion of his high-school education Mr. Clarke began to study law in Santa Paula, later going to Los Angeles, where he continued his readings. April 10, 1900, he was admitted to the bar before the Los Angeles supreme court, and at the same time began the practice of his profession in Santa Paula. For a time he was associated with George E. Farland, the partnership continuing until Mr. Farland was made county clerk. On the Republican ticket, in the fall of 1900, Mr. Clarke was

elected to the assembly, and it was a source of gratification to his friends that he ran ahead of the ticket. In the assembly he is a member of the judiciary committee, the committee for the revision of the code, and the committee on highway and military affairs. In local matters he maintains an interest, and whatever makes for the progress of Santa Paula or the development of the resources of Ventura county is sure of his appreciation and support. In any work for the upbuilding of the community he is always ready to assist.

During 1900, the year of his admission to the bar, Mr. Clarke established domestic ties, and was united in marriage with Edna M., daughter of J. R. Thurmond, a pioneer of the Carpinteria valley. In the Santa Paula Parlor of Native Sons he has officiated as president, and he is also actively connected with the Masonic Order.

FRANK D. BISHOP, M. D., one of the most successful medical practitioners of Long Beach, was born in Charlestown, Portage county, Ohio, January 22, 1856, a son of O. D. and Mary A. (Brown) Bishop, natives respectively of Charlestown and Toronto, Ontario. The mother, who is now living in Ohio, is a daughter of Amos Brown, who was born in England, and upon immigrating to this country settled first in Toronto, and afterwards in New York state, where his death occurred. The paternal grandfather, David Bishop, was of Scotch-English descent, and, though born in Connecticut, was one of the very early settlers of Charlestown, Ohio. His son, O. D. Bishop, the father of Frank D., was a farmer during his active life, and died in Ohio in 1899.

The oldest in a family of five children, Frank D. Bishop was reared on the paternal farm in Ohio, and graduated from the high school in Ravenna. His first business venture was as a hotel man, and in this capacity he managed the St. Cloud Hotel, in Canton, Ohio, for about eight years. In the mean time he had become interested in medicine and surgery, and having decided to devote his future energies to this branch of science, began to study under the capable instruction of Dr. K. B. Waite, of Cleveland. He then entered the University of Medicine and Surgery at Cleveland, and after graduating therefrom began to practice in Cañon City, Colo. Not realizing his expectations in the Colorado town, he returned to Ohio and practiced medicine in Windham, Portage county, for a couple of years, going then to Harriman, Tenn., where he remained for two years. Owing to the uncertain state of his wife's health, he was obliged to make frequent changes in location, and eventually took up his residence in the salubrious climate of Albuquerque, N. M., where he worked up a

large and satisfactory practice. While in the Mexican city he was medical director of the government Indian School at Albuquerque, and was also appointed to the board of territorial medical examiners by Governor Otero. Both of these positions he resigned upon coming to California in 1899, and in June of 1900 located at Long Beach, where he has since conducted a medical and surgical practice.

In Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Bishop married Manon Spaulding, who was born in Spafford, N. Y., and was educated at Hillsdale College. Mrs. Bishop is also a graduate of the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, and assists her husband in his large and lucrative practice. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Bishop, Ruth, Francene and Winifred. The doctor is a Republican in national politics, and is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Good Templars. He is medical examiner for the Pacific Mutual and Phoenix Insurance Companies and Order of Pendo. He is now a member of the Southern California Homeopathic Medical Society, and was formerly associated with the medical societies of Ohio, Tennessee and New Mexico. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member, he is serving as steward.

FRIDOLIN HARTMAN. The association of Mr. Hartman with Ventura began in 1873, at which time the predominating element consisted of a small Spanish population, who faithfully observed the customs of the mother country. Prosperity reigned from a Spanish standpoint. Churches were wealthy and good fellowship prevailed throughout the surrounding country. Beyond the settlement stretched the mustard fields, with latent fertility as yet unsuspected. Sheep trails wound in and out, which are now roads in common use. No spectator has watched modern development with more interest than Mr. Hartman, and none has established a more honorable place for himself in the community by which he is environed.

A native of Bavaria, Mr. Hartman was born February 2, 1844, his parents being August and Theresa (Koll) Hartman, natives of Bavaria, and residents of Germany during their entire lives. The father was a hotel and commercial man, and lived to be eighty-seven years old, but the mother died in middle age. Of their large family, nine children are living, Fridolin being the youngest and the only one to settle in America. He received a common-school education and when young learned the brewing business, being for four years in the employ of Smith Brothers. Later he traveled in Austria and France, in which latter country he entered the employ of a large brewing concern. In 1870, owing to the declaration of hostilities which culminated in the loss of Alsace and Lor-

raine to the French, he found it dangerous to remain in France, but was unable to get to his native land; accordingly he boarded a ship bound for America, and arrived in New York in August of 1870.

Going at once to St. Louis, Mo., he was employed there by the Phoenix brewery (Christian Staley, proprietor) until April of 1871. The persuasions of a former acquaintance in Germany, Joseph Dilger, induced him to come to California, and he worked with Mr. Dilger in the City brewery of Sacramento until 1873. Following this he spent several months in San Francisco. Acting on the suggestion of a San Francisco firm, he came to Ventura in April of 1873. For about one year he managed the Ventura brewery for other parties, after which he purchased the plant. For a time business was conducted in a wooden shanty, but this he was enabled to replace for a more pretentious structure and continued prosperity repaid his efforts during the years that followed. The absence of railroads brought him a large country trade, but when these were built through the county and when large breweries were established in Los Angeles and San Francisco, the smaller concern proved unprofitable, and in 1898 was closed.

Years ago Mr. Hartman was elected to the Ventura city council and held the office until his election as a member of the board of supervisors of Ventura county, which he held for three terms. In 1884 he was elected supervisor of the first district and has held the same continuously since, with the exception of four years when he was town trustee. His present term as supervisor will expire in 1904.

The marriage of Mr. Hartman and Katie Kaufman occurred in Ventura in 1874. Mrs. Hartman is a daughter of Michael and Mary Kaufman, and was born in Minnesota, to which state her parents had removed at an early day, and where they resided during the Indian massacre. To Mr. and Mrs. Hartman have been born sixteen children: Ludwig, Theresa, Fridolin, Katie, Karl, Anna, George, Rose, Lena, Fannie, Willie, Henry August, Nellie, Chester, Ralph and Walter. Two, Rose and Henry August, are deceased.

ROBERT B. LYON. One of the most delightful pleasure resorts in Ventura county is that owned and managed by Mrs. Gertrude Lyon at Matilija. When taken possession of in 1871 the Cliff Glen Mineral Springs was an unimproved and discouraging looking squatter's claim, with but one man in the neighborhood to relieve the monotony of desolation. But the squatter's claim had latent possibilities ready to expand under the touch of enterprise and industry, and there has since been developed all those exhilarating and charming surroundings which



W. L. Doughton

enticingly beckon to all in search of a change of environment, or in need of physical and mental relaxation. Hither gather many guests during the season, impelled by the transparent air, the advantages of bathing and fishing, the excellent viands provided for her guests by mine hostess, and the general prevailing air of courtesy, geniality and jolly good fellowship. Placidly taking its way through the grounds is the Ventura river, with its clear, limpid depths, and numerous members of the finny tribe, and this trout stream flowing through the canyon has more than anything else made possible the improvements so fully appreciated to-day. The buildings for guests and horses are modern and conveniently constructed, and there are tents on the banks of the river, and splendid camping grounds. The enterprise which has built up the resort has also looked well after the surrounding roads. The springs in the canyon are located a mile from Mitilija postoffice, eighteen miles from Ventura, seven miles from Nordhoff, the nearest railroad point, and forty miles from Santa Barbara. The genial hostess of this ideal retreat has abundant cause for gratitude that her lines have fallen in such pleasant places, that her efforts are so well appreciated, and that those who seek immunity from care in the unchanging smile of nature, are glad to do so under her competent guidance and unremitting care.

The squatter's claim, so well transformed, was purchased in 1871 by Robert Lyon, who was born in New York City in 1836. Ill health drove him to this lovely spot in the mountains every summer, but he did not open it to the public until 1887, a short time before his death. He was a noble, brave man of whom his children, wife and friends alike were proud.

W. W. BROUGHTON. Splendid in conception and stupendous in execution has been the accomplishment par excellence of W. W. Broughton. For in the estimation of any who would faithfully chronicle the deeds of the pioneers of Santa Barbara county, no more large minded project than the founding of the Lompoc colony has animated the enthusiasm of any settler, however great his loyalty, or his faith in the possibilities of his adopted part of the world. While Mr. Broughton has many claims to distinction, the fact seems clearly defined, that when his reputation as a lawyer, publisher and journalist has faded in the light of subsequent events, his name will be recalled indefinitely by those who have profited by his farsightedness, clear reasoning power, and practical common sense, in directing them to the scene of their unfailing harvests, and their peaceful homes in an ideal locality.

The youth of Mr. Broughton was spent in his native town of Tonawanda, Erie county, N. Y.,

where he was born July 29, 1836. His preliminary law experience was gained in the office of W. W. Thayer, since governor of Oregon, and also judge on the supreme court bench of that state. After coming to California in 1859 he combined the practice of his profession with newspaper work, and among the different papers which have been founded, edited and published by him may be mentioned the *Santa Cruz Enterprise*, started in 1874, and now merged into the *Santa Cruz Surf*; the *New Age*, which first saw the light in 1865, a San Francisco periodical now in its thirty-sixth year, and which was the first Odd Fellows' weekly paper published in the United States; and the *Lompoc Record*, founded in 1875, and at present continuing the success to which it is by reason of long years accustomed.

In 1870 Mr. Broughton conceived the idea of colonizing the Lompoc valley, and in furtherance of his desire visited Colonel Hollister, one of the owners of the Lompoc rancho of forty-six thousand acres. The grand old pioneer thought well of the plan proposed by Mr. Broughton, and negotiations were at once instituted for the consummation of the same. In the meantime the *Record* was doing a large business in placing before the public the merits of the valley, and the interest in the colonization became widespread. The Lompoc colony lands embrace all the territory of the Lompoc and Mission Vieja de la Purisima ranchos, and the title is by United States patent. The lands border for seven miles on the Pacific ocean and extend back from the coast about twelve miles. The original Lompoc rancho containing 38,335.78 acres of land, was granted by the Mexican government to José Antonio Carrillo, April 15, 1837, and the Mission Vieja, containing four thousand four hundred and forty acres, was granted to Joaquin and José Antonio Carrillo, November 26, 1845. Carrillo sold the land to the More brothers, they sold to the Hollisters, Diblees and Cooper, who in turn disposed of it to a stock company negotiating for the colonies. The main valley consists of thirteen thousand acres, and the Santa Ynez river runs westerly through the ranchos, for twelve miles forming their northern boundary.

The name Lompoc is from the Indian, meaning lagoon, or little lake. The price paid for the colony lands was \$500,000, payable in ten annual installments, and the capital stock was divided into one hundred shares of \$5,000 each. In the deed was placed an iron-clad clause providing against the manufacture or sale, upon the lands of the colony, of any intoxicating beverage. The land was surveyed, and divided into tracts of five, ten, twenty, forty, and eighty acres, and a mile square was reserved for the town site near the center of the valley. November 9, 1874, occurred the auction sale of the lots, amount-

ing to more than \$700,000 for city and farm tracts, about thirty-five thousand acres remaining unsold, for which the former owners offered \$270,000. Soon building operations were begun, and within an incredibly short time nearly a hundred families were occupying their new homes. By 1875 the town of Lompoc bore many evidences of enterprise, supporting besides the *Record*, a physician, a justice and a notary. From time to time much difficulty was experienced holding to the original resolutions regarding prohibition, and eventually the community yielded to high license. Owing to its high moral character, an unusually large number of people have been attracted to the Lompoc region, and this, added to the manifold natural advantages of rich alluvial soil, and the possibility of raising the most diversified crops, has converted this part of Santa Barbara county into an ideal residence section. The flood water of the Santa Ynez river will in the near future be utilized for irrigation purposes. It is needless to say that the work connected with the carrying out of so large a scheme was stupendous, and the fact that Mr. Broughton was the vital force, and the guiding hand at the helm, place him in the position of being one of the greatest benefactors that the county of Santa Barbara has known. An active Democrat, he has filled almost every position of trust within the gift of the people of his town. He is now serving his third term as supervisor, and has been chairman of the board. He is also president of the town council of Lompoc, with which he has been connected since the incorporation.

The marriage of Mr. Broughton and Amanda Elizabeth Anthony occurred in 1862, Mrs. Broughton being the only daughter of George T. Anthony, a well-known citizen of Santa Cruz. The Anthony family comes from New England and has many Quakers among its members. They have ever exerted a strong moral influence in the communities with which they have been connected; one of their members, Charles V. Anthony, is at present a retired clergyman, residing in San Francisco. Mrs. Broughton was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1848, and is the mother of seven sons and five daughters, of whom three daughters and five sons are now living.

OTHO M. JONES. The business career of Otho M. Jones has been so closely identified with that of his father, Hon. A. H. Jones, that a résumé of the mercantile experiences of the latter must of necessity shed considerable light upon the success of the former. Few more interesting personalities have invaded the commercial ranks of Long Beach than that of the Hon. A. H. Jones, who was born in Asheville, N. C., and came of a prominent old Virginia family. His first impressions of life were gained

on the farm of his father, George Jones, a large land owner, and afterward he embarked upon a mercantile enterprise in Hendersonville, Henderson county, N. C. Although of southern birth his sympathies were entirely on the side of the Union, and when the strife between the north and south culminated in the declaration of war, his one thought was to reach the Union lines. This proved a hazardous undertaking to say the least, and after an exciting trip, interspersed with many adventures and hardships, he was captured in Tennessee and imprisoned in Richmond, Va. Through the exercise of strategy he was enabled to escape in 1862, and once through the Confederate lines he remained in the north until the restoration of peace. In the meantime his wife and boys remained on the southern farm at the mercy of the injustice of the Confederacy, and suffering great deprivations. Needless to say that his return was hailed with delight. Almost immediately Mr. Jones embarked upon a journalistic venture in Hendersonville, publishing the *Pioneer* of that town, the same being later removed to Asheville. In the meantime he was a member of the state constitutional convention, and helped to frame the laws, and in 1868 was elected a member of congress from his district, and re-elected in 1870. At the termination of his service in congress he engaged in the hotel business in Washington, D. C., and afterwards engaged in farming in Prince George county, Md. Upon returning to Asheville, N. C., he engaged in the mercantile business for eight years, and as before took a leading part in the conduct of town affairs.

With the opening of the Oklahoma strip in 1889, Mr. Jones availed himself of the remarkable opportunity and bought a claim near Norman and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He also became interested in the mercantile business and bought the ground and built two store buildings and laid in a fine stock of groceries. His business was conducted in partnership with his son, Otho M., the firm name being Jones & Son. Mr. Jones remained in Oklahoma until 1897, when he came to Long Beach and bought the corner lot upon which was erected the Jones building, and which is thirty-two by fifty-two feet in ground dimensions and two stories high. Here he started the large mercantile business which is now managed and owned by his son, and in which he was vitally interested up to the time of his death, January 29, 1901. He was a staunch Republican, and was a member of the old-time Methodist Episcopal Church. In Hendersonville, N. C., he married Sarah D. Brittain, a native of North Carolina, and a daughter of William Brittain, a farmer in that state. Mrs. Jones, who survives her husband, is the mother of five children, four of whom are living, Otho M. being the youngest. Two daughters are living in North Carolina,



Jerome C. Wilson

and the other son, Thaddeus W., has distinguished himself in the United States army, of which he is still a member. He is a graduate of West Point, on the Hudson, and during the Spanish-American war began to serve with the rank of major, and for meritorious conduct at the battle of Santiago was appointed to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of United States Volunteer Infantry.

Otho M. Jones was born January 5, 1850, and was educated in the public schools and spent two years at the East Tennessee University, now the Grant University, at Athens, Tenn. He then discontinued further study to engage in business with his father, and has ever since been a member of the firm of Jones, Son & Co. Since the death of the elder man he has had entire control of the large business, and he is among the foremost substantial men of Long Beach. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and like his father is affiliated with the Republican party.

JEROME CALVIN WILSON. In addition to his business interests in Santa Barbara, Mr. Wilson is associated with oil enterprises in the Summerland district, where he began to put down wells in December, 1894, and has since become the owner of eighty wells in the same locality, besides owning the water right and the water system there. His Santa Barbara interests include the ownership of the Olympic stables, opposite the Arlington hotel, and the Blackhawk stables, corner of Cota and Chapala streets, in both of which he conducts a large livery, feed and sale business.

The Wilson family comes from Scotch ancestry. David Wilson was a native of the north of Ireland, whither his ancestors had fled to escape religious persecution. He came to America on an English man-of-war and settled at Londonderry, N. H., later being a pioneer farmer of St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he died at a great age. In religion he was of the forceful Scotch Presbyterian type. His son, James, a native of Vermont, and a soldier in the war of 1812, engaged in farming until his death at Sutton, Caledonia county, Vt., at eighty years. Next in line of descent was Calvin Wilson, a native of Vermont, and for fifty years a resident on the same farm, but since 1888 making his home with his son in Santa Barbara. Elizabeth, wife of Calvin Wilson, was born in Glover, Vt., and died in Santa Barbara, Cal., May 13, 1901, when almost eighty years of age. Her father, Lindon French, was a native and farmer of Kirby, Vt., and of English descent. He married a member of the old Massachusetts family of Howards.

The family of Calvin and Elizabeth Wilson consisted of ten children, eight of whom are living, namely: Jerome C.; Charles Austin, of Santa Barbara; Henry, who is in San Fran-

cisco; James W., who has a livery business in Santa Barbara; Mrs. Elvira Bessil, also of this city; Mrs. Lilla Russell, of Los Angeles; Alonzo R., a farmer living in Hollis, N. H.; and Mrs. Rosette Rice, who lives near the old homestead in Vermont. Jerome Calvin Wilson was born in Caledonia county, Vt., April 20, 1849, and received his education in the Sutton grammar and high schools. Going to Boston in 1869, he became interested in a mercantile business, and remained in that city until he came to California in 1885. For a year he carried on a restaurant business in San Francisco, and in 1886 came to Santa Barbara. Soon after his arrival he rented a lot on the corner of Cota and Chapala streets. On the lot stood an old shed, and in this he began a livery business. A year later he bought the lot and has since purchased adjoining property and removed the old buildings, erecting in their place a two-story stable of larger dimensions on Cota and Chapala streets. In the raising of standard-bred horses he is meeting with some success, and now owns, among others, Maggie E., record 2:17. He is the owner of a farm of seven hundred and fifty acres in the San Fernando valley, two and one-half miles from Pacomia, on the Southern Pacific road. Of this tract three hundred acres are in barley, one hundred and eighty in apricots, producing a crop valued at \$20,000 annually, one hundred and eighty acres in peaches, producing fine crops, and ninety acres in olives. In addition to this place he owns other tracts of farm land in the county, besides his various holdings in Santa Barbara city and county. He is a member of the now well-known Guarantee Oil and Refining Company of Beaumont, Tex.

Politically Mr. Wilson is a Republican. He is a charter member both of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is actively connected with the Odd Fellows. He was made a Mason in Lodge No. 242, A. F. & A. M., and is now also connected with Chapter No. 51, R. A. M., St. Omar Commandery No. 30, K. T., Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., and Bruce Consistory of Los Angeles. He is a charter member of the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce. His marriage took place in this city May 6, 1890, and united him with Miss Lillie Renwick, who came to California with her father, John Renwick, now of Lompoc. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are named Roy and Ruth.

CHARLES B. McCAY. The vast grain and stock-raising possibilities of Ventura county have been utilized by Charles B. McCay, who has been a resident of California since November, 1873, and is accounted one of the authorities on stock and agriculture in this part of the state. He was born in Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1848, a son of Joseph and Fan-

nie (Day) McCay, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and for many years well known as one of the experienced Ohio river men. The parents died in Ohio, where their son, Charles B., received a common-school education and in comparatively early life acquired a fair knowledge of general business. Upon removing to California he lived for twelve years in Hueneme, where he became identified with building and mercantile interests, and, as the second meat-marketman, built the first store of any size in the town.

At the present time Mr. McCay has a ranch of five thousand acres, called Canada Verda, and located thirty-two miles east of Ventura. Upon its broad and fertile meadows graze nine hundred head of cattle and horses, and some of the finest of their kind are the result of the methods of breeding here adopted. An additional responsibility was assumed by Mr. McCay in 1888, at which time he took charge of the ranch of the Simi Land and Water Company, which, at the time, contained ninety-six thousand acres, and of which Senator Bard was president. The present holder of the position is Dr. Cochran, of Los Angeles, and the land has been disposed of until but eight thousand acres remain, over which Mr. McCay has still entire management. The staple crop is wheat and barley, and there are still three thousand acres of tillable land for sale. For the accommodation of travelers, the Simi hotel has been erected at the east end of the valley, and here are housed Mr. McCay and family. The railroad station is also on the premises.

While living in Ohio, in 1872, Mr. McCay married Lizzie B. Garrett, a native of Pennsylvania, and of this union there are two children. Henry is a graduate of the Los Angeles Business College and is interested in the iron works at Bakersfield. Nellie is also a graduate of the Los Angeles Business College, and is living at home. Mr. McCay is a Republican in national politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes.

WESLEY L. STEVENS. When looking around for a suitable location, in 1893, Mr. Stevens visited Long Beach, which was then a small town with scarcely five hundred people. Finding the climate equable and delightful he determined to establish his home here and accordingly purchased the hardware business of L. A. Bailey. Since then he has continued the business at the same site and in the same building, the latter being 25x100 feet in dimensions and two stories in height, and standing on the corner of Second and Pine streets. Through the admission of his son, Spencer R., as a partner, in 1898, the firm title became W. L. Stevens & Son.

Near Meadowgap, Huntingdon county, Pa.,

W. L. Stevens was born December 25, 1842, the thirteenth child and youngest son of Benedict Stevens. His grandfather, Benedict, Sr., was a son of a Vermonter who settled in Huntingdon county, Pa., and who was of Scotch-Irish descent. In the parental family there were fifteen children, all but two of whom attained mature years, and seven are living. Those in California are Wesley L., Frank D. and Mrs. Rebecca J. Weight, of Pasadena. Five of the sons served in the Civil war, F. D. being in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves; William H., chaplain of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry; B. T. in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry; David W., who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, served in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves; and Wesley L. was at the front during much of the war.

When the first call came for volunteers, in 1861, Wesley L. Stevens enlisted for three months, but found the quota filled. September 8 of the same year he volunteered in Company B, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was mustered in for three years at Camp Crossman. However, after the battle of Winchester he became seriously ill and was confined in the hospital for some time, after which he received an honorable discharge July 17, 1862, by reason of physical disability. For some months he remained at home recuperating and as soon as his health was regained he again offered his services to the Union. June 16, 1863, his name was enrolled in Company A, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and he served in the Shenandoah valley until he was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, February 5, 1864. His final enlistment took place August 29, 1864, when he was mustered into Company K, Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Infantry, at Harrisburg, after which he was sent to the Shenandoah and served on detached duty, finally being mustered out at Harrisburg August 3, 1865, by reason of the special order discharging all soldiers at the close of the war. During his service with the Twenty-second he took part in a number of cavalry dashes and saw considerable hard fighting.

Soon after the close of the war Mr. Stevens entered the Iron City College at Pittsburg, where he remained until graduating. In 1867 he opened a general merchandise store at Three Springs, Huntingdon county, where he was also a member of the first board of city trustees. In 1883 he bought out the hardware business of his brother, Frank D., at Mount Union, Pa., and continued there until 1886, when he sold out, came to California, and formed a partnership with his brother, F. D., in Pasadena. The Stevens Hardware Company became the largest of its kind in the city and the proprietors were also active in the buying and selling of real

estate. The loss of health forced Wesley L. to sell his interest in the business, after which he set out and superintended an orange grove in Pasadena, continuing at that occupation until he had regained his health, when he came to Long Beach. Here he recently completed an attractive and commodious residence of three stories on the corner of Fourth and Cedar streets. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is connected with the Master Plumbers Association of Long Beach and Long Beach Post No. 180, G. A. R. In Harrisburg, Pa., he married Sarah Jane Keister, who was born near Maddensville, Huntingdon county, Pa. They have twelve children, viz.: Lou May, a bookkeeper for her father; Raymond B. and Spencer R., both associated with the business; Winnie, in Los Angeles; Chester W., a plumber in Pasadena; Dyson, a plumber employed by his father; Mitchell, who is employed in a meat market at Long Beach; Ina, Myrtie, Claudine, Beatrice and Viola.

FRANK D. STEVENS. In Huntingdon county, Pa., Frank D. Stevens was born March 13, 1841, a son of Benedict and Eva (Ow) Stevens, natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared on the home farm and received a common-school education. In March, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, army of the Potomac, and took part in the battles of Mechanicsville, White Oak Swamp, Fredericksburg (where he was twice wounded), Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Mine Run and Bristow Station. During the campaign in the Wilderness he was captured and for nine months was kept in prisons in Georgia and South Carolina, but was finally paroled in March, 1865, and the next month was honorably discharged with the rank of first lieutenant. Returning to Pennsylvania he began in the hardware business at Mount Union, where he remained for seventeen years. Coming from there to California he spent a year in Los Angeles and then came to Pasadena, where he is the head of the Stevens Hardware Company at No. 8 East Colorado street, and is also a director of the Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company. He has been commander of John F. Godfrey Post No. 95, G. A. R., and is a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Pasadena. While living in Pennsylvania he married Annie A. Bush and after her death was united with Anna Hiney, who died in Los Angeles in 1886. Later he married Dora M. Bucher, of Philadelphia. Five children were born of his first marriage, one of whom, Ethel F., is deceased. Those living are Arthur B., of Pasadena; Claudine D., Mrs. W. A. Benshoff;

Rev. Frank G. H., a minister in the Methodist Episcopal denomination; and Kingsley N., of Pasadena.

E. W. OLNEY. The name of Olney is derived from an island in the Severn river, England, and the emigrating ancestor was one of the venturesome voyageurs who landed on Massachusetts' shores from that historic craft, the Mayflower. E. W. Olney, rancher, and one of the most popular and enterprising citizens of Gardena, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., March 7, 1840, and is a son of Rensselaer Jesse Olney, born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 1807. The elder Olney removed from New York to Illinois when his son, E. W., was five years of age, and settled on a farm of eighty acres in the town of Kingston, DeKalb county, where he died at the age of seventy-eight years. His father, Jesse, was born at Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1755, and, having qualified as a practicing physician, continued to live among his native surroundings up to the time of his death, in 1810. In 1831 Rensselaer Olney married Rachel Ireland, born in New York, and daughter of Thomas Ireland, who came from his native country, England, to the United States in young manhood, and was a farmer during the years of his activity, being successful and prominent in the locality in which he lived.

The youth of Mr. Olney was spent in the vicinity of Chicago, Ill., where he was educated in the public schools, and engaged in farming on his own responsibility. In response to the need of the Union he served during the Civil war in Company F, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry (the first regiment that was mustered into the Government service from Illinois for three years), and during his service was under General Sherman for the most of the time. He saw much of the terrible and gruesome side of warfare, and received a gunshot wound in his left shoulder which necessitated eleven months of hospital treatment. He was mustered out in Springfield, Ill., and the following year exchanged his occupation of farming for that of a clerkship in an hotel. Thereafter he turned his attention to the buying of wheat in Iowa, and for five years this proved a profitable business. He then removed to Nebraska and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land near Lincoln. In 1897 he settled in Gardena upon an alfalfa ranch of five acres. The California property of Mr. Olney is well improved, and utilized for alfalfa and deciduous fruits.

In Sycamore, DeKalb county, Ill., Mr. Olney married Elizabeth D. Dunlap, a daughter of David Vescelius, who moved to Michigan with his parents when but a boy, and later settled in Illinois. He married Patience Mitchell, who was born near Liverpool, England, and came to America with her uncle when twelve years of

age, settling near White Pigeon, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Olney have no children of their own, but adopted a daughter, Kitty, who by her first husband, Abner Thomson, had one child, Olney Thomson, now adopted into the family of Mr. and Mrs. Olney. Mrs. Thomson married a second time, being now the wife of William Bryant of Gardena.

Mr. Olney is a Republican in politics, and served as supervisor while living in Nebraska. He is fraternally associated with the blue lodge of Masons in Kingston, DeKalb county, Ill., and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is president and a director of the Gardena Water Company, and is treasurer and a director of the Co-operative Creamery Company of Gardena. Mrs. Olney is a member of the Royal Neighbors of America. Mr. Olney is one of the substantial, large-hearted, and public-spirited men of this community, has one of the most beautiful ranches for many miles around, and has hosts of friends who appreciate his fine personal characteristics and pronounced success.

• **JOHN ROBERTS.** That Mr. Roberts possesses those sterling and common-sense attributes in accord with developing conditions, no one questions, for his life has been cast in pioneer grooves, and during a long and well-directed career he has started a couple of towns and assisted at the early upbuilding of others. When he first came to Long Beach, in 1884, the aggregate of residences, barns and outbuildings was seventeen, and this nucleus of future prosperity had need of just such enterprise and wise conservatism as characterized the industry of this honored citizen. In August of the year of his arrival he constructed a home with his own hands, having completed which he engaged in the lumber business as manager of the San Pedro Lumber Company at this point, and he sold the first lumber in the village, thus encouraging building and general trade. In this capacity he continued until his resignation in 1888, since which time, though practically retired from active business life, he has contributed in an all around general way to the best interests of the town of his adoption.

The emigrating ancestor of the Roberts family was one Cadwallader Roberts, who left the home of his forefathers in Wales and settled in Montgomery county, Pa., soon after the settlement of that state. He was a member of the Society of Friends, as were many of his latter-day descendants. The paternal grandfather, Ezekiel, was born in Pennsylvania and settled in Ontario about 1800, but after the war of 1812 removed to Belmont county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. He afterwards located at Samantha, in Highland county, and was there extensively interested in the nursery business.

He also was a member of the Society of Friends. While living in Ontario his son, Charles, the father of John Roberts, was born, and later became a farmer in Belmont county, Ohio, and in 1845 removed to what was then Delaware county, near Mount Gilead. His death occurred in Chariton, Lucas county, Iowa. After his marriage to Sarah Harris, a native of Belmont county, he departed from the faith of his ancestors and accepted the teachings of the Methodist Church, in which he had implicit confidence for the remainder of his life. The Harris family came from old Virginia stock, and John Harris, the father of Mrs. Roberts, was born in old Virginia, whither his family had removed, and where they were surrounded with Indians. After the Civil war the father and mother removed with their children to Akron, Mo., and later to Iowa, where both eventually died. There were thirteen children born of this union, eight of whom are living, John Roberts being the oldest of all, and the only one in California. One of the sons, Wright, served during the Civil war in the Forty-third Ohio Infantry, and at Corinth, Miss., had his left hand shot to pieces. He now lives in Harrison county, Mo.

John Roberts was born in Belmont county, Ohio, June 16, 1831, and in his boyhood days attended the early subscription schools, supplemented by a partial course at the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. Owing to illness he was obliged to shorten his study at the latter institution, and he therefore turned his attention to farming in Ohio, until his removal to Iowa in 1856. Upon settling in Montezuma, Poweshiek county, he worked at the carpenter's trade until October of 1857, when he started across the plains with a horse team and wagon, crossing the Missouri river at Nebraska City, and locating in Otoe county, Neb., at the head of the Little Nemaha river, surrounded by a wilderness of prairie. While there he helped to locate and found the town of Palmyra, and also named it, and contributed much towards its early development. In the immediate vicinity thereof he cleared and improved two farms, but that he might better educate his children, eventually disposed of his interests and moved to Nebraska City. His life at the head of the Little Nemaha was replete with interest and also with vicissitude, for during the first two years of his residence there he was nine miles from his nearest neighbor. He first pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land, and in 1865 homesteaded another farm the same size, and he was one of the first settlers of that now flourishing region. For four years also he was connected with the overland stage, and in this way became familiar with the extreme wildness in surroundings, and in humanity as represented among the crude but promising conditions.

After removing to Nebraska City, Mr. Rob-

erts was a delegate the same fall to the national convention at Philadelphia, convened for the second nomination of General Grant for the presidency. In 1873 he was appointed outside deputy internal revenue collector for the northern half of Nebraska, the division line being the Platte river, and the headquarters in Omaha. This responsibility was dutifully discharged until 1878, at the close of which year he took up his residence in Lincoln, another town which he had helped to plan and locate. He there engaged in a manufacturing business, with fair success, until failing health rendered a change imperative. He therefore came to California in 1884, and after a few months in Los Angeles settled permanently in Long Beach. He was a member and president of the first and second city councils, and mayor also, these services covering in all seven years. He helped to form the city government, and rendered invaluable service by his wise and practical counsel, and his thorough knowledge of municipal life in all its bearings. Assisted by an earnest and efficient board of trustees, he brought about the construction of the Long Beach pier, which, more than any other factor in the history of the town, has completed the prosperity at present prevailing. Another advance due to his energy and forethought was the securing of the franchise for the terminal railroad which, without his assistance, had been long delayed.

Thrice married, the first union of Mr. Roberts was in Morrow county, Ohio, with Mary Barrett, a native of that county, and who died in Ohio in December of 1852. Of this marriage there was one child, Mary, who is now the wife of C. O. Mortley, of Centerburg, Knox county, Ohio. The second Mrs. Roberts was formerly Sarah A. McKee, a native of Morrow county, Ohio, and who died in Long Beach. Of this union there were the following children: Charles H., who is a graduate pharmacist from a New York college, and is now a traveling salesman in West Virginia for Park, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich.; Sarah E., who is the wife of Dr. Steer, of Long Beach; Ida Frances, who is now Mrs. Christy, of Los Angeles; Eda Bell and Eva Dell, twins, and now Mrs. Fleming, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Welsh, of the same town: John, who died at the age of five years; and Dwight J., who is a practicing physician of Los Angeles, and a graduate of the Hahnemann College, Chicago. The third marriage of Mr. Roberts occurred in Long Beach, and united him with Mrs. Clara F. (Richardson) Meyer, a native of Canada, and a resident of California since 1889. Mr. Roberts is a staunch Republican, and was formerly a Whig. In Palmyra, Neb., he was justice of the peace, and was a member of the board of county commissioners for three years. In Nebraska City he was made a Mason, identified with Western

State Lodge No. 2, and is at present connected with the Long Beach Lodge No. 327.

DAVID HARRIS. Integrity and perseverance were the foundation stones upon which Mr. Harris built the superstructure of an honorable life. These qualities were his by inheritance from a long line of Welsh forefathers, as well as by careful training in a Christian home. His boyhood was passed in Glamorganshire, Wales, where he was born May 24, 1821, and where his father, David, Sr. was a miner. It was but natural that he, too, should learn mining and follow the occupation which was the principal industry in his shire. Indeed, he could scarcely remember when he first began to work in the mines, as his recollections at seven years were of such scenes and such labor. Coming to the United States about 1843, he located at Niles, Ohio, where he laid the first stone on the foundation of the rolling mills at that place. He next went to the copper mines in Michigan, and from there went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was married, and then returned to Gallipolis, Ohio, where he superintended in mines. On going to Ohio he bought one hundred and fifteen acres and upon that place was the superintendent of coal mines, but later he laid out the land and built up the town of Mineral Ridge, of which he was virtually the founder. As a partner of John Morris (brother of David Morris), under the firm name of Harris & Morris, he operated mines of his own, and attained a degree of success which his industry and determination well merited. Having been familiar with mining from childhood, his fertile mind had grasped every detail of the industry, and his judgment in every detail of the business was regarded as authoritative. Not only did he possess broad views and original ideas, but he also had the energy and ability to execute these plans, and in the prime of his life he reaped the reward of the preceding years of toil and application. In 1873 he moved to Denver, Colo., and bought a residence in that city. However, after some years, deciding that Los Angeles offered special advantages in climate, he came to this city in March, 1882, and afterward lived retired, with the exception of a general oversight of his interests. His death occurred here January 10, 1896, when he was seventy-six years and six months old. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined that order in Wales. In politics he was a Republican.

April 13, 1848, in Pittsburg, Pa., Mr. Harris married Miss Margaret Jones, who was born in Brownsville, Pa., a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Young) Jones, the former a native of Glamorganshire, Wales, and the latter born near Brownsville. When twenty-one years of age

Mr. Jones came to America and settled in Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the hotel business. His death occurred in Pittsburgh when he was fifty-two years of age. In all of the labors of Mr. Harris his wife proved a wise counselor and true helpmate, and the credit for much of his success he gave to her. With a sincere desire to be an influence for good in the world, she has given aid to religious and philanthropic movements. Since coming to Los Angeles she has been an active member of the First Christian Church, in the work of which she takes a deep interest.

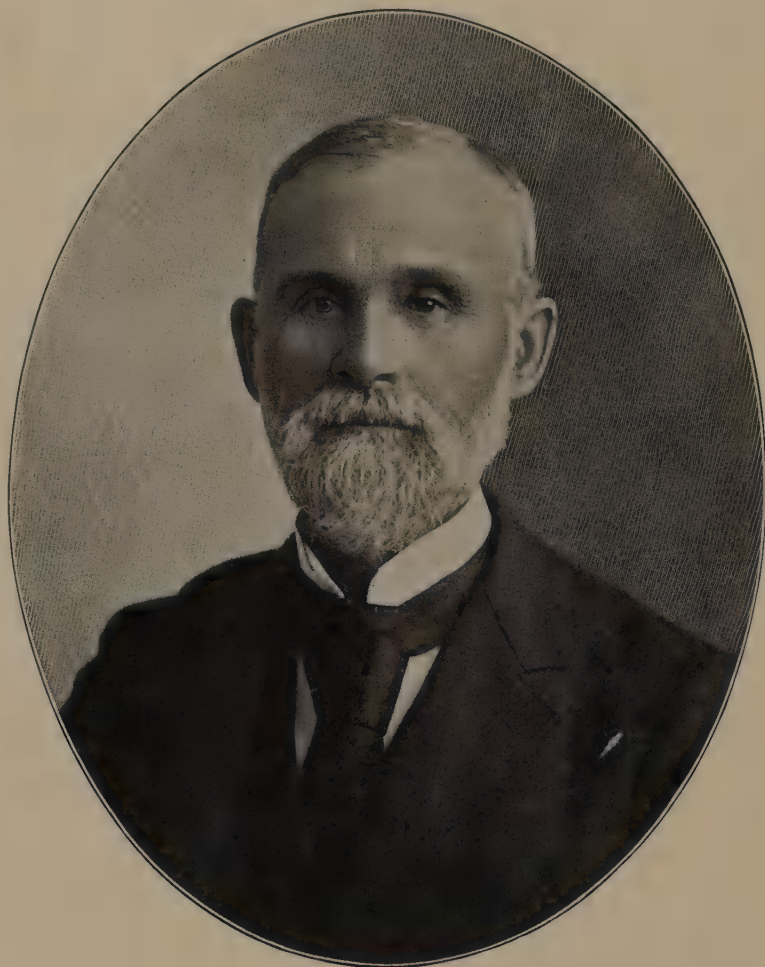
J. H. HASSINGER. The Hassinger family is among the oldest in Pennsylvania. Samuel K. Hassinger, who was a merchant in Dauphin county, removed from Pennsylvania to Nebraska in 1870 and settled near Palmyra, Otoe county. His death occurred at Hastings, that state, March 4, 1893. While living in the east he married Mary S. Barnes, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., of an old family there, and who died June 16, 1863. Their first child, a son, died in infancy. J. H., born in Latrobe, Pa., May 4, 1859, accompanied his father to Nebraska when he was eleven years of age, and grew to manhood in Otoe county. While still a boy he became familiar with the carpenter's trade, and in 1881 went to North Platte, where he turned his attention to merchandising and afterward engaged in farming. For five years he was postmaster at Nesbit, Logan county, Neb., was also county auditor for three years and treasurer of the school district for nine years.

On coming to California in 1894 Mr. Hassinger at once settled at Ocean Park, where he now makes his home. The village at that time was in an embryo state, containing few possibilities of future growth or prosperity. Believing that it had many advantages of climate and location, he invested in property here and determined to identify himself with the town's future growth, a decision which he has not had cause to regret. In the intervening years he has built almost one hundred and fifty buildings, and has done much to promote the welfare of the place. While living in Nebraska he was married at North Platte, April 5, 1882, to Miss Ella M. Jones, who was born in Owasso, Mich. Her parents, Thomas J. and Nancy A. (Bogue) Jones, were natives respectively of Virgil and Rochester, N. Y., and in 1872 settled at North Platte, Neb., where Mr. Jones followed sheep ranching. During the early days he was a famous buffalo hunter, and his success in bringing down his game made his name familiar throughout the hunting regions of the west. Mr. and Mrs. Hassinger have three children now living, Thomas Hamilton, Charles Bogue and Ella June. Their three eldest children died

before leaving Nebraska, and in Ocean Park another child died in infancy, February 22, 1895.

The political views of Mr. Hassinger bring him into sympathy with the Republican party, whose men and measures he supports. Realizing the need of a well-equipped fire department in Ocean Park, he has been interested in the securing of the same and is now officiating as its secretary and treasurer. The Santa Monica Board of Trade numbers him among its members. Fraternally he is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in religion is of the Unitarian belief. His identification with Ocean Park has been intimate and long-extended, and it is worthy of note that he acted as the first agent of Kinney & Ryan in the management of their tract and the beach. All through the period of his residence at the beach he has proved himself an enterprising citizen, with the firmest faith in the future of Ocean Park and its increasing popularity as an attractive resort.

L. W. DREWS. The spring of 1894 found Mr. Drews a new comer in California, and he has since made Moneta his home. He was born in Leavenworth, Kans., May 14, 1871, being a son of Rudolph and Catherine (Kempter) Drews, natives of Germany. When a boy of fourteen years the father left his native city, Hamburg, and with his parents crossed the ocean to America, settling in New Orleans. In that city he studied to be an architect. However, when the news of the discovery of gold in California reached him, he dropped all his work and at once started for the far west. By means of a sailing vessel that ploughed its slow course down the Atlantic, around the Horn and up the Pacific, he arrived in San Francisco in 1850. In order to secure the means necessary for a livelihood he worked at his trade, but carried on mining pursuits at the same time. During 1852 he crossed the plains to Kansas and established his headquarters in Leavenworth, from which point he engaged in the freighting business to Pike's Peak. Those were the days of large freighting expeditions, when people were moving westward in great throngs, and hence his wagons were constantly in use. With the money thus earned he bought a farm of eighty acres near Leavenworth, and subsequently increased his possessions by the purchase of two hundred and twenty acres in the same locality. When he had accumulated sufficient for his old age and wished to retire from active farm cares, he came to California in 1899, and settled at Moneta, where his death occurred at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife had accompanied her parents to the United States when she was twelve years of age, and for a time lived in Illinois, but later removed to



John D. Chaffee M.D.

Leavenworth, Kans., near which city her father homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres.

The boyhood years of L. W. Drews were passed in the common schools and on the home farm. Leaving Kansas in 1894, he came to California and settled at Moneta, where he bought thirteen acres. At this writing he owns twenty-two acres altogether, and has a neat and comfortable home. The improvements on the place speak of his energy and perseverance, and his desire to transform the land into one of the most productive ranches of the community. Another enterprise that commands his support and attention is the Moneta cannery, of which he is vice-president and a director. In addition, he owns one-half interest in a gas pumping plant, with a capacity of one hundred inches, the water from which is sold to other ranchers.

The lady who presides over the home of Mr. Drews was formerly Nellie Becker, and was born in Leavenworth, Kans. Her father, Valentine Becker, was a native of Germany, but came to America in early manhood and afterward devoted himself to farm pursuits near Leavenworth. While Mr. Drews is not a partisan in the usual sense of that word, he is a staunch and pronounced Democrat and believes thoroughly in supporting party principles. Fraternally he is connected with the Rathbone Sisters, Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, and the Independent Order of Foresters.

JOHN D. CHAFFEE, M. D., whose homestead, The Pines, forms one of the most valuable properties at Garden Grove, is a member of an old English family that settled in Vermont. His father, Eber C., was born near Belows Falls, that state, and was the son of Rufus Chaffee, a farmer. When a youth he learned the trades of tanner and currier, but after removing, in 1839, to Kane county, Ill., he turned his attention to agriculture, and improved a farm of four hundred acres in Campton township. He married Anna Davis, who was born in Rutland county, Vt., of Welsh and English descent. Both died on their homestead in Illinois. Of their twelve children all but two attained mature years. They were as follows: Mrs. Sarah M. Johnson, who died at Batavia, Ill.; Sereno S., who died in Los Angeles, Cal.; Fernando H., who resides in Illinois; Mrs. Marcia Ryder, of Clinton, Iowa; Edmond, who died in Texas during the Civil war; Alonzo, of Wasco, Ill.; Dorr B., who served in an Illinois regiment during the Rebellion and is now a farmer at Garden Grove, Cal.; John D.; Simon E., also a veteran of the Civil war, and now living in Wasco, Ill., being freight solicitor for the Great Western railroad; and Albert, a farmer of Garden Grove.

Near Elgin, Kane county, Ill., Dr. Chaffee was born November 5, 1843. On completing the studies of the district schools he attended Mount Morris (Ill.) Seminary. From boyhood it was his ambition to enter the medical profession and, in spite of obstacles which would have daunted one less determined, he persevered, making every occupation in which he engaged a means to the end desired. While still living in Illinois he conducted a large dairy and furnished milk for a condensing factory, building up a business, that was profitable and important. On determining to come west, in 1875, he sold the property and spent three months in Los Angeles, going from there to Westminster. In February, 1876, he settled on the place which has since been his home, and which comprises ten acres. Since then he has acquired another ten-acre ranch, and has planted both in fruit trees of different varieties.

Years ago, with only one text book to assist him, Dr. Chaffee began the study of medicine, and his rudimentary knowledge of the science was acquired without the aid of an instructor. Other books were afterward added to his medical library and the contents of each absorbed by his receptive mind. In 1884 he entered Hahnemann Hospital Medical College in San Francisco, from which he was graduated in 1887. However, he had practiced considerably prior to his graduation, and he is now, in point of years of professional activity, one of the oldest physicians in Orange county. In addition to following a general practice of medicine, he has had considerable experience in surgery and is deeply interested in that branch of the profession.

The marriage of Dr. Chaffee took place in Elgin, Ill., September 29, 1868, and united him with Miss Ellen M. Bradley, who was born at Dundee, Kane county, Ill. She is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the Revolution, some of her paternal ancestors having participated in the first war with England. Her grandfather, Anson Bradley, spent his entire life in Vermont, and her father, William S. Bradley, was also a native of that state, born in Fairfield, but in 1838 settled at Dundee, Ill., becoming a pioneer farmer near that town. In 1881 he removed to California, where he remained retired from active cares until his death, at seventy-six years. He traced his ancestry to English and Scotch progenitors. In religion he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucia Keiser, was born in New Hampshire, and died at Garden Grove, Cal. Their family consisted of four daughters, namely: Jane C., Mrs. Wauzer, who died in Wisconsin; Mary E., Mrs. Hill, who lives in Garden Grove; Ellen M., Mrs. Chaffee; and Lois E., who, with her husband, Charles Hitchcock, was murdered on their ranch

at Garden Grove, in January, 1888. After completing her education in Elgin Academy, Mrs. Chaffee became a teacher in Kane county and continued in that occupation until her marriage.

The distinction of being the only surviving charter members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Garden Grove belongs to Dr. and Mrs. Chaffee, and he has always been one of its leaders and an important factor in its progress, both as a member and through his service as chairman of the board of trustees and in other official positions. When fourteen years of age he experienced religion and was converted, since which time he has endeavored to exemplify in his own life the teachings of Christ. Besides starting the church, he also started the Sunday-school at Garden Grove, and for three years he served as a trustee of the same. He is connected with the Fraternal Aid as its examining physician. Among the professional organizations to which he belongs, the most important are the National and the Southern California Homeopathic Societies, and he keeps in touch not only with these, but also with all associations for the benefit of the profession and is a reader of various periodicals devoted to scientific inquiry. In his political adherence he is a stanch Republican and active in the local work of the party, but at no time in his life an aspirant for official honors.

JESSE S. STINE. Early in the history of our country the Stine family settled in Virginia, whence one of the name removed to Bucks county, Pa., and from there to Fremont and later to Sandusky, Ohio. In religious belief he adhered to the faith of his ancestors, who had been Lutherans since the days of the Reformation. I. D. Stine, a son of this Ohio pioneer, was born in Bucks county, Pa., and became a contracting mason in Fremont, Ohio, later following the same occupation, as well as building, in Elmore, Ohio, and South Bend, Ind. In 1885 he removed to California and engaged in contracting and building in Los Angeles, but since 1895 has been retired. During the Civil war he was a member of the Thirty-first Ohio Infantry, and now has membership with the Grand Army in Los Angeles, where he also is identified with South Gate Lodge, F. & A. M. He married Rebecca, daughter of Jesse C. Coe, a pioneer of Fremont, Ohio; she was born in Sandusky county, that state, and died in Indiana, leaving three sons, two of whom reside in California, the third being in Mexico. The oldest of these is Jesse S., of Tropico, who was born in Fremont, Ohio, April 21, 1861. At ten years of age he accompanied his parents to South Bend, Ind., where he learned the mason's trade under his father. At fourteen years of age he also

began to learn the plumbing business, at which he continued until 1878 in South Bend, later working as a journeyman in different western states. During 1882 he enlisted in the Second United States Cavalry, Company F, and was stationed at Fort Custer. After five years of service he was honorably discharged at Walla Walla, Wash., from which point in 1887 he came to Los Angeles.

After assisting his father as a contractor in Los Angeles for five years, in 1892 Mr. Stine embarked in business for himself. Indeed, he has considered Glendale his home since 1889, and is well known among the contractors of this vicinity. The firm of Stine & Bullis has been given many important contracts and ranks high among men who demand the finest grade of work. In addition to contracting Mr. Stine carries on horticultural pursuits and owns a five-acre tract at Glendale, in the cultivation of which he has for some time been interested. His marriage took place in Tropico, Los Angeles county, June 13, 1888, and united him with Miss Tessa Bullis, who was born in San Rafael, Marin county, Cal., in 1872, and is a daughter of P. H. Bullis, of Redondo Beach. One child, Richard W., blesses this union. The political views of Mr. Stine bring him into affiliation with the Republican party, whose ticket he always votes. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, the Sons of Veterans and the Odd Fellows.

C. B. SMITH. Many of the finest residences and public buildings in Long Beach are due to the skill of C. B. Smith, who has been engaged in building and contracting here since 1900. An architect also, Mr. Smith draws his own plans, and the houses that he has erected and offered for sale find a ready market among those who are looking for all that is desirable in a home. His work is of the substantial, up-to-date and artistic order, and contributes in no small measure toward the generally excellent effect of the buildings of the town.

A native of Iowa, Mr. Smith was born in Delaware county, October 10, 1861, a son of Ephraim Smith, a native of Noble county, Ohio, and a grandson of Anderson Smith, who was born in Pennsylvania. The grandfather was one of the early settlers of Douglas county, and afterwards removed to Iowa, and then to Nebraska, where his death occurred. Ephraim Smith lived in Delaware county, Iowa, until 1871, and then removed to Columbus, Platt county, Neb., for a year, later taking up his residence on a farm in Boone county. Nebraska at that time was exceedingly wild and uncultivated, and neighbors were separated by wide stretches of country. The family were obliged

to go forty miles to market and for the mail, and sixty miles to the mill to have their grain ground. The Smith home was the third house in Boone county in Cedar valley, and the occupants thereof underwent many hardships and deprivations, as well as dangers from Indian attacks. The father left Nebraska with his family in 1893 and located at Hanford, Cal., living there for five years and moving from there to Santa Ana, Cal., and thence to Long Beach, where he is still living, and where he is engaged in the feed and grain business. He married Drusilla M., daughter of Jacob Foutz, a native of Ohio, and a shoe man by occupation. Mr. Foutz was one of the '49ers who crossed the plains in search of fortune, and who eventually found their way to Southern California. He was fairly successful as a miner and remained on the coast until 1880, in which year he returned to Nebraska and died in 1882. Mrs. Smith, who died in Santa Ana, Cal., was the mother of eight children, five of whom are living, C. B. being the oldest.

As a boy C. B. Smith shared the family fortunes in out of the way places, removing from Iowa to Nebraska, where he studied in the district schools as opportunity offered, but, as may be imagined, the chances for acquiring knowledge were few and far between. When fourteen years old he used to travel the sixty miles to the mill at Shell Creek, a trip covering four days, and would return to the waiting ones at home laden with the provisions necessary for housekeeping in the wilds. When quite young he was initiated into the mysteries of a printing office at Cedar Rapids, Neb., and used to set type on the *Echo*. When twenty years of age he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and afterwards was foreman for a year for a contractor in Barstow, Neb. He then returned to Boone county and contracted and built there and in Greeley county, and eventually found his way over a considerable part of the state in his capacity as a builder. In May of 1890 he came west to Madeira, Cal., and remained for a year, and then went to Hanford and engaged in contracting and building and brick manufacturing. He worked up a large business and continued in the locality for three years. In 1896 he moved to Southern California on account of sickness in the family, and located in Santa Ana, where for four years he was foreman for McNeil & Preble. In April of 1900 he came to Long Beach, and has since found this a profitable field of activity.

In Hanford, Cal., Mr. Smith married Mary M. Maloon, a native of Shelbyville, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have adopted a daughter, Ruth G. Smith. Mr. Smith is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a free silver man, and in religion is a member of the Baptist Church.

G. P. FITZGERALD. In no portion of the world has the art of man more harmoniously supplemented the beauties of nature than in Southern California. As a result a veritable wonderland has been created that challenges the admiration of all. The eye of the artist greets with peculiar pleasure the vision afforded by the homestead of Mr. Fitzgerald, where the skill of workmen, guided by the owner's refined taste and intelligent mind, have brought to perfection an environment peculiarly the recipient of nature's bounties. Lying in the foothills overlooking Duarte, the chill winds and frosts that carry destruction to the groves at many places gain no entrance here, hence trees and flowers grow with especial luxuriance.

On coming to California in 1890 Mr. Fitzgerald spent a short time in San Diego and Los Angeles, after which he bought one hundred and twenty-two acres at Duarte. Few improvements had then been attempted, and much of the land was covered with brush and in the primeval condition of nature. Twenty-five acres had been planted in seedling oranges and twenty-five in vines, but no other attempt at cultivation had been made. Under the present owner's keen supervision and capable management the entire place has been transformed. Six thousand oranges, Washington navel variety, have been planted, and five hundred late valencias. Half way up the mountain side a mansion has been erected, before which spread the orange trees extending down the foothills. The grounds have been laid out into a park of marvelous beauty, with drives and flowers and artistic stone work. In his horticultural pursuits and in the improving of the property Mr. Fitzgerald is an enthusiast, and the result of his skill may be seen on every side. A choice collection of plants and shrubs abound, the diversified arrangement of which adds greatly to the attractive appearance of the grounds. To bring the ranch to its present perfection \$140,000 has been expended, yet, vast as the outlay has been, an offer of this sum would not induce the owner to part with the ranch which he calls his U. S. A. home.

In Waterford county, Ireland, Mr. Fitzgerald was born and reared, and his education was acquired at Harrow, supplemented by a course of study in Cambridge. For seven years he was a member of the militia, ranking as first lieutenant. After coming to America he married Miss Eleanor Niccol's, who was born in Uniontown, Pa., the only child of John A. and Leonora (Thompson) Niccolls. Her father, a native of Belle Vernon, Pa., devoted his active years to the buying and selling of coal stock. He died in Uniontown, where his wife still makes her home. The children of Mr. Fitzgerald are John P., Edward and Gerald. The family are identified with the Roman Catholic Church. Besides

his possessions in California, Mr. Fitzgerald has been a heavy investor in Pennsylvania coal mines and is the owner of other American properties. Included in his Great Britain possessions is the island of Waterford, which contains six hundred acres. He also has property in Manchester, England.

The Fitzgerald family is descended from the Duke of Leicester's family and belongs to the nobility of Great Britain. The genealogy is traced back to Otho Geraldino, who, according to the Battle Abbey Book, came to England with William the Conqueror, from Normandy, under whom he was a chief commander. In the sixth year of the reign of that famous king, he was created a baron. He had two sons, Waltero and Robert, the former of whom was the ancestor of all the Fitzgeralds in Ireland. His son, Gerald, was the father of Maurice Fitzpatrick, who was one of the early invaders of Ireland, landing there in 1169. By this representative the surname was changed from Geraldino to Fitzgerald, although long afterward they were still alluded to as the "Geraldines." So famous were they for chivalry and valor and so widespread the tales of their deeds of daring that one of the well-known songs of those days recounted their virtues:

"These Geraldines! These Geraldines! Time wears away the rock,

And time may wear away the tribe that stood the battle shock;

But evermore, while one is left of all that honored race,

In front of Ireland's chivalry is that Fitzgerald's place."

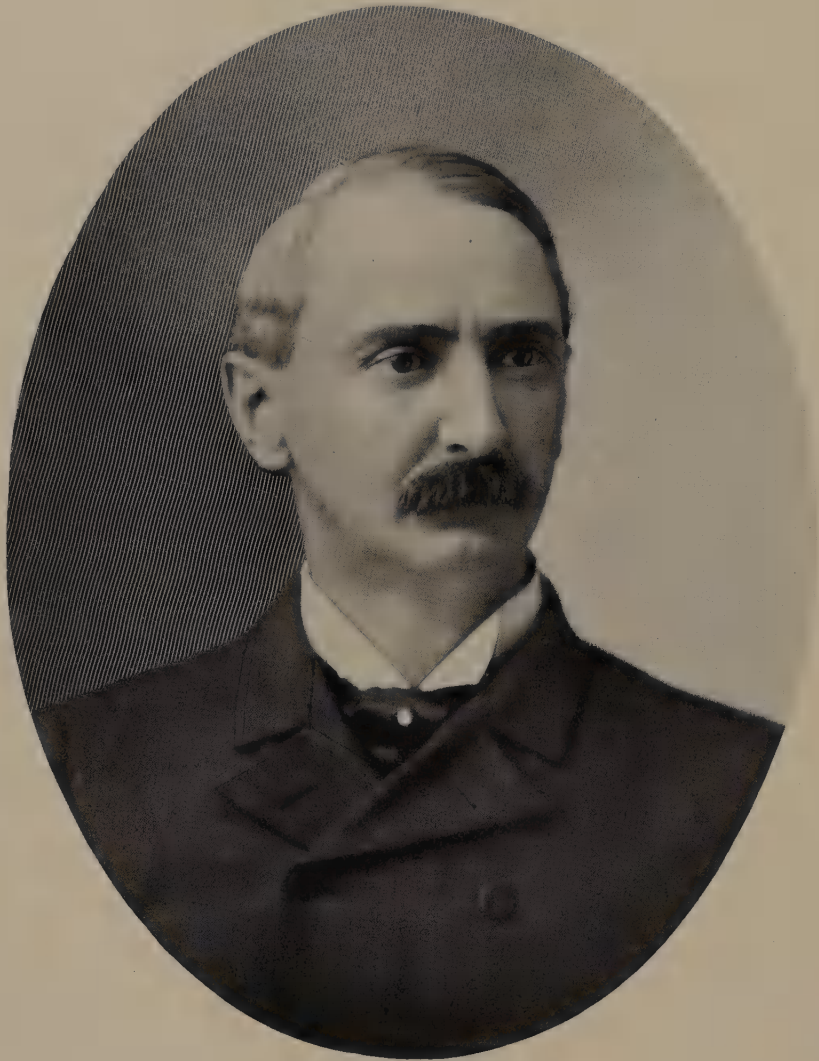
JOHN EARLE JARDINE. On the pages of history the Jardine family appears as having gone from Normandy to England and in the latter country the name is first found in the roll of Battle Abbey. They were later granted land in Scotland. Archibald Jardine, who was a native of Wigtonshire, Scotland, and an agriculturist by occupation, established the family in the United States, settling in New York City. His son, John, who was also a native of Wigtonshire, was twenty years of age when he crossed the ocean to New York, and there he has since resided, having made architecture his life work. In the prosecution of this calling he has gained a local reputation for skill and artistic ideas, and is now one of the city's most prominent architects. Like his ancestors, he adheres to the Presbyterian faith. At this writing he is vice-president of St. Andrew's Society of New York City.

The first marriage of John Jardine united him with Miss Mary E. Earle, a daughter of Morris and Mary (Dodd) Earle, natives respect-

ively of New York City and Hartford, Conn. Both these families were among the colonial settlers of Connecticut, and were of English and Puritan stock. For one hundred and fifty years the old Dodd residence has stood in Hartford, an historic landmark, and it has been continuously occupied by members of the family. Mrs. Jardine was born in New York City, where her father was a successful merchant. The schools of that city afforded her excellent educational advantages, while her religious instruction was received in the Episcopal Church. She died when her only child, John Earle Jardine, was a child. He was born in New York City December 7, 1871, and at ten years of age removed with the family to the suburb of Yonkers, where he attended a private school and academy. After completing his studies he entered upon a position with a wholesale and importing chemical house.

Desiring to visit the Pacific coast, of which he had heard much, Mr. Jardine came to California in 1892 on a tour of inspection, and was so pleased with the country that he decided to make it his home. Settling in Pasadena in January, 1894, he began the improvement of a tract of thirteen and three-fourths acres on South Marengo avenue. This land was in the rough, and required constant supervision for several years to be put in a condition where it would respond to cultivation. A large number of orange and lemon trees, also grape fruit, may be now seen on the property, and in citrus culture the owner has proved himself an adept, carrying on all of his work scientifically and with due regard to conditions of soil and climate. Los Robles Park (such is the name of the estate) is one of the most attractive homesteads in the vicinity of Pasadena, and its two residences are fitted up with modern appliances and improvements. In the thrifty appearance of its orchard, in the substantial buildings and in the air of comfort and prosperity overhanging all, the property stands as a monument to the wise judgment and executive ability of the owner.

Various enterprises, in addition to the supervision of his homestead, receive attention from Mr. Jardine and, when their value is proved, his co-operation is always to be relied upon. He is a director both in the Orange and the Lemon Growers' Associations of Pasadena, and a director of the San Gabriel Valley Bank. On the organization of the Euclid Avenue Water Company he was chosen its president and still fills the position, having meantime developed water for the various properties reached by the company. When the Pasadena Country Club was organized he became one of its charter members, and is now its secretary and treasurer. In political views he is a pronounced Republican. Some years before coming to California he made a tour of Great Britain and the continent,



J. Mayes,
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finding one of his chief pleasures in visiting the scenes familiar to his father in boyhood and youth, and dear to the family through the long association of previous generations with the locality. He is a vestryman in the Church of Our Savior (Episcopal) at San Gabriel, and in it was solemnized, in 1893, his marriage to Miss Mary C. Peck, daughter of George H. Peck, Sr. They have an only son, John Earle, Jr.

HON. JOSEPH SIBLEY NOYES was born in Marshall, Mich., September 19, 1859, and received a common-school education in his native town. September 17, 1881, he was admitted to the bar and at once began to practice in Marshall. The following year on the Republican ticket he was elected circuit court commissioner of Calhoun county, and for two years discharged the duties of the office faithfully. That his services were satisfactory his election as prosecuting attorney in 1884 proved. In 1886 he was honored with re-election to the office, by an increased majority, but resigned in 1887 on coming to California, and soon afterward established his home and office in Riverside. From the first period of locating here, he realized the importance of separating what is now Riverside county from the old counties of San Bernardino and San Diego, and the attainment of that result was due not a little to his efforts. In April, 1893, he was nominated for judge of the superior court on a non-partisan ticket and was elected without opposition. The next year, at the general election, he was elected by the largest majority given any candidate on the ticket. At the expiration of six years, in 1900, he was re-elected, after a bitter partisan opposition in which a large number of disappointed litigants of his own party participated. He carried thirty-two out of forty-seven precincts, and received the largest vote of any candidate on the county ticket. Many of these cases have become causa celebre throughout the state and the affirmance of his decision has established for him a position in the fore ranks of his profession. Among the many decided by him are the case of Gage vs. Atwater, involving the title to six hundred and forty acres of land within the city of Riverside, where the decision of Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior under Cleveland's second administration, was sustained and upheld, as against a number of "land jumpers" who sought to wrest the title from Gage by fraud; the case of the State of California, ex rel, Barker vs. Shaver, an action to remove a supervisor of the county who had been fairly elected, on the ground that he had not qualified according to law, Judge Noyes deciding against the state and in favor of Shaver, as against the judgment of Governor Gage (who attempted to appoint his successor), the attorney-general and local counsel, but an ap-

peal was promptly upheld by the supreme court; (this decision made many political enemies for Judge Noyes within his own party, who unsuccessfully attempted to defeat his renomination and election in 1900); the case of the San Diego Water Company vs. City of San Diego, after being appealed to the supreme court and reversed, was on retrial brought before Judge Noyes, presiding in San Diego county. His decision was in favor of the water company, setting aside the ordinance of the city of San Diego, establishing water rates. This litigation involved some of the most serious and complicated questions under the federal and state constitutions ever brought before our state courts. The decision of Judge Noyes, however, was so eminently sound that no appeal was ever taken and the judgment has become final. Other cases were Anderson vs. Anderson; Iowa & California Land Company vs. Hoag; Widemueller vs. Stearns Rancho Company; Swope vs. Rothschild; South Riverside Land & Water Company vs. Hohenshell, and many others affirmed by the supreme court. These cases have become leading authorities on the law involved. Being the only judge in a large and prosperous county, it has fallen to his lot to pass upon more legal questions than any other judge in Southern California. The case of Barrows vs. City of Los Angeles, involving the legality of \$2,090,000 worth of the Los Angeles City water bonds, has recently been decided by Judge Noyes declaring the bonds illegal and void, and both sides to the litigation have accepted his decision as final.

G. W. HERRING. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Herring were of German birth, while his maternal progenitors were of the Scottish race. His father, George, son of Henry Herring, was born and reared in Germany, whence he immigrated to the United States. Selecting as his home a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Pennsylvania, from that time until his death he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. After coming to this country he married Fannie, daughter of Henry Knowles, who was a native of Scotland, but passed his life principally as a Pennsylvania farmer. In the family of George Herring there were five sons and one daughter, G. W. being the third of these; and by another marriage there were three sons and one daughter. The children of the first union were as follows: Jeremiah, deceased; William, of Pennsylvania; Peter, who also lives in that state; Lewis, who was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville in 1862; G. W., and Mary Jane, a widow living in Pennsylvania.

Near Titusville, Pa., G. W. Herring was born August 27, 1839. When he was a young man the Civil war broke out and he at once offered

his services to the country, enlisting in Company A, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, under General McClellan. In the various engagements of the Peninsular campaign he bore an honorable part. At the second battle of Bull Run he was wounded in the right side by a minie ball, also shot through the right hand by a spent ball. On this account further service was impossible and he was mustered out and honorably discharged in December, 1862. Returning to Pennsylvania he worked in the oil fields for eighteen years. In 1884 he removed to Kansas and homesteaded three hundred and twenty acres near Kingsley, Edwards county. This place he brought under cultivation and improved with neat buildings and the various accessories of a modern farm. In 1901, hoping that a change of climate might prove beneficial to his wife, he removed to California and settled in Gardena, where he owns a neat little homestead. The various communities where he has resided have received the impetus of his energy and public spirit. A stanch believer in protection and sound money, he has always given his support to the Republican party.

The marriage of Mr. Herring was solemnized in Crawford county, Pa., and united him with Miss Harriet Root, whose father, James Root, was a native of New York and became a farmer in Pennsylvania. Born of their union were the following named children: Edward and Frank, of Los Angeles county; Walter Scott, of Gardena; Hugh, of Los Angeles; Julia Anna, wife of C. L. Harris, of Kansas; Jennie, Mrs. Robert David, of Kansas; Mattie, who married G. Smith and lives in Kansas; Mrs. Hattie Kennedy, wife of Samuel Kennedy, of Kansas; and Matilda, at home.

W. B. LOUGHERY came to Pasadena in January, 1884, when the second grocery store in the town was in process of construction, and there were few indications of the present prosperity. On a scale to compare with the other industries of the hamlet he started a little harness shop on East Colorado street, and from this nucleus has from time to time enlarged his business to its present proportions on West Colorado street. He has in the meantime taken a lively and substantial interest in the general development of the town, has started two subdivisions, the Hartwell and Langley, which have been disposed of, and at present he is interested in others of an equally paying nature. Since 1896 his harness establishment has been conducted under the firm name of Loughery & Stone, and the house caters to a large and exclusive trade in the town and vicinity.

Of Scotch-Irish parentage, Mr. Loughery was born in Sussex, New Brunswick, Canada, and his early days were spent on his father's farm

and in learning the lumber business. He attended the district schools and when twenty years of age was apprenticed for three years to a harness maker in Sussex. Having completed his trade he started in business in Waterford, New Brunswick, and during his four years' residence in that town worked up a large business. In 1883 he sought to improve his business prospects by removal to California, and in January, 1884, started his present business in Pasadena.

While living in Los Angeles Mr. Loughery married Emily Lane, who was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, and of this union there are three children, George, Laura and Donald. Mr. Loughery is a member of the park, fire, water and police commission of Pasadena, and of the Pasadena Board of Trade. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum. He is a member and liberal contributor of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Loughery is possessed of sterling and unquestioned integrity, shrewd and conservative business ability, and untiring devotion to the best interests of the community.

ANTONIO J. ORELLA. Well known through his connection with various enterprises in and near Carpinteria, Mr. Orella was born in Santa Barbara, Cal., December 27, 1865. He is a descendant of a distinguished Castilian family who entertained that pride of birth and lineage so characteristic of the residents of old Castile. His father, Bruno Orella, who had a large acquaintance all along the Pacific coast, was a native of Spain and possessed an adventurous spirit which found vent in a seafaring life. Beginning at the age of fifteen years he was for several years a sailor on the deep seas. His arrival in California was simultaneous with the excitement caused by the discovery of gold. In 1850 he settled in Santa Barbara and embarked in general merchandising. In connection therewith he owned a ranch of five thousand acres of land northwest of Santa Barbara, where he carried on a large stock-raising business. He became known far and wide as one of the sturdy landmarks of the county, and the success which came to him was evidence of his financial ability, and his adherence to noble principles in all the walks of life. His death in San Francisco, in May, 1901, when he was seventy-one years of age, left a void in the hearts of those who had known him during his useful life and who had enjoyed his friendship and confidence. In 1852 he married Mercedes Gonzales, and of this union there were born seventeen children, eleven of whom are now living, namely: Mrs. Jossie Erro, of Nordhoff; Mrs. Juana Erbuero, of Ventura; Frank, who is living



W. H. F. F. F. F.

in Santa Barbara; Bruno, who occupies the home ranch; Antonio J.; Fermin R., a practicing physician of San Francisco, and whose education was obtained in London, England; Nello; Victor P., who is following the dental profession in San Francisco; Mercedes; Charles and Lawrence. Mrs. Bruno Orella and several of her children reside in Santa Barbara.

Antonio J. Orella was reared on his father's ranch and received his education in Santa Clara College. His first business undertaking was with Wells-Fargo Company, and he continued with them for eight years, being, meantime, stationed at Santa Barbara, Oakland, the City of Mexico, and Nogales, Ariz. For a short time he was deputy postmaster at Santa Barbara, and for a time bookkeeper for Edwards & Co., hardware merchants. He is an excellent accountant, a talent which has served him in good stead on many occasions, and gained him an added reputation among business men. In 1899 he purchased a ranch of thirteen acres at Carpinteria, upon which are raised walnuts, fruits and alfalfa, and which is proving a profitable investment. During the same year he opened a general mercantile and grocery store on the ranch. Personally he is an enterprising man of unquestioned integrity, and possesses many fine business and social traits. He is accounted an addition to the community around Carpinteria, which has profited by his public spirit and received the benefit of his enterprise. However, he recently removed to Santa Barbara, where he now resides.

In 1897 Mr. Orella married Miss Mary M. Freeman, of Pasadena, and they are the parents of two children, Ursula and Dariel. Mrs. Orella is a daughter of Dr. Charles James Freeman, who was born in England and reared and educated in London. As early as 1848 he settled in San Luis Obispo county, Cal., and in 1851 he came to Santa Barbara county, being the first regularly graduated physician to engage in practice in the city of Santa Barbara. After coming to this state he married Martina R. Foxen, a native of California, her father, Benjamin Julian Foxen, having come here from England. Among the people of Santa Barbara Dr. and Mrs. Freeman held the highest positions. As a physician he was highly regarded. He was a doctor of the old school, a worthy disciple of Æsculapius, possessing a keen sense of professional propriety, a broad knowledge and experience in medical science, and having also the polished manners and dignity of a Chesterfield. His death occurred in Santa Barbara in 1886. The family of which he was a member belonged to the ancient nobility of England and its escutcheon was: Arms, Quartern, Ermine and Vert. Three Lozenges, conjoined in Fess or Crest. A Wolf's Head rising out of a Ducal Coronet surmounting a Helmet.

WILLIAM HOWARD FESSENDEN. The family of which Mr. Fessenden was a member has been identified with the history of America since a very early period of its settlement and has given to our country brave soldiers in times of war as well as keen and successful business men in times of peace. During the war of 1812 Gen. Samuel Fessenden served as an officer of a Maine regiment. His son, William Pitt Fessenden, father of William H., was one of the most conspicuous public men of his day and during the Civil war wielded a powerful influence toward the perpetuity of the Union, standing close to Abraham Lincoln in executive councils and aiding particularly in maintaining the credit of the United States financially.

William Howard Fessenden was born in Portland, Me., May 15, 1846. Like his father, he was a graduate of Bowdoin College, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Maine. However, he did not give his attention actively to professional work. For a time he was engaged at Portland, Me., in the manufacture of machinery for steamboats and stationary engines, and also built steamboats. In 1880 he came to Riverside, Cal., where, in addition to the practice of law, he became interested in horticulture, setting out twelve acres on North Orange street, and also owning a block of two and one-half acres bounded by Sixth, Seventh, Lemon and Orange streets, but this he later platted in lots and sold. At his home in Riverside his death occurred in September, 1898.

HON. JOHN L. BEVERIDGE. John Lourie Beveridge, governor of Illinois 1873-77, and now a resident of Hollywood, Los Angeles county, was born in Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., July 6, 1824. On both sides of the house he traces his lineage to Scotland. About 1770 his grandfather, Andrew Beveridge, crossed the ocean with his mother, sister and half-sister, and settled in Washington county, N. Y., where, instead of taking up his trade of a weaver, he turned his attention to farming. During the war of 1812, his sympathies were on the royalist side. At the time of his death, in 1831, he was eighty-two years of age. Among his eight sons was George, a native of Hebron, Washington county, born in March, 1786, and reared on a farm. In early manhood he married Ann Hoy, who was born in Jackson county, N. Y., in 1788, and died in May, 1865.

George Beveridge in 1842 took his family to Dekalb county, Ill. Sixty miles west of Chicago he bought government land and improved a farm, which continued to be his home until he died, in 1871, at eighty-five years. During the existence of the Whig party he advocated its principles. After the Republican party was organized he always voted for its principles. During the war of 1812 he enlisted as a private

with two brothers and accompanied his regiment down Lake Champlain, but the battle of Plattsburg was fought before their arrival and he therefore saw no active service.

A few months after the family arrived in Illinois John Lourie Beveridge entered Granville Seminary, where he studied one term, then taught school during the winter. With the money thus earned he studied in Rock River Seminary, Ogle county, after which he resumed teaching, then again attended school, studying five terms altogether. The other members of the family, seeing that he possessed fine mental resources, desired to aid him in securing a college education, but independence was one of his dominant traits and, rather than be a burden to his parents, he started out alone, with \$40 in cash, to seek a livelihood. Going to Tennessee he taught school, reading law in the meantime, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Campbell of the circuit court. During the latter part of 1847 he returned north, and in the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, January 20, 1848, was united in marriage with Miss Helen M. Judson, the ceremony being performed by her father, who was pastor of that church. Returning with his young wife to Tennessee, he was prospered for a time, but, through the mismanagement of an associate, lost all of his accumulations. Hoping to get a new start in the north, he returned to DeKalb county, where he arrived with twenty-five cents for his cash capital. Borrowing the necessary money, he opened an office in Sycamore, after which he practiced law, kept books and, indeed, turned his hand to anything feasible.

Meantime the Northwestern University authorities had laid out the town of Evanston, twelve miles from Chicago, and his father-in-law, who was financial agent and manager of the institution, advised him to locate there. In April, 1854, he settled in Evanston, and in the spring of 1855 opened an office in Chicago, where he was practicing with Gen. John F. Farnsworth as a partner when the Civil war began. Eager to serve his country, he at once set about raising soldiers for the army, and afterward served until February 6, 1866, holding the ranks of major and colonel. In the fall after his return from the army he was elected sheriff of Cook county, Ill. In November, 1870, he was elected to the state senate, under the new constitution. In November, 1871, he was chosen congressman-at-large to fill a vacancy caused by the election of General Logan to the United States senate. A year later he was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Governor Oglesby, but the latter accepting a seat in the United States senate, he only served as lieutenant-governor for ten days, when he took the oath as governor of Illinois, serving out the term of almost four years.

Under his administration the revision of the statutes was completed, and Illinois prepared an excellent exhibit for the Centennial at Philadelphia. On his retirement from the gubernatorial chair, he became a member of the firm of Beveridge & Dewey, bankers of Chicago. In December, 1881, under President Arthur he was appointed assistant United States treasurer, but resigned in September, 1885, in order that his friend, Luther Dearborn, might be given the place. Retiring from business in 1888, he lived quietly at his Evanston home until December, 1895, when he came to Hollywood, Cal., his present home. He is a member of the California Commandery, Loyal Legion, and Barlett Logan Post, G. A. R., of Los Angeles, and is identified with other organizations of a fraternal and patriotic character. Of his two children, the daughter, Alla May, born in Tennessee, February 20, 1849, is the wife of Samuel B. Raymond, county treasurer of Cook county, Ill.; they have two sons and one daughter. The son, Philo J. Beveridge, makes his home at Hollywood, where he is a large property owner and well-known citizen. He was born December 1, 1851, is married and has four daughters. The two oldest daughters reside in London. Of these Kuehne Beveridge, the well-known sculptor, executed a bust of Cecil Rhodes of South Africa and also a bust of King Edward of England for the city of Leeds, England.

Z. C. SAFFELL. The professions of law and medicine are not alone in supplying material for specialists, for in the important and indispensable occupation of building and contracting there are opportunities galore for the specialist, a fact which assumes greater proportions with every passing year, and is taken advantage of by the men of business discernment. In this connection Mr. Saffell has been particularly far-sighted, and while turning his attention to the best possible construction of flat buildings, has probably put up more of these modern attempts at luxury and comfort on a small scale than have any two of his fellow artisans in Los Angeles. Rows and rows of flats have gone up under his able management all over the city, a preference being noticeable for eight and four-flat buildings. Since he arrived in the city in May of 1894, his business has steadily increased, and now, during the busy season, he has a pay roll of \$350 per week. At first he carried on his enterprises in connection with the firm of Wright & Saffell, but at the end of two years proceeded on independent lines, and has since been sole manager and proprietor of the business, which has its headquarters at 1744 West Twentieth street.

Of French descent, Mr. Saffell was born in Boone county, Ark., January 30, 1854, a son of

S. P. Saffell, who was born in Tennessee, and was one of the early settlers of Alabama. The elder Saffell was a builder and contractor, wagon-maker and cabinet-maker by occupation, and in after years settled in Junction City, Kans., where he followed his trades for some years. He later homesteaded a quarter section claim west of Salina, and in 1872 brought his family to Middletown, Lake county, Cal., where he worked as a carpenter. He now resides at Stockton, Cal., and is eighty-three years of age; his wife, formerly Mary Watson, a native of Alabama, died in Fresno, Cal. There were thirteen children in the family, seven of whom are living, Z. C. being the fourth. Mr. Saffell was educated in the public schools of Arkansas, and while still a young boy became familiar with the manipulation of carpenter's tools. He accompanied the family to California in 1872, and began contracting at Red Bluff, but in 1877 returned to Kansas, and in Muscotah, Atchison county, engaged in building and contracting for eight years. In 1886 he yielded to the lingering spell of allurements cast by his former visit to California, and returned hither, and in Fresno engaged for two years in his former occupation. In 1888 he went into the planing-mill business with his brother Fred, and after three years began to build and contract, during his residence in Fresno putting up some of the fine residences and public buildings. From Fresno he came to Los Angeles in 1894, as heretofore stated, and has since been identified with many different interests in the city. He is a Republican in national politics, and while living in Muscotah served for some time as councilman. He is fraternally connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. As a member, and president of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he is active in promoting humanitarian projects in the city, and contributes generously to all worthy and seemingly wise efforts at improvement.

In Kansas Mr. Saffell married Lucy Platt, who was born near Natal in South Africa, being the daughter of Sidney Platt, a native of England, and a sugar planter in Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Saffell have one child, Herbert R.

S. C. PITZER. Counted among the influential men of Pomona and as one whose assistance has ever been given to the promotion of worthy local movements, Mr. Pitzer easily merits a position among the men to whom the present prosperity of the city may be attributed. He was born in Macoupin county, Ill., in 1841, and was reared on farms in Illinois and Iowa, in which latter state he gained his first experience in independent farming. On disposing of his Iowa interests he went to Nebraska, where he spent five years on a farm and where he still

owns property. In order to give his children educational advantages he moved to Colorado and purchased property near the State University. While making his headquarters there he traveled much in various parts of the country and during a trip through Southern California became so delighted with the climate and the possibilities of Pomona that in 1894 he purchased a home here and an interest in the canning factory. Dispatching letters to his family at Boulder, Colo., he notified them of the change in his plans and directed them to prepare for a removal to the west. Soon he was joined by his wife, who was formerly Alice Kelly, of Iowa. With her came the children, Grant, Clara, Lee and Russell. The eldest of these was born in Hillsdale, Iowa, in 1868, and graduated from the Colorado University in 1894, since which time he has been associated in business with his father; he married Lizzie Whipp of Pomona and they own an attractive residence. The only daughter is the wife of Arthur Derward, of Hanford, Cal. Lee is associated with his father, and the youngest son is a student in the San Francisco Law School.

The canning factory in which Mr. Pitzer has been interested was built by Isaac Sanburn in 1888, and the business was established by him in association with others. The original officers of the company were J. H. Mertz, president; Isaac Sanburn, vice-president; C. C. Moore, secretary; and J. E. Ball, treasurer; Isaac Sanburn acting as manager from the first. The first work of the factory was the canning of peaches and pears, and later they also put on the market apricots, prunes and plums. Subsequently they entered into all kinds of canning, and have so continued. To secure adequate amounts for their use they raise their own berries, tomatoes and apples. The original building of brick has been enlarged from year to year in order to meet the constantly increasing demand for their canned goods. In 1901 the output was over one hundred car loads, and during the season five hundred hands were employed. The output for 1902 promises to be even larger than that of the preceding year. The special brands of peaches are Orange Blossom, Mocking Bird, Chrysanthemum, Searchlight and California Poppy, besides which they have fine brands of apricots, tomatoes, peas, etc., and dry fruits in addition to canning. So popular have their products become that they can scarcely supply the demand, which is itself the greatest testimony of their success. About 1895 Grant Pitzer was admitted to the firm as a partner, and three years later Mr. Pitzer turned his interest over to his other son, Lee, since which time he has been to a large extent retired, although his assistance and advice are ever at the call of his sons, and his long experience makes his counsel particularly

valuable. During the Civil war Mr. Pitzer enlisted in the Second Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry in April, 1863, serving one year, and also took part in the battle of the White Stone Hills in North Dakota against the Indians. He and his wife have a commodious and attractive home at No. 683 Garey avenue. His ranch has ten acres in lemons and a similar tract in navel oranges.

J. L. SANDERSON. Were Mr. Sanderson to narrate his various adventures while connected with the stage routes which preceded the building of the railroads across the plains, he might furnish material for some aspiring teller of tales with which to interest the rising generation for years to come. The youth of Mr. Sanderson was spent among the hills of Franklin county, Vt., where he was born May 16, 1844. His paternal grandfather, Sanford, was born in Massachusetts and became a farmer in Vermont, and served with courage during the war of 1812. His son, Sanford, the father of J. L., was born in Franklin county, Vt., and he also was a farmer near the town of Highgate, and served for many years as a selectman. In his young manhood he married Jane Diamond, who was born in Vermont, and died there, and was the mother of three boys, two now living. The great-grandfather, Diamond, was born in Massachusetts and became one of the Pioneers of Highgate, and there the grandfather, Moses, was born, and became a farmer and served as an officer in the war of 1812.

J. L. Sanderson was reared on his father's farm, and attended the Highgate high school, and in 1866 went to Kansas City, Mo., where his uncle, J. L. Sanderson, had settled in 1860 and had the mail contract from St. Louis to Kansas City, Mo., during the war. In 1866 the uncle secured the government mail contract between the Missouri river and San Bernardino, Cal., and his nephew was a messenger on the overland stage route from Kansas City to Santa Fe. The stage line was conducted by Barlow & Sanderson, and those were busy times on the plains, especially during the Indian raids in 1867-69. The stage was often chased by the redskins and its passengers and driver had many narrow escapes from capture, which meant certain death and perhaps torture. From Fort Lyon to Larned the stage had a government escort. When the Santa Fe Railroad began to be built the firm contracted ahead of the railroad until they arrived in Santa Fe. During this time Mr. Sanderson served chiefly as agent and general assistant to his uncle. When the Leadville mines were discovered he ran the stage and mail to the town, and continued in the rather exciting occupation until the coming of the Rio Grande Railroad. In 1880 he ran a stage line from Salida to Gun-

nison, and later extended the line to Ouray, Silverton, and Grand Junction, on the frontier all the time. His uncle had four hundred miles of contract in Northern California, including Sonoma, Lake, Mendocino, and Humboldt counties, and the younger Sanderson was manager of the route for four years, with headquarters at Cloverdale, Cal.

January 1, 1887, Mr. Sanderson came to Los Angeles and engaged in the livery business, running the Eureka stables for three years. Since 1890 he has been located at 510 South Broadway, and has barns 51x150 feet in dimensions. The location near the center of the city greatly facilitates trade, and in fact the barns are the largest in the city proper. The enterprise is a livery, feed, and sale stable, and has a fine line of vehicles of all kinds, including tally-hos and outing traps, and horses which are above the average. Mr. Sanderson is a Republican in politics, and is a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is associated with the Foresters of America and with the Maccabees.

ADELMO SCHROEDER. The junior member of the firm of Schroeder Brothers, decorators and frescoers and sign painters, possesses the true western spirit, and knows how to apply his talents to the advantages of the artistic and social community of Los Angeles. Like his brother, Hugo, the senior member of the firm, he was born in Nauvoo, Ill., the old Mormon town, June 28, 1855, a son of John C. Schroeder, for many years identified with the Icarian movement in Illinois and Iowa, and a man of remarkable character and attainments.

The second in his father's family of six sons. Mr. Schroeder was educated in the private schools of Davenport, and when the family removed to Icaria, Iowa, in 1871 he began to work for the elder Schroeder, having in boyhood learned every department of the painting business. The little settlement of Icaria, founded by the father, contained mostly frame houses, and these Adelmo painted after the most approved method, and he was similarly employed after removing to Corning, three miles distant. He later went with the family to Creston and still contracted and painted, and December 1, 1874, removed to Los Angeles, the rest of the family following him in May of 1875. The father and sons opened a little shop in an adobe house near the corner of First and Main streets, Los Angeles, and which is the present site of the McDonald painting establishment. Work quickly came their way as their versatility and understanding of their business became known. They decorated the houses of Benjamin Truman, Mr. Hellman, Governor Downey, and Colonel Howard, which were but a few of their notable commissions. As sign painters the

firm gained a truly enviable reputation, but this important branch of city decoration has been abandoned, owing to the demand for their services along purely decorative lines. However, they accomplished all of the fine sign work in the city, and in this have no superiors on the Pacific coast. From the original location the enterprise was shifted to the corner of First and Spring streets, and later to Temple street, and later still to where Gerson, the jeweler, is now conducting business. They were afterwards on different parts of Spring street, but since 1897 have conducted their affairs from the headquarters at No. 121 East Second street.

In San Francisco Mr. Schroeder married Augusta Breuer, a native of that city, and a daughter of O. S. Breuer, a miner and business man of San Francisco. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder. Adelmo, whose untimely death left a void in the hearts of all who knew him, met with an accident July 4, 1901, and died thereafter four weeks later. He was an unusually promising boy, and during the fifteen years of his life had graduated at the high school, begun to learn the machinist's trade, and developed a very fine singing voice. The other children are Augusta and William. Nineteen years ago Mr. Schroeder bought thirty feet of land at No. 731 South Broadway, which has since been his home. He is variously identified with the organizations in which Los Angeles abounds, and is a member of the Turn Verein, of which he was a trustee for one term. Fraternally he is associated with the Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Schroeder has always been greatly interested in amateur plays, and at one time took a prominent part in this form of entertainment. He is a man of broad culture and exhaustive knowledge of general affairs, and is a citizen whom any community would be proud to have in its midst.

HUGO SCHROEDER. The many sided art of frescoing and decorating as interpreted by the Schroeder Brothers has placed Los Angeles in a position to compete with any city in the country, and to challenge the admiration and criticism of all who appreciate the vast amount of talent necessary for the accomplishment of harmonious embellishment. Although compelled by the pressure of general decorating demands to abandon for a few years past the business of sign painting, in this department alone the firm has inconceivably elevated the standard in the city. And when one reflects to what an extent the character of signs denoting different lines of business please with the compliment of harmony or repel with the insolence of crudity, and how sweepingly universal is the habit of advertising, this one phase of

city life would seem to be of large and important proportions.

Hugo Schroeder, the elder of the brothers, was born in Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill., March 28, 1853, a son of John C. and Amelia (Lemme) Schroeder, natives of Hamburg, Germany. John C. Schroeder, artist, educator, humanitarian, and scholar, possessed an intellectuality above the average, and embellished with his many sided culture whatever seemed to him worthy of consideration. In his native land he started to learn the apothecary business, but owing to his father's death, and the necessity of immediate self support, he adopted a much more congenial means of livelihood and developed an unusual talent for painting, especially landscape. This he continued for some time in Germany with much success, but an innate love of freedom, and a rebellion against the limitations by which he was surrounded, induced him to seek the larger possibilities of America. April 22, 1847, he left Hamburg on a sailer and arrived in New Orleans November 7th of the same year, and in the Louisiana city continued to paint landscapes and also frescoed, with the results achieved in the land of his forefathers. The same spirit of tolerance which had impelled his immigration to the United States inspired his life in New Orleans and caused him to view with abhorrence the evidences of bondage all through the south. In order to get away from the slave and his woes he removed to Nauvoo, Ill., July 2, 1851, and joined the Icarian community in which he became much interested. When a new colony was established in Adams county, Iowa, September 29, 1859, he identified his fortunes with the embryo undertaking. While the little band was still in its infancy, in 1860, he went to Davenport, Iowa, on a furlough, and for ten years worked at his favorite occupation, and became identified with the highest educational and material growth of the city. It was entirely owing to his recognition of its necessity that the first Froebel kindergarten school of Davenport was started, an enterprise in which he took much interest, and assisted in a practical and lasting way. During the Civil war he served his adopted country by fulfilling the duties of a recruiting officer in Davenport, a position to which he was appointed by the governor of the state. The Iowa city was rendered memorable to him also because of the death in February, 1863, of his wife, whom he had married in New Orleans, and who was in all senses of the word a help-mate and companion. In June of 1870 Mr. Schroeder went to Chicago, Ill., and remained until the following month, when he again sought his friends in Icaria, Iowa. Though he was a German by birth and education he was by this French colony elected president of the society, a position maintained for two terms.

This happened during the Franco-Prussian war, but Mr. Schroeder showed no inclination to return to fight the battles of the Fatherland, but rather continued his peaceful life in Icaria and as a frescoer made rapid strides as one of the most expert in his line. In 1874 he removed to Corning, Iowa, where he had established a business for the society, and the same year he went to Creston, Iowa, and engaged in sign painting and frescoing with his sons. Owing to a severe attack of rheumatism which nearly incapacitated him he came to California in November of 1874, a fortunate decision, for in time he regained his old strength of mind and body, and his talents shone with even greater brilliancy. He went into business with his sons in Los Angeles and worked up one of the largest sign and fresco trades in Southern California, and was thus employed until his death December 29, 1892. He was an artist of pronounced ability, a fine penman, and a writer of force and originality, and he understood the practical forces which go to make up an ideal community. Thus he was one of the founders of the German Benevolent Society, of the Turn Verein, the Germania Society, and the German Dramatic Society, in Davenport. The seventy-two years of his life were fashioned after broad intellectual lines, and his influence wherever he chose to reside redounded to the material, intellectual, moral and artistic well-being of his locality. Of the sons who have profited by the example of his life, and who revere his memory and recall with gratitude his efforts in their behalf, William is president of the California Art Glass Works of San Francisco; Adelmo is the partner of his brother, Hugo; Edward died at the age of three years; Fremont is a painter in San Francisco; and Emil lives in San Francisco and is an architect by profession. Emil Schroeder was adopted by his uncle, Edward Lemme, who had no children, and has since taken the name of Lemme. He is remarkably successful as an architect, and designed and carried out the Sutro Baths and the Cliff House, besides numerous important commissions in different parts of San Francisco.

Hugo Schroeder removed with his father to Icaria in the fall of 1859, and in the spring of 1860 went to Davenport, where he studied in the public schools until 1867. He then went to Denver, Colo., and apprenticed as a carriage-painter with the Weber Carriage Manufacturing Company, with whom he remained for four years. He then returned east and joined the family at Icaria, Iowa, and assisted his father in his business until 1873. After the family removal to Creston the sons operated with their father under the firm name of J. C. Schroeder & Sons, and in 1874 located in Los Angeles, where their skill won for them almost immediate recognition. For years headquarters of the

decorating, frescoing and sign painting business were on Spring street, afterwards on Broadway, and since 1897 at No. 121 East Second street. They have an enormous trade, and have been called upon for the most responsible and artistic undertakings in the city. The business is conducted under the firm name of Schroeder Brothers.

In Los Angeles Mr. Schroeder married Jennie Happ, who was born in Buffalo, N. Y., a daughter of Martin Happ, who early settled in Los Angeles, and was a merchant tailor by occupation. Mr. Happ now lives in retirement in Los Angeles, and is the father of seven daughters, six of whom are living. To Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder have been born three children: Leo A., who is a graduate of the medical department of the University of California, class of 1902; Laura C., who is attending the high school and Walter H., who is also a student at the high school. Mr. Schroeder is the friend and patron of education, and is a man of liberal tendencies and unquestioned devotion to the public welfare. He is one of the commercially reliable men of the city, and his professional skill and numerous admirable personal characteristics have won for him a high standing in the community. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Master Painters' Association, of which he is a director.

GEORGE A. SMITH. One to whom the surroundings of Los Angeles have seemed to offer unusual inducements for the conducting of an ideal dairy business, and who has had the perseverance and common sense to carry his ideas to a successful termination, is George A. Smith, one of the most enterprising in his line in Southern California. From every standpoint Mr. Smith is a self-made man, for in his youth no good genius made the way smooth for future accomplishment. He was born in Macoupin county, Ill., near Bunker Hill, July 14, 1866, and is a son of John E. and Mary (Eddington) Smith. His paternal grandfather was born in St. Louis, Mo., and by occupation was an architect and builder in that city. Both himself and wife died within a few hours of each other during the first great cholera siege in the south. John E. Smith was born in St. Louis, and afterwards became a farmer in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, Ill., from which locality he removed to Los Angeles county, Cal., in 1896, and is at present ranching at Lamanda Park. During the Civil war he served on the Union side in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, and is at present a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife was born in Macoupin county, Ill., a daughter of Joseph Eddington, who, at an early day, came from England and became one of the pioneers of the locality around Bunker Hill, Ill. Mrs. Smith,

who died in Illinois in 1892, was the mother of three sons and two daughters, of whom George A. is the oldest. Joseph E. is a rancher in Los Angeles county; Frank T. is agent for the Santa Fe road at Redondo; Hattie P. is now Mrs. Sanders of Litchfield, Ill., and Cora B. is living at home.

On his father's farm Mr. Smith received a practical bringing up, and was educated in the district schools around Bunker Hill and at the academy in the town. In order to secure higher education he started in at the age of nineteen to teach school in McLean and Woodford counties, having paid his way through the academy by working on the farm during the summer, and he was therefore able to take a three years' course at the Illinois State Normal. In 1891 he came to Los Angeles, and at the time his available assets consisted of \$1.40. He soon found a position in the Lynwood dairy as butter maker and engineer, and at the end of eighteen months resigned to engage independently in the butter and milk business. Then was started the enterprise which has since proved such a satisfactory source of revenue, but which was on a small scale, so small that one horse and wagon could take care of all the delivering. At the end of two years seven wagons were required for the carrying on of the business, and the largest retail butter and milk business in the city rewarded the enterprise of the owner thereof. Good goods and fair prices were the rule of the establishment, and absolutely fair treatment was assured to all who desired to profit by the opportunity to get the best the market afforded. In the mean time the men who were driving the wagons were gaining a knowledge of the business, and to them Mr. Smith sold his interests on the installment plan in 1897, and in due time the debt was entirely cancelled.

In May of 1897 Mr. Smith opened the wholesale creamery business in which he is now engaged, and which is located at No. 1235 East Ninth street. It would be difficult to find a more systematically conducted enterprise than what is known as Smith's creamery. The daily capacity is twelve hundred pounds, and the milk is obtained from different parts of the county, viz.: Clearwater, Downey, Long Beach, Bixby, and Cerretos. The most approved and modern machinery is used in the manufactory. A really remarkable increase in volume of business has followed Mr. Smith's ideal methods, for, whereas in 1897 about ten dollars' worth of business was done a day, there is now an average of over \$10,000 a month, and a yearly average of \$125,000. This is constantly increasing, and arrangements are always available for an enlarged capacity. The manufactory is equipped with a cold storage plant and the butter manufactured is sold to wholesale trade only. A more than local reputation is accorded the excellent arti-

cle known as Smith's creamery for it is shipped to all surrounding towns and as far north as Ventura and also to Catalina island.

The marriage of Mr. Smith and Nellie M. Raymond was solemnized at Bunker Hill, Ill., November 12, 1890, Mrs. Smith being a daughter of Frederick Raymond, who was born in Somersetshire, England. Her paternal grandfather, Joseph, also a native of Somersetshire, brought his family to America when his son, Frederick, was twelve years of age, and became a pioneer farmer of the vicinity of Bunker Hill. Frederick Raymond, who was also a farmer near Bunker Hill, died in 1889. His wife, formerly Annie Jane Culp, was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Amos Culp, who removed from his native Tennessee to Brighton, Ill., where he was a pioneer farmer. There were seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, of whom Mrs. Smith is the fourth, and the only one in California. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, but one is living, George A., Jr. Nellie C. died at the age of nine years, and Clarence W. died at the age of two years. Mr. Smith is one of the charter members of the Los Angeles Creamery Board of Trade, of which he is ex-vice president and ex-director. He is also a charter member of the Dairyman's Association of Southern California. The success of Mr. Smith is based upon the application of universal principles of fairness and integrity, augmented by an unfailing courtesy and unusual tact.

WILLIAM P. SNYDER. When the work of building up Ocean Park was begun Mr. Snyder saw a favorable opening in the new town and accordingly began to do business here in his line of contracting painting. At the time of his arrival there were only about seventeen cottages, but the growth has been little short of remarkable since that time, and in 1900, the business growing very large, he deemed it advisable to move to the town, where he has since made his home. In 1901 he had contracts for about one hundred and twenty-five cottages and during the busy season furnished employment to twenty hands. His headquarters are in a new building he has erected on the corner of Lake and Hill streets.

In Marshall, Mich., William P. Snyder was born September 20, 1869, being the youngest child of Porter and Sarah Jane (Eddy) Snyder, mention of whom is made in the sketch of George D. Snyder. When fifteen years of age he began to learn the painter's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship in Jackson, Mich. During the four years of his time he learned every department of the trade. Returning to Marshall he worked for a year. In February, 1890, he settled in San Bernardino, Cal., and became foreman of painting in the bridge and building department of the Southern California

Railroad between Barstow and San Diego. At that time he first beheld the site of the present village of Ocean Park, then called South Santa Monica. Nothing was to be seen but sandhills and the general aspect was unattractive and uninviting.

At the close of the strike in 1895 Mr. Snyder resigned his position with the road and began contract painting in Los Angeles, where he remained until his removal to Ocean Park. Even now he often returns to the city to fill a contract for one of his former customers. The careful and painstaking manner in which all of his work is done is recognized by the people and has won for him their confidence and appreciation. While in San Bernardino he married Helen M. Schoch, who was born in Marshall, Mich., of Pennsylvania parentage. The three children forming their family are Catherine, Paul and Phil. Mr. Snyder is a contributor to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, Royal Arcanum and Fraternal Brotherhood of Santa Monica.

QUINTUS LYMAN SPAULDING. The youngest in a family of five children, Q. L. Spaulding was born in Rumney, N. H., November 10, 1865, being a son of Lyman Spaulding and a brother of F. L. Spaulding of Los Angeles. After completing the studies of the district school, at the age of fourteen he entered Colby Academy at New London, N. H., where he remained for one term. Afterward for eight months he made his home with the family of August Tuffs, of Maulden, Mass., and rode two races for Mr. Tuffs, who was a well-known horseman. However, on account of illness he was obliged to return home. A year later he went to Boston and after a short clerkship in a grocery, began to learn the carpenter's trade, working up from an apprentice. The firm with which he remained for five years made a specialty of church and public buildings and had contracts in every part of New England. During 1886 he went to Florida, where he was hotel carpenter in Magnolia hotel and after his return to New England had a similar position in White Mountain hotel.

During the fall of 1887 Mr. Spaulding came to California and secured work at his trade in Pasadena. Soon he became interested in Laverne, where he bought land and was employed as carpenter by the Laverne Land and Water Company. However, the venture did not prove a success, and he then went to Oregon, returning to Massachusetts in 1888 and resuming work with his former employers. However, his short stay in the west had filled him with a love for California and he determined to return. The trip west was made via Denver, where he

worked a short time; Spokane, where he was employed in the building of Hussey's bank; and Seattle, where he worked on the Pioneer building. After arriving in Los Angeles, he worked for his brother one year and then became his partner, continuing with him for four years, when he was severely injured by falling from a building on Adams street, and for a year was unable to engage in work of any kind. While he was still in very poor health he went to the Copper river country in Alaska, taking passage on the steamer Alice Blanchard, October 19, 1898, and landing at Orca. With his partner, David Fales, and taking a supply of thirty-two hundred pounds of provisions, he started for Bremner river, each man hauling his sled with its load of supplies. The entire winter was consumed in an effort to reach Bremner river, and, finally arriving at their destination, they engaged in prospecting. They found favorable indications but were unable to get to bed rock, as it was a mountain swamp and there was no way to handle the water. In the fall of 1899 they had the thrilling experience of boating down the Copper river, with its many rapids and countless dangers. On the 6th of November Mr. Spaulding arrived at home, little richer than when he left, but in the possession of the best of health, for which reason he counts his trip to Alaska as of inestimable value. For a time he worked at his trade in Tucson, Ariz., but in January, 1901, returned to Los Angeles, where he has since conducted a building business. He has erected stores and residences in every part of the city, and has an excellent reputation for reliable and skilled work.

In Santa Monica, Cal., Mr. Spaulding married Miss Gertrude Downs, who was born in Independence, Iowa. They and their children, Albert and Gwendolen, have a comfortable home at No. 746 East Twenty-fourth street, Los Angeles. Fraternally Mr. Spaulding is connected with the Maccabees. His political views are independent, and his vote is cast for the men whom he considers best qualified to represent and serve the people, irrespective of party ties.

E. J. STANTON. It is doubtful if Southern California contains among its many experienced lumbermen one more thoroughly conversant with every branch of the business than is E. J. Stanton, who deals in this necessary commodity on a scale of large proportions, and has probably accomplished more for the lumber interests of Los Angeles and vicinity than any one other individual. Nor must it be supposed that any short cut methods have resulted in Mr. Stanton's grasp upon one of the greatest industries of America, for when a boy with undeveloped perceptions he received his first impressions of business among the pineries of Michigan, under the capable tutelage of his father, one of the

pioneer lumber manufacturers of Ionia and Montcalm counties.

A native of Angelica, Allegany county, N. Y., Mr. Stanton was born April 26, 1856, a son of Hon. E. H. Stanton, born in Greenville, N. Y., and grandson of R. H. Stanton, a farmer of New York state, and a soldier during the war of 1812. E. H. Stanton, who possessed capabilities for large public service, and business acumen for substantial enterprises, left New York in 1857 and settled in Beloit, Wis., where he was a large land owner, and was successfully engaged in the banking and general merchandise business. About 1861 he removed to Michigan and became interested in the manufacture of lumber, and was one of the first to realize the latent possibilities within the forests of Ionia and Montcalm counties. To facilitate his enterprises he organized the Ionia & Stanton Railroad, and laid out the town of Sheridan, Montcalm county. In recognition of his services in that part of the state the town of Stanton, the county seat of Montcalm county, was named after him, and the town of Sheridan, where the mills were located, attained a high degree of prosperity under the impetus of his enterprise and solid worth. He was a Republican in politics, and represented Ionia and Montcalm counties in the state senate for two terms, and he was mayor of Ionia for three terms. After years of well directed energy and ceaseless striving for the largest accomplishment, he retired from active business life, and died in Ionia in 1886, at the age of seventy-one years. He married Mary Sanford, a native of Greenville, N. Y., and who died in Riverside, Cal. Mrs. Stanton was the mother of six children, four of whom are living, E. J. being the third. Charles H. is the manager of the lumber business of H. M. Laud & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. E. T. Montgomery lives in Ionia, Mich.; and Alice M. is a resident of Riverside, Cal. E. B. Stanton, a prominent attorney of Riverside, died July 31, 1901.

The education of Mr. Stanton was begun in the public schools of Ionia, Mich., and from earliest boyhood he began to acquire a knowledge of the lumber business. In 1876 he became manager of his father's large business at Sheridan, and continued in this capacity until the interests were disposed of in 1880. He then located in Saginaw, Mich., and was identified with the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company for twelve years as manager of their sales department. In 1892 he removed to Williams and became a partner in the Saginaw Lumber Company, which, however, went out of business the following year, at which time he located in Los Angeles and started a lumber commission business. In 1896 Mr. Stanton began from comparatively nothing the lumber yard on East Seventh street, which now covers two blocks,

and which owes its present commercial prestige to the perseverance and wide understanding of the owner and proprietor. Mr. Stanton conducts a purely wholesale business, and he is the sole representative south of Fresno of the Colorado Sugar and White Pine Agency of San Francisco, the lumber of which includes the sugar and white pine from every mill in the west; and he is representative of the C. C. Mengle Company lumber concern of Louisville, Ky., a large hardwood firm; and the George T. Houston Company of Chicago, Ill., the largest hardwood firm in the world.

In Albion, Mich., Mr. Stanton married Fannie Boynton, a native of Benton Harbor, Mich., and of this union there are three children, Adelaide, Roy E., and Lillian. Mr. Stanton has accumulated considerable property in Los Angeles, and he is prominently connected with the most exclusive social organizations of the city, including the Jonathan and Union League Clubs. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Republican in national politics, and is one of the versatile, popular, honorable and thoroughly representative citizens of this commonwealth.

LOUIS J. STENGEL. As a pioneer nurseryman of Los Angeles, where he established himself in business in 1873, Mr. Stengel has a wide acquaintance with the people of Southern California. His first location was on Los Angeles street, between First and Third, and for many years he continued there, but, finally, feeling the need of more space, about 1891 he removed to a six-acre tract between Johnson street and North Griffin avenue, where he now has his exotic gardens and nurseries. Visitors to the gardens are attracted by the complete assortment of ornamental trees and nursery stock, and admire particularly the collection of palms, which is the most complete to be found in this section of the state. A total of thirty-five thousand square feet of glass is utilized in the growing of plants, and the value of the gardens is further enhanced by a private reservoir and water plant. In addition to this property, Mr. Stengel is the owner of a large plantation in Mexico, near Guadalajara, and forty miles from Omaca, where he has set out two thousand acres in eucalyptus, pine and other trees, which he is raising for the wood.

Near Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, Mr. Stengel was born April 13, 1843, the third in a family of one daughter and three sons. All of these children came to America and two sisters still reside in New York state, where one brother, John, a harnessmaker, died recently. The father and grandfather both bore the name

of Gottlieb Stengel, and were born near Stuttgart, being of a very old family of Wurtemberg. In their occupation, too, there was identity, as both were harnessmakers. Both attained advanced years, the grandfather dying at eighty-seven, while the father was ninety-seven when he died, and the latter was so hale and hearty to the last that he was able to continue work at his trade. The grandfather was a soldier during the Napoleonic wars from 1812 to 1815. The marriage of Gottlieb, Jr., united him with Annie Jelter, whose father, Charles, an innkeeper, and grandfather took part in the war with Napoleon, the latter, a lieutenant, participating in the march to Moscow and later serving in the Prussian army from 1812 to 1815. Mrs. Annie Stengel was forty-eight at the time of her death.

Reared in Ballingen and educated in the high school and gymnasium, Louis J. Stengel was fifteen at the time he crossed the ocean to America, arriving in the new world July 2, 1858, and celebrating the 4th in Boston, Mass., after a voyage of sixty-eight days from Havre on the sailing vessel Rufus Choate. His first employment in America was on a farm near Dedham, Mass., where he was paid \$4 per month and board for a year, then for the second year \$6 and board, and afterward received \$20 per month as a gardener at Worcester, in charge of the Taylor estate, filling the position three years. In 1866 he was given a contract to carry United States mail between Klamath, Ore., and Yreka, Cal., a distance of one hundred and four miles, which he usually covered in twenty-four hours, with a horse and pack mule. Two round trips were made each week, until he resigned, after a year. No accident had happened nor did he meet with any attacks from savages, but had he done so, he would have been protected by his fine Maynard rifle, which carried twice as far as an ordinary gun.

In 1867 Mr. Stengel went to San Francisco and two years later settled in San Diego, where he opened a nursery on Fifth street, in the rear of the Horton house, remaining there until he removed to Los Angeles. During his residence in San Diego he married Miss Mary Reed, who was born in Placerville, Cal., and died in Los Angeles. The only child of this union, Louis, is a member of the United States Engineer Corps now in Japan. The second marriage of Mr. Stengel, in Los Angeles, united him with Miss Marie Brandis, who was born in Holstein, Germany, and by whom he has three children, Lillie, Carl and Elmer. The family are connected with the Episcopal Church. While in Massachusetts Mr. Stengel was made a member of King David Lodge, A. F. & A. M., with which he is still identified. During war times he was a member of the Union League. Ever since attaining his majority he

has voted with the Republicans and worked for the principles of that party. The success which he has gained in the nursery business proves that he is especially adapted to that occupation. Under his care and oversight plants grow and blossom, and trees become hardy and strong. Indeed, it might be said that he had formed a partnership with Nature, and the result is that his nursery stock, fed by Mother Earth, warmed by the kindly rays of the southern sun, trained and nurtured by the wise skill of the gardener, attain a beauty and strength not always seen, but always greatly to be desired.

M. STEPAN, one of the successful brick-work and masonry contractors in Los Angeles, was born in Freistadt, Austria, July 10, 1848, and at the age of fourteen years was apprenticed out to learn the brick and stone mason's trade. His family was of German descent, early members having settled in Austria, and his father, John, was born in Freistadt, as was his mother, Sophia Capell, and his paternal grandfather. The family vocation was farming, and the twelve children born to John and Sophia Stepan were reared to a knowledge of the best way to conduct agricultural enterprises. M. Stepan was the youngest of this large family, and at his tenth year the other children, as well as the parents, were hale, hearty, and well, and in possession of their best faculties.

After completing his trade, M. Stepan traveled in different parts of Austria and worked as a stone mason, and then, to escape military duty, resolved to immigrate to America, where he would be at full liberty to pursue his effort to make his way in the world. Arriving in Baltimore, via Bremen, on the steamer Ohio, he made his way north, and at Winona, Minn., engaged at his trade with considerable success. So rapid was his rise that in 1875 he began contracting and building, extending his field of operation to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and including in his undertakings some of the largest and finest business blocks in Winona. In 1882 he married, in St. Paul, Mary Sophia Rowekamp, a native of Iowa, and of German descent. Shortly afterwards he removed to Jamestown, N. D., where he contracted and built until 1887. Among the buildings that went up under his good management were banks and the state asylum, as well as many public buildings and residences.

In the spring of 1887 Mr. Stepan settled in Los Angeles, where he has since been prominent in building circles, and has put up, among others, the Louis Roeder building, the Hoffman Hardware Company building, the Maier & Zobelein brewery building, the Los Angeles Brewing Company building, the Madera Trading Company's building, the Wilson block on First street, St. Joseph's Church, and many other

constructions of equal prominence. Also, he has erected a pleasant and comfortable home for himself at No. 1942 Los Angeles street, in which are living his wife and seven children: Mary, John, Annie, Sophia, Vine, Edith and Clara. John is assisting his father in business. Mr. Stepan is a member of the Builders' Exchange, of the Turner Society, and the St. Joseph Society. In national politics he is a Democrat, but not an office seeker.

P. T. SULLIVAN. The Columbia Dairy, with its capacity for catering to one of the largest and most exacting trades in Los Angeles, owes its immunity from adverse criticism to the capable management of P. T. Sullivan, who thoroughly understands the many sides of his interesting occupation. His birth occurred in Kansas City, Mo., January 30, 1875, and he was brought to Los Angeles by his parents the following May. For many generations his ancestors tilled the soil of Ireland, and the paternal grandfather, Timothy, was no exception to the rule. His son, Timothy, the father of P. T., was born in county Kerry, Ireland, but with larger ambitions immigrated to the United States, where, for several years, he was longshoreman in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1869 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and was there employed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company until his removal to Los Angeles May 24, 1875. In the west he engaged for a time in ranching, but eventually became interested in the dairy business to the exclusion of all other interests, operating on the site where his son now conducts his business, and where his death occurred in 1882. His wife, formerly Johanna Flaherty, was also a native of county Kerry, Ireland, and died in Los Angeles in 1897. Of her six children, Mary A., of Los Angeles, John, of Idaho, and Timothy, who died at the age of twenty-one years, were born in Buffalo; P. T. was born in Kansas City; and Margaret F. and Honore, both of San Mateo, were born in Los Angeles.

At the public schools of Los Angeles P. T. Sullivan received his preliminary education, this training being supplemented by further study at St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles. After her husband's death the mother reared her children on the home ranch, and in order to assist in the family's support P. T. left school in 1893, and, with his brother, John A., started the Columbia dairy business, under the name of Sullivan Brothers. In 1897 P. T. Sullivan bought out his brother, and has since independently managed the interests of the dairy. He has thirty-two acres of land between Rosalyn and Hollenbeck avenues, east of Ninth street, and he leases besides one hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining on the west. His own place is under water,

as are also fifteen acres of the leased land, and the balance of the property is devoted to alfalfa and pasture for the cattle. The three barns, which are 48x160, 70x40 and 22x45 feet in dimensions, are modern of construction, and the dairy house is fitted with boilers, and is model in all of its appointments. The silo capacity is three hundred tons, and Mr. Sullivan finds no trouble in supplying his long list of patrons, for he bases his calculations upon the universal principle that pure goods will always be in demand, and that therefore he is entitled to at least a fair showing of the best custom of the city, and arranges accordingly.

July 17, 1900, in Los Angeles, Mr. Sullivan married Marie Le Mott, a native of Los Angeles, and a daughter of John S. and Maria (McGuire) Le Mott, natives respectively of Montreal, Canada, and Ireland. John S. Le Mott, who was of French extraction, and a copper and tinsmith by trade, located in Los Angeles about 1873, where he applied his trade with considerable success, and where he died in 1891. His wife is still a resident of Los Angeles. To Mr. and Mrs. Le Mott were born three children: Stephen M., who is an electrician in Los Angeles; Mrs. P. T. Sullivan; and J. W., who is a machinist in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Mrs. Sullivan is the mother of one child, Thomas Joseph. In national politics Mr. Sullivan is a Democrat. He is a broad-minded and enterprising citizen, and his success in life materially promotes the prosperity of his city.

PETER TAYLOR, Sr. The early representatives of the Taylor family were seafaring men. The grandfather of our subject was Capt. Peter Taylor, who was engaged in the wheat trade in the Mediterranean and Baltic seas and continued to follow the sea until he was seventy-six, his death occurring when he was eighty-seven years of age. Captain Taylor's father and grandfather were also in charge of ships in the same trade, and our subject has in his possession a Bible, printed in 1615, which these captains carried during their various cruises. The third of these captains had a son, George, who was born in Heddington, Scotland, July 21, 1791, and served for a time in the English navy, after which for years he was steward of the large estate of Sir John Hugh Dalrymple, Viscount Stair. He died in Scotland in 1865.

The wife of George Taylor was Elizabeth Storey, who was born in Northumberlandshire, England, and died in Scotland in 1848. Of her three children, Peter alone survives. She was a daughter of John Storey, a farmer on the Tweed. One of her brothers, Robert Storey, was well known as the Northumbrian poet and

received a prize of one hundred guineas for his poem, "The Death of Byron." Early in life a school teacher and also a famous athlete, after his marriage to a lady of wealth he became editor of the *Leeds Intelligencer* and in an editorial capacity won distinction. He was honored with appointment as secretary of the audit office in London. His son, Gourley Pierson Storey, is now rear-admiral in the English navy.

The education of Peter Taylor, Sr., was secured in the schools of Edinburgh and vicinity. When sixteen he began as fireman on the Edinburgh & Glasgow Railroad, on whose first locomotive he had ridden when eleven years of age. After two years as fireman with that road, he accepted a similar position with another and was soon made engineer and later promoted to other positions. Coming to America in 1850, he engaged as engineer in the pineries of Wisconsin and resided successively in Yellow River and Portage. Later he began to manufacture lumber, bringing the necessary machinery from Chicago. In 1860 he came to California via Panama, and at first ran an engine, then engaged in saw-milling, and in the fall of 1861 went to Virginia City, where he put in machinery and ran engines for mining companies. In 1867 he went to Arizona as superintendent of the Vulture mine at Wickenburg, but through the dishonesty of the mine's manager, he lost about \$14,000. In 1873 his wife came to Los Angeles and he joined her here the next year. Buying fifteen acres at first, he added to it until he had forty acres within the city limits, and he still owns twenty-eight and one-half acres, but this he rents. Since coming to Los Angeles his life has been a very busy one. He laid pipes for the water works at Santa Monica and then assisted in building a locomotive for the plant. Next he was superintendent of the Emigrant mine in Inyo county and later opened gold mines in the Beverage district, where he put in a 5-stamp mill, conveying all the machinery on mules twelve miles over the mountains. On account of an injury by a runaway team, he found himself seriously affected by the high altitude, and was obliged to dispose of his interests, at a serious financial loss to himself. His reputation as an expert in judging mines led to his frequent employment in that capacity. For one year he prospected for a company of English investors in San Gabriel Canon, since which time he has been retired. During his long experience in mining life he has had many narrow escapes, and time and again he was in the greatest peril. Misfortunes, too, have come to him, perhaps in a larger degree than they come to most, but he has borne them with an undaunted spirit and a brave heart, and the evening of his existence is being passed in quiet contentment in his pleasant home.

June 28, 1852, at Decorah, Columbia county,

Wis., Mr. Taylor married Miss Jane Wilson, a native of Nelson, Renfrewshire, Scotland, and a daughter of James and Mary (Robertson) Wilson, who were born in Scotland and died in Wisconsin. They were the parents of six sons and four daughters, seven of whom are living, Mrs. Taylor being one of the youngest. In 1843, when thirteen years old, she accompanied her parents to America and settled in Wisconsin. Of her marriage three sons were born, in whose future the hopes of their parents centered. The oldest, George, was a stalwart youth, possessing a splendid constitution, and standing six feet and three inches tall. When he was twenty years of age he was in Arizona, fixing a flume for the Vulture mine, and when about ten miles out from the mine, he was waylaid by Apache Indians and assassinated. The second son, James, was burned to death in 1891 when the family lost their home by a fire. The youngest son, Peter, alone survives, and he is engaged in superintending his father's ranch.

S. W. VAN DOMPSELAAR. A descendant of one of those fine patrician families whose social standing, cleanly morals, and wise conservatism have kept alive the enviable prestige of the Netherlands, Mr. Van Dompelaar was born in Franker, Province of Friesland, Holland, January 10, 1845. His grandfather, Albert, was born in Utrecht, in the north of Holland, and was a landscape gardener by occupation, while his father, William, was a native of Friesland, and was a landscape gardener on a large estate up to the time of his death at the age of forty-five. He married Aaltje Wassenaar, who also was born in Friesland, a daughter of Pier Wassenaar, representative of a Friesland family of ancient lineage. Mrs. William Van Dompelaar, who died when thirty-one years old, was the mother of three children, of whom S. W. is the oldest and the only one in America.

At the age of fifteen Mr. Van Dompelaar was left an orphan with little to depend on save his own enterprise and ability, and he proved worthy of the emergency created by the death of his parents. In order to prepare himself for self-support he discontinued his educational researches at the public schools, and with the thoroughness characteristic of Dutch character and undertakings began to learn the trade of building. He shouldered the lowly hod with its burden of brick or mortar and patiently made his way to the greater responsibilities involved in brick-laying and plastering. Every department known to master builders was invaded and conquered by this careful workman, and at the end of four years he started out on the roads of Holland as a journeyman builder. After years he was rewarded with the position of foreman of construction on a high-school building, and from then on his trade was comparatively easy

of prosecution and attended with considerable success.

Of a decidedly ambitious nature, Mr. Van Domselaar rightly estimated that a broader field than the Netherlands awaited him in America, and in the spring of 1873 he located in Minneapolis, Minn., where he was not long in finding carpenter work, and where he soon after turned his attention to building and contracting. He in time found a remunerative position as superintendent of the tile and slate roofing department of a Minneapolis firm, following which he traveled over different parts of the country in search of a desirable permanent location, visiting on his journey Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Washington, and in the spring of 1893 located in Los Angeles, where he engaged in the carpenter business. Six years later, in 1899, he began contracting and building, and at the present time has much admirable work to his credit, his particular aptitude seeming to run towards the designing and construction of artistic and convenient residences, of which he has put up many in different parts of the city. Among his important contracts have been those for George W. Stimson and for Neimeyer on Central avenue. He has also accomplished some work on his own responsibility, and has built three different residences for himself.

In Holland Mr. Van Domselaar married Regyna Veltman, a native of that country, and of this union there are two children, Theresa, who is engaged in educational work, and is a graduate of the Los Angeles Normal, class of 1897; and Dollie Alida, who is living at home. Mr. Van Domselaar is a Republican in national politics, and is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Foresters. He is one of the substantial men of Los Angeles, and probably has no superior in the building line in Southern California.

MARTIN WETZEL. As chief engineer of the county court house plant, also as a broad-minded politician and enterprising and respected citizen, Mr. Wetzel is well known in Los Angeles, and is one of the town's most faithful upholders and advocates. He was born in Louisville, Ky., September 12, 1853, and is the oldest (and only child in California) in a family of two daughters and three sons, of whom one daughter is deceased. His father, Anton, a noble patriot of the Fatherland, was born in Baden, Germany, and came to America when a young man. After locating in Kentucky, he engaged in the boot and shoe business, and was thus employed when the army of freedom was established in Baden in 1848, in the hope of shaking off the yoke of German rule. He decided that his duty lay in the direction of fighting for the freedom of Baden, and, accompanied by his

brother-in-law, Fred Schweickert, who died later in San Diego, Cal., he returned to his native land to fight for an already doomed cause. With the collapse of the patriotic movement he escaped with Carl Schurz to America, their party including Stube, the historian, General Siegel and many others. In Louisville, Ky., he resumed the boot and shoe business, and in connection therewith managed with admirable success his large plantation near the city. At present he is living in Louisville, and, at the age of seventy-eight, is hearty and well, and young in heart and appearance. His wife, formerly Barbara Snyder, was born in Baden, Germany, and died in Kentucky.

The education of Mr. Wetzel was acquired in the public schools of Louisville, and he graduated from the high school. His first business experience was gained with his uncle Schweickert, who had a government contract to furnish stores with hardware and merchandise, and in 1866 he accompanied his uncle as clerk and had charge of several stores along the way in Nebraska and later in Wyoming, as far as Bear river. In 1867 he went to California, by stage from Corinne to Wells, and by train to Sacramento, and thence to San Francisco and San Diego. Finding nothing in his line to be done, he returned to Wilmington and came to Los Angeles, and still finding no occupation, returned to Wilmington and worked on the wharf at that place. When the Wilmington & Los Angeles Railroad was started he entered the employ of the company in the machine shop, and later became fireman and machinist. In 1872 he was promoted to the position of engineer, and the following year began to run between Downey and Los Angeles, until the line was extended to Anaheim, twenty miles distant, after which he ran between Los Angeles and Colton, the end of the road. He was the first to be promoted to engineer on the Southern Pacific in Los Angeles county, and when the road was connected with the Southern Pacific to San Francisco he was promoted to passenger engineer, and ran overland between Los Angeles and Mojave for many years. In 1893 he resigned from the service and went to Old Mexico, on the Mexican Central, between Guadalajara and Irapata, and upon returning to Los Angeles, entered the employ of the Pasadena & Los Angeles Electric Railway Company. During the six years in this capacity his tasks were pleasant and congenial, and the position is remembered as one of the most satisfactory in his career. In 1900 he resigned to accept his present position as chief engineer of the county court house plant, which has an engine and two boilers.

In Los Angeles, Mr. Wetzel married Julia Snyder, who was born in Rochester, N. Y., and became the mother of three children: Emma is

now Mrs. Robert Heaney, of Los Angeles; Charles was accidentally shot while hunting, at the age of fifteen; and Raymond was killed in the Southern Pacific shops when eighteen years old. Mr. Wetzel is a Republican all the time, and has been prominent in the political affairs of Los Angeles. He has served on the central committee, and was superintendent of street sprinkling for two years. Fraternally he is associated with the Wilmington Masonic Lodge No. 198, and is a charter member of the Los Angeles Ancient Order of United Workmen No. 55. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. At No. 514 Pasadena avenue he made his home for twenty-five years, and his present residence is at No. 2114 Pasadena avenue.

ROBERT P. VIVIAN. The identification of Mr. Vivian with the Los Angeles Electric Company began in January, 1895, when he accepted a position as machinist in their plant. Three years later, in recognition of his ability and faithful service, he was promoted to the position of chief engineer, in which capacity he has since continued. The duties of the place are discharged with intelligence, and the engineer's quick and versatile mind is ever eagerly reaching forward, in an endeavor to apply important improvements and to discover more perfect methods of mechanism than those already attained. With this thought in view, he has invented a number of devices in improved machinery, including an automatic safety stop and a metallic rod packing device, both of which have been applied successfully in the works.

As first mate of a vessel that sailed round the Horn during the early '50s, Robert Vivian, a native of Cornwall, England, and a member of one of that country's old families, came to California in the pioneer days of this state's history. His voyages had taken him to every important port and every sea in the world, but after settling in San Francisco he gave up a seafaring life, and, as a member of the firm of Green & Vivian, conducted a ship-rigging establishment until his retirement from business. In that city he died when fifty-two years of age. Fraternally he was connected with the Improved Order of Red Men. In Boston, Mass., he married Catherine Byrne, a native of county Waterford, Ireland, whence she immigrated to Boston, Mass. At her death, which occurred in San Francisco in 1898, she left three sons and one daughter, all of whom remain in San Francisco except Robert P., the youngest of the family. He was born in San Francisco April 23, 1868, and at an early age began to learn the machinist's trade, serving for four years in the Risdon iron works. Meantime, in order to secure desired advantages, he attended the Lin-

coln evening school, from which he was graduated with honors.

In order to assist in putting in the machinery of the Boyle Heights and Downey avenue plants of the Los Angeles cable railway, Mr. Vivian came to Los Angeles in 1889. While putting in the engines, his work was executed so promptly and with so much skill and intelligence that he attracted the attention of the superintendent of the plant, who tendered him the position of engineer at Boyle Heights. His ambition had been to return to San Francisco and complete a course in draughting and drawing, and it was only after considerable thought, as well as persuasion on the part of the master mechanic, that he was induced to relinquish his plans for the future. For two years he acted as engineer of the Downey avenue plant and for three years was a machinist in the Southern Pacific shops, after which he entered the employ of the Los Angeles Electric Company, where he has charge of a plant of three thousand horse-power. At one time he was secretary of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, Los Angeles No. 2, which he represented in the national convention at Milwaukee in 1900. By his marriage to Elizabeth M. Smith, a native of San Francisco and the daughter of pioneers of that city, he has two children, Robert Joseph and Irene, the family making their home at No. 724 Lawrence street. In religion they are of the Roman Catholic faith, holding membership in St. Viviana Church, and Mr. Vivian is also associated with the Catholic Order of Foresters. Fraternally he holds membership in the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

WILLIAM A. WING. A resident of Los Angeles since 1893, Mr. Wing was born in Levant, Me., and is a descendant of an English family that came to America during the colonial period, thenceforward identifying themselves with the progress and development of Maine. In Dexter, that state, occurred the birth of both A. J. Wing and his father, Joshua. The latter was a millwright, but the former took up the work of a contracting painter, and as such became known throughout his section of the state and was given contracts for many large buildings. Though not active in politics, nor an office-holder, he was a stanch Republican. In religious views he was connected with the Baptist Church. He died at Levant in July, 1901. His wife, who survives him, was Jane L. Mills, daughter of William Mills, a farmer of Maine and a descendant of English ancestors.

In the family of eleven children (all living), William A. Wing was sixth in order of birth, and he and a brother, Walter F., are the only ones in California. He was born February 20, 1871, and received his education in the Levant grammar and high schools. When fourteen

years of age he began to work under his father, with whom he continued for seven years. From 1892 until 1893 he was employed in Lowell, Mass., and in the fall of the latter year came to California, settling in Los Angeles. During the spring of 1894 the firm of W. T. Dunvell & Co. was organized, consisting of himself, W. T. Dunvell and Richard Arenz. Six months later the junior members bought out the principal partner and the partnership of Wing & Arenz was formed, which has continued to the present day. The firm have had many contracts for painting, among them being those for the Boston Dry-Goods Store, Laughlin building, Angelus hotel, New Raymond hotel, First Baptist Church, St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal, Jefferson Street Methodist Episcopal and Christian Science churches; the Van Nuys, Posey, Bonfilio, Francis, Canfield and Neur residences; besides residences, churches and public buildings all over Los Angeles county. During the busy season employment is furnished to about fifty hands, and these are superintended by Mr. Arenz, while Mr. Wing gives his attention to the taking of contracts and a general management of the business. He is connected with the Builders' Exchange and has been treasurer of the Master Painters' Association ever since its organization. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally is connected with Lynde Lodge No. 174, A. F. & A. M., in Hermon, Me. His business location is No. 117 Winston street, while the residence of himself and wife (the latter formerly Louise Barz, of San Francisco) stands at No. 1029 West Seventeenth street.

EDMUND B. FOSTER. This pioneer of the Buena Park district came to Orange county in the winter of 1876, and two years later bought and settled upon the land where he has since lived. The ranch which he owns comprises eighty acres and is devoted to dairying and to a general farming business. Of eastern birth and parentage, he was born in Oneida county, N. Y., December 31, 1837. At the age of four years he was taken by his parents to Madison county, N. Y., and there grew to manhood, meantime becoming familiar with all the duties connected with the management of a farm.

At the time that he settled in Orange county and purchased his present property he found the land in practically a wild and primitive condition, he being the first permanent settler on the farm. The improvements now noticeable are the result of his energy and capable foresight, and he has made of the tract one of the best ranches in the neighborhood. In addition to the management of his property he has maintained an interest in local affairs, especially in the welfare of the schools, and as a member of the board of trustees of the Centralia school district has done much to advance the standard of schol-

arship and elevate the condition of the schools of the district. In his former home in the east, as here, he was an active worker in the Republican party, and his efforts were always to be relied upon in the interests of his party. During his residence in Stockbridge, Madison county, N. Y., he held a number of offices, including those of assessor and highway commissioner. His connection with the business interests of the county was also intimate, and for several years he was manager of the Siloam cheese factory at Smithfield, that county.

ALVIN M. WOODS. Shortly after the close of the Mexican war, in which he was a soldier, John Woods, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a farmer of Hamilton county, that state, conceived the idea of attempting to raise stock and general farm products in California. At that early day little was known concerning the far west and few residents of the east had braved the dangers of the unknown mountains and deserts or the monotony of a voyage around the Horn, in order to try their fortunes in a region so remote from civilization. With all the courage and enthusiasm of youth, in the fall of 1847 he crossed the plains along the northern route, and finally arrived at Sutter's Fort, where gold had been discovered only a few weeks before. He operated the first sawmill at the fort, but his original intention of becoming a farmer was never lost sight of, and in 1849 he entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land at Santa Cruz, which through his efforts was transformed from barren waste to an improved farm. On that homestead his death occurred in 1884, when he was sixty-nine years of age. His wife, Mary A. (Silvey) Woods, was born in Bedford, Mo., and died at Santa Cruz, Cal., when sixty-two years old. Of their eleven children, all but one are still living, Alvin M. being one of twins that were about the middle of the family in order of birth. In Santa Cruz, where he was born February 9, 1860, he attended grammar and high schools.

On leaving the farm, when seventeen years of age, Mr. Woods became a fireman on the railroad between Santa Cruz and Watsonville. Three years later he secured a similar position on the California Southern, running to San Diego. Eight months later he was transferred to San Luis Obispo as stationary engineer during the building of the road, and after another eight months he went to New Mexico, where he engaged as a machinist and erecting engineer in the mines of Grant county. A year later he went back to Santa Cruz, where he was chief engineer of the electric light plant of the city. A mining expedition to the Columbia and John Day rivers in Oregon consumed six months, after which he was locomotive engineer on the line of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Com-

pany for eight months. Again returning to Santa Cruz, he later was engaged by a San Francisco mining company to erect their patent amalgamating machinery in Calaveras and Sonoma counties. After the completion of this responsible work, he resumed the position of chief engineer of the Santa Cruz electric light plant, where he continued for two years.

The first position held by Mr. Woods in Los Angeles, where he arrived in 1894, was that of engineer of the power house of the Los Angeles cable railway. Eight months later he was employed to assist in putting up and starting the Sherman plant. For eighteen months he was chief engineer of the Santa Monica electric light plant, and the two following years were devoted to erecting work. In 1901 he accepted the position of chief engineer and electrician at the Hollenbeck hotel, since which time he has superintended the remodeling and enlarging of the fine power plant. His thorough knowledge of machinery adapts him for responsible positions, and in the various capacities in which he has been employed his work has always been satisfactory and reliable. Prominently connected with Los Angeles No. 2, National Association of Stationary Engineers, he has held the offices of corresponding secretary and vice-president in the local division. The nominees of the Republican party receive his ballot and its principles his support, while fraternally he is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America. After coming to Los Angeles he was united in marriage with Miss Dora Robertson, who was born in Indiana, but was reared principally in the west. They have one child, Grace Woods.

CHARLES ALLGEYER. On a ranch near Brookhurst, in Orange county, Mr. Allgeyer has made his home since 1890, previous to which he resided for several years near El Monte, this state, and followed general farm pursuits in that locality. At this writing he is the owner of a homestead of thirty acres, all under cultivation, and another ranch of ten acres situated about one and one-half miles south of his home place. All of the trees on both tracts were set out by himself, all of the improvements were made by him personally, and therefore the present condition of the land may be attributed to his perseverance and judicious labor.

In Baden, Germany, Mr. Allgeyer was born November 2, 1854. The first fourteen years of his life were passed in Germany, where he received a fair education. He then accompanied his parents to America, taking passage at Havre on the steamer Atlantic, and landing in New York after a voyage of twenty-six days. From the latter city the family proceeded to Montgomery county, Mo., and there remained for many years, meantime carrying on farm pursuits.

He is a member of the Fullerton Walnut Growers' Association and is well known among the horticulturists of his vicinity.

E. HENRY WAY, M. D. Since establishing his residence in Riverside, in 1884, Dr. Way has won and maintained a high reputation for skill in medicine and surgery. Through previous years of successful practice in the east, added to post-graduate courses of study not only in this country but also abroad, he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the science to which the active years of his life are being given. On the formation of Riverside county he was appointed county physician. He organized the hospital and continued in charge of the same for three years, when it was moved to San Jacinto, and he resigned. His special courses in Europe include post-graduate work at Guy's Hospital, London, England, in 1878; a course at Vienna in 1891, and six months in the same city in 1900-01, where he had the advantage of personal contact with the most famous specialists of the old world.

Referring to the personal history of Dr. Way, it may be stated that he was born in Paynesville, Ohio, August 25, 1851, being the youngest of seven children. After acquiring a preliminary knowledge of therapeutics as a student of Dr. E. W. Robertson, he entered the Cleveland Medical College, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1874. During the same year he became assistant to his former preceptor, with whom he remained for two years. He then embarked in independent practice, selecting Jefferson, Ohio, as his location. After a few years the failure of his health led him to remove, in 1881, to Ludington, Mich., where he not only built up an excellent general practice, but also was employed as surgeon for several of the large milling companies. Owing, however, to the severity of the climate, his health again failing, he was obliged to make another change, and thereupon came to Riverside.

During his residence in the east Dr. Way was a member of the hospital board, and he also served as county health officer for two years until the office was discontinued. The California State Homeopathic Association numbers him among its members, as also the Southern California Homeopathic Medical Association, and he has also been connected with the American Institute of Homeopathy. The Republican party receives his support politically, while in religion he is identified with the Congregational Church. While living in Jefferson, Ohio, he was made a Mason and raised to the Chapter degree. He is a charter member of the Riverside Chapter and past eminent commander of the commandery at this point. The residence which he occupies stands on Orange street and was built under his personal direction. He has for many years

owned orange grove property, but has devoted himself to professional and not horticultural work.

CHARLES WHITTED, D. D. S. In the practice of dentistry, to which he is giving his mature years, Dr. Whitted has gained a reputation for skill and thorough professional knowledge, and has established a practice that is a tribute to his ability. Both in Indiana, where the earlier years of his practice were passed, and in Santa Ana, where he opened an office in February, 1894, his position is among the successful representatives of his profession. Of eastern parentage, he was born near Bloomington, Ind., December 12, 1853, a son of Silas and Lucetta (Owen) Whitted. Primarily educated in the public schools of Springville, Ind., he afterward carried on his studies in the high school. On graduating therefrom, he matriculated in the University of Indiana at Bloomington, where he took the complete scientific course, graduating with the degree of B. S. On the completion of his literary studies, he turned his attention to the study of dentistry, and for a time was a student in a dental school in Cincinnati, later continuing his studies in Indianapolis, where he was graduated, both in the regular course and in a post-graduate course. He received the honors of his class, his standing surpassing all previous records in scholarship. His first location for practice was at Bloomington, where he established a growing practice that in time extended among the best families of the place. From the beginning of his practice in Santa Ana, Cal., he met with the recognition due his skill and drew an increasing patronage, as a result of his thorough professional knowledge and superior skill.

BELMONT PERRY. The ancestral home of the Perry family was in central England, and the immigration of some of their members to the United States long before the Revolution resulted in the immeasurable gain to American history of such distinguished representatives as Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the "Hero of Lake Erie," and Commodore M. C. Perry, known to fame through his association with the Japan expedition. Belmont Perry, attorney-at-law of Santa Ana, was born in Flemington, N. J., March 14, 1854.

The education of Mr. Perry was obtained at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, Pa., and at St. Stephens College, New York, after which he studied law with his father, Judge Perry, and with Judge R. S. Kuhl, of Flemington, N. J. He was admitted to practice at the New Jersey bar in June of 1875.

At Woodbury, his former home in New Jersey, he assumed numerous important responsibilities, and was for a time city solicitor, bank

director, an officer in the Gloucester County Bible Society, and for ten years was president of the City Library Association. He arose to conspicuous eminence in New Jersey Democratic affairs, was twice chairman of state Democratic conventions, and was favorably mentioned as a candidate for gubernatorial and congressional honors. As state's attorney Mr. Perry prosecuted three of the most famous murder trials ever held in New Jersey, viz.: the State vs. George M. Dunham; the State vs. James Hillman; and the State vs. Michael Tighe.

Owing to failing health, Mr. Perry came to California in 1898, and for a time was engaged in journalistic work, as editor of his purchase, the *Santa Ana Standard*. In California and in the east he has engaged in miscellaneous literary work, and started, and for a time edited, the *Gloucester* (N. J.) *County Democrat*, and also aided in a preparation of the history of Gloucester county. Valrosa, the beautiful home of Mr. Perry, is located on his splendid fruit ranch on the outskirts of the city, and is graciously presided over by Mrs. Perry, who was, before her marriage, Lida, daughter of Rev. Daniel Thackeray, of Woodbury, N. J.

HUBERT HENRY WAKEHAM. The fine Wakeham ranch, five miles south of Santa Ana, is a monument to the industry, enterprise and good citizenship of Hubert H. Wakeham, who, though dead since March 26, 1888, is nevertheless remembered by many who knew him during his sojourn in Southern California. He was a model agriculturist, a good business man, and the possessor of those sterling traits of mind, character and attainment which win esteem and consideration. His counsel and purse were ever at the disposal of worthy and needful causes, and his practical, common-sense views and honesty of expression made him eagerly sought for on important occasions. Although a member of the Republican party, he was in no sense a politician, his existence being fashioned on those serene lines wherein the strife and uncertainty of politics had no place.

To an unusual extent he inherited the substantial traits of the English race, his ancestors for generations having been loyal adherents of English rule. He was born in Revelstock, Devonshire, England, in November, 1832, a son of John Wakeham, of Devonshire, and an agriculturist by occupation. Hubert H. immigrated to the United States when twenty-one years of age, his journey taking him through Canada, and he remained in Illinois for some time. Eventually he made the overland trip to California, and lived in Sacramento prior to locating in Los Angeles county in 1867. From there he came to what is now Orange county. He purchased a tract of unimproved land, which his enterprise converted into a paying property, and

upon which he instituted all modern and convenient improvements.

The year of the Centennial at Philadelphia found Mr. Wakeham in the Quaker city, an enthusiastic tourist and keen observer of the marvelous things there to be seen. True to the memory of an early love across the sea, he returned to the scenes of his youth and married Elizabeth S. Helmer, a native of Plymouth, England, and a daughter of Frederick and Ann (Evans) Helmer. On returning to the United States with his bride he settled on the ranch improved by himself, and erected what was then one of the finest rural homes in Southern California, south of Los Angeles.

JOHN D. PARSONS. Not only through his work as a business man, but in other lines of enterprise, Mr. Parsons has been able to promote the welfare of his home city, Santa Ana. That he maintains a deep interest in local matters is evinced by his acceptance of the position of member of the city council, to which he was elected by acclamation and in which office he is now serving his third term. During this period he has given his support to such measures as seem best adapted to promote the welfare of the city and the development of its material resources.

The oldest of three children, John D. Parsons was educated principally in Maine, but at the age of eighteen he returned to his native county in Missouri. In a short time he located upon a farm in St. Louis county, where he took up the work of an agriculturist; but, owing to ill health, was obliged to sell his interests there and seek a more congenial climate. It was in this way that he was induced to come to California. November, 1886, found him a resident of Santa Ana, where he has since made his home. As soon as he was restored to health he took an active part in the enterprises of the town. In 1892 he opened a grocery at No. 414 West Fourth street, where he has since successfully continued in business. In addition to the management of his store, he owns a walnut orchard northeast of Santa Ana and also valuable city property.

WILLIAM CROWTHER. One of the largest, best known and improved properties in Orange county is the ranch owned by William Crowther. The one hundred and thirty-six raw and unpromising acres which came into his possession in 1875 have been induced, under the influence of unremitting care, to yield abundantly of the products which have rendered this section of the country world famous. Eighty acres of land are under English walnuts and about twenty-five acres under oranges, deciduous fruits and a small vineyard. Although so successful as a horticulturist, this particular branch of industry

would seem to be but incidental in the life of a man whose start in life was propitiated by the learning of a useful and at all times needful trade. To the accomplishment of this early forethought he owes many of the opportunities which, when worked out, have placed him among the benefactors of an appreciative community.

As one of the intelligent pioneers of his locality Mr. Crowther necessarily became conscious of the many improvements required before the soil would yield even fair returns, and the available facilities for irrigation be such as to induce those in search of homes to locate within the county. He therefore gave to the subject of waterways his most earnest consideration, and was one of the originators of the present means of irrigation provided by the Anaheim Union Water Company. As one of the directors for many years and as the president of the company for this, his second term, he has evinced a continual interest in the waterway and been of invaluable assistance in the conduct of its affairs. Interesting to note is the fact that he made the first pick used in the construction of the canal, and he was also the company's blacksmith for the first eighteen months.

ARCHIE McFADDEN. As far back as the genealogical records extend, the McFadden family was identified with the history of Scotland and lived upon a small island off the shores of that country. The first to come to this country was John McFadden, who was reared to agricultural pursuits and became so efficient as a farmer that he was awarded a silver medal for doing the best plowing on the Isle of Butte. This medal is now in the possession of his son and namesake, John, Jr. While he was still quite young, he crossed the ocean to America and settled near Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., where he became the owner of a valuable farm comprising two hundred and twenty-five acres. Industrious, frugal, diligent and persevering, he secured a competence in return for his diligent cultivation of the soil, and was able to surround his family of twelve children (one of whom was an adopted son) with the comforts of life. The integrity which manifested itself in every action had its root in a fervent religious belief, for he was from youth a sincere member of the United Presbyterian Church and long served as a ruling elder in the denomination. After the organization of the Republican party he gave it his allegiance, but he was not a politician and preferred the quiet pursuit of daily duties to participation in politics. At the time of his death he was sixty-six years of age. Later, his wife, Effie (Lamont) McFadden, went to Newburgh, N. Y., and there her life came to a close at the age of four score years. She, too, was a native of the Isle of Butte, but it is supposed that her

family originated in France. Among the most prominent members of the Lamont family is her nephew, Daniel Lamont, ex-secretary of war.

On the old homestead in Delaware county, N. Y., Archie McFadden was born March 2, 1835. Reared to farm pursuits, he selected agriculture as his life occupation, and for fourteen years after his father's death he continued to operate the home farm. On selling the estate, he came to California in 1875 and settled at Santa Ana, near which town he bought a farm of forty acres. His next purchase was a farm within the corporate limits of the town, and this property he still owns. The improvement and sale of real estate and the buying and selling of farms constituted his occupation for some time, but in addition he superintends a walnut ranch of fifteen acres, which he owns and upon which he resides, and he also owns twenty-two acres north of Tustin. He has given considerable attention to the fruit business and is well posted concerning the productiveness of the soil. Indeed, few residents of his county are more familiar than he with the various qualifications necessary to success in fruit-growing, and his advice upon the subject is always worthy of thoughtful consideration. While he is not a politician, he takes an interest in local and national affairs and supports Republican principles.

HENRY HETEBRINK. The history of the Placentia district from 1876 up to the present time would be incomplete without due mention of the successful efforts in behalf of his own and the general welfare on the part of Henry Hetebrink, one of the substantial general farmers and dairymen of Orange county.

The first ambitious incentives to success which entered the life of this earnest pioneer were formulated in Hanover, Germany.

For several years after landing in America he contented himself with the conditions existing in New York City, but subsequently became imbued with the western fever of the latter '50s and journeyed to California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1859. After a short residence in San Francisco he took up his residence in Alameda county, Cal., where he lived for a number of years. Though moderately successful and sufficiently pleased with California to contemplate with unanimity the prospect of a continued residence within its borders, he sought to still further improve his prospects by removal to the Placentia district, which has since been his home. In the beginning he purchased for future cultivation one hundred acres of crude and unpromising land, to the improvement of which he bent his entire energy with the result so gratifyingly evinced in the present. Although the greater part of the land is devoted to general farming and dairying there is also a grove of

English walnuts, which has proved a profitable and satisfactory investment.

THEO LACY is a member of an old family of North Carolina and Alabama.

In a family comprising seven daughters and three sons, Theo Lacy was third in order of birth. He was born in Morgan county, Ala., April 22, 1850, and received his education in the public schools. At the age of six years he was taken by his parents to Washington county, Ark., and there remained until twenty years of age. On starting out for himself, he went to the Indian territory and was employed as a clerk in the mercantile house of F. B. Severs, of Okmulgee. Subsequently he went to Muskegee and engaged in the cattle industry and the mercantile business. After a number of years of successful work in that line, he disposed of his interests in the territory, and in 1882 came to California, settling at Santa Ana. For some years he carried on a livery business, after which he gave his attention to farming.

The people of Orange county have frequently chosen Mr. Lacy to serve in positions of trust and honor, and in every instance he has proved himself to be faithful to every trust reposed in him. He was twice elected treasurer of the city of Santa Ana, in which capacity he served four years. In November, 1890, he was elected sheriff. His term was so satisfactory to the people that he was re-elected in November, 1892, serving another term of two years. In November, 1898, he was elected for the third time, this term being for four years.

OTTO DES GRANGES. An interesting, eventful and noble life was that of Otto Des Granges, who died in the Placentia district, Orange county, June 24, 1899. His loss is sincerely mourned by all who knew and appreciated the life-long effort of this German-American, who so materially aided in sustaining the national characteristics which have accomplished much towards the substantial development of their adopted land. He was among the very early settlers of the locality, and, upon first coming here in 1873, purchased eighty acres of land, which for several years was devoted to general farming. He eventually turned his attention to oranges and walnuts, in the cultivation of which he accomplished satisfactory results.

Though a quiet, unostentatious man, Mr. Des Granges had a wide knowledge of the world, having traveled extensively and observed keenly. He came of a family whose distinction he endeavored to maintain, and whose traditions reached into remote European history. With the countless hundreds who fled from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, his ancestor of Protestant belief settled with other

Huguenots who sought a refuge in Germany, and became loyal to the government and institutions of the asylum country. There the descendants have lived up to the present time. In Prussia, Germany, Mr. Des Granges was born March 26, 1816, and was a son of Philip and Sophia Des Granges. His education was far in advance of that enjoyed by the average German youth of that time, and was of a military nature, acquired in the famous military school at Potsdam, near Berlin. He later attended the military school of war at Berlin, and subsequently, at the age of twenty, entered the Prussian army as a first lieutenant, serving for three years. In 1839 he left the army and went to India, where he engaged in coffee culture for several years, but, owing to the failing health which usually accompanies extended residence in that country, he returned to Europe and entered the employ of the Austrian army as a civil engineer. For a time he was employed at building railroads.

HON. JOHN WESLEY BALLARD, the judge of the supreme court of Orange county is a descendant of an English family long identified with the history of New York. His father, Gilson Ballard, a native of that state, for some years engaged in farming near Dryden, Tompkins county, but early in the '40s he removed to Illinois and settled in Franklin county. Later he established his home in Hancock county, the same state.

It was from this locality that the family in 1863, started on their long journey via the Isthmus of Panama, to California. They had only been in Suisun, Solano county, two weeks when the father died, and three years later the mother also passed away. They were survived by three sons: Duane, now of San Francisco; Hooker, now deceased; and John Wesley. Before the family left Carthage the last-named son had commenced the study of law under one of the leading attorneys of Illinois, and he continued his readings in Solano county under M. A. Wheaton, now a wealthy resident of San Francisco. Later he went to Petaluma, Sonoma county, where he read with W. D. Bliss, attorney. From there he went to San Francisco, where he was employed as accountant for several years, and finally became a clerk in the freight department of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Considerations of health influenced him to remove to a farm in the Reese River valley in Nevada, where he not only engaged in the stock business, but also taught school and resumed his law studies. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court.

After a few years in Nevada he came to Southern California in the fall of 1883 and settled at Tustin, where he carried on mercantile pursuits for six years. On the organization of Orange county he was appointed deputy dis-

trict attorney, acting as such under Col. E. E. Edwards, after which he resumed the practice of law. Later he was elected district attorney for a term of four years, but at the end of the second year he resigned the office in order to accept that of superior judge, to which he had been elected. During his discharge of official duties he has sat on the bench while a number of famous cases have been tried, among them one which was transferred from San Diego county and involved \$1,500,000 of city bonds. In politics he has never displayed a partisan spirit, although he is staunch in his support of Republican principles. He is connected with the Odd Fellows and has passed all the chairs in his lodge.

ROBERT LEE BETTNER. In an early day in America's history the Bettner family came from Germany and settled in New York, from which state some of that name afterward enlisted in the Revolutionary war. James Bettner, Sr., who was a large land owner on the Hudson river, married Annie Carnochan, a sister of Dr. John Murray Carnochan, and a daughter of John Murray Carnochan, who emigrated from Scotland and first settled in Savannah, Ga. Later he became the owner of the Apalachicola tract, comprising sixty miles square of land in Florida.

James Bettner, Jr., father of Robert Lee Bettner, was born at Riverdale, on the Hudson, N. Y. He was admitted to the New York bar, but gave his attention principally to civil engineering, and after graduating from the Troy Polytechnic school, surveyed the Northern Pacific Railroad through Montana. As a result of exposure in inclement weather, his health was impaired, and he was obliged to resign his position. He then came to Riverside, where he was among the first to make experiments in fruit-raising. While here he aided in organizing the free public library and became a member of its first board of trustees. He also started the Riverside Fruit Company, which was one of the earliest concerns of its kind. In addition to his property here, he owned real estate in Santa Monica, Los Angeles and various other points in Southern California. His death occurred in Riverside in 1888. By his marriage to Catherine Allen, who resides on Magnolia avenue, Riverside, he had four children, of whom the eldest and the sole survivor is Robert L. The last-named was born in New York City, March 11, 1865, and received his education in the Charlier school, completing his study of the classics under a private tutor in Riverside.

Throughout his residence in Riverside, Mr. Bettner has maintained a close connection with its fruit-growing interests, and he now combines horticulture with his real estate dealings. On Terquesquite avenue he has thirteen acres

in an orange grove, and he owns residence property at the corner of Magnolia avenue and Jefferson street. As a member of the firm of Bettner & Osburn, he has an office at No. 666 Seventh street, Riverside, opposite Glenwood Tavern, and there he spends much of his time. He is a member of the Board of Trade. In politics he is a gold standard Democrat.

In the organization of the Riverside Country Club, Mr. Bettner took a warm interest, and he was chosen its first secretary, afterward acting as its president for several years. At this writing he is president of the Riverside Polo Club. For three years he held office as president of the Casa Blanca Lawn Tennis Club. After the organization of the Southern California Lawn Tennis Association, in which he bore a prominent part, he was elected its secretary and treasurer, serving as such for several years, after which he acted as president for some years. He also aided in organizing the Pacific Coast Polo and Pony Racing Association, of which he is now the vice-president. In all of these organizations he is influential and active, as he is in all movements for the benefit of his community.

Since coming to Riverside, Mr. Bettner has married, his wife being Lucy Elisa Gilliland, who was born and reared in England and came to Riverside with her brother and sister and her mother, Mrs. Lucy Gilliland. They are the parents of one child, Dorothea Annie Catherine. The family is connected with the Episcopal Church.

ALBERT S. WHITE, in whose honor the beautiful little park of Riverside was named, has taken a very active part in the upbuilding and improvement of this city, and is held in high esteem by all of our citizens. Mr. White was born in Belfast, Me. After graduating from the high school, he located in New York City, and for eleven years was engaged in the ship chandlery business under the firm name of Gilchrist, White & Co. Having been prostrated by a severe attack of pneumonia, and failing to rally from its effects, he crossed the continent in January, 1876, in search of health. In Riverside he purchased forty acres of land on Magnolia avenue, which he planted to an orange orchard.

Being energetic and public spirited he threw himself into every enterprise tending to advance the prosperity of the city of his adoption. Together with H. J. Rudisill, Esq., in 1879 he organized in Riverside the first citrus fair ever held in this country. This proving a great success, he at once raised the funds for the erection of the pavilion which was built on Main, corner of Seventh street, on the ground now occupied by the Loring opera house. This pavilion was thereafter used for citrus fairs as well as for all public entertainments, until its destruction by

fire in 1887. Among the many public works with which Mr. White was prominently connected were the building in Arlington of the schoolhouse and Presbyterian Church; the founding of the Mercantile library, which has since developed into the public library, with both of which he was connected as trustee, and the organization of the Citizens' Water Company and its successors, the Riverside Water Company, and the Riverside Land Company, he serving as director on the board of each company. He was one of the incorporators and directors of the Arlington Railroad Company and the Riverside Railway Company, both of which have been merged into the Electric Railroad Company, of which he is also a director. In 1887 he was president of the Riverside Improvement Company which developed and piped the domestic artesian water supply to this city. He is president of the Riverside Heights Water Company, which supplies the water for White's Addition to Riverside. He is director and treasurer in the Loring Opera House Company. It was largely through his efforts that the beautiful stone church of the Universalist faith was erected. When the state board of horticulture was organized Mr. White was appointed a member by Governor Perkins to represent Southern California.

THOMAS SPENCER, M. D. While the duration of Dr. Spencer's residence on Orange-thorpe avenue, near Fullerton, was comparatively brief, yet his residence in California covered many years, and no one was more familiar with its growth and progress than he. During the fall of 1888 he settled on a ranch in Orange county, and afterward gave his attention to the cultivation of the property, which comprised twenty acres. Under his supervision, the land was planted in oranges and walnuts, and the property was developed into a remunerative investment. On this homestead his death occurred June 9, 1891, thus closing a life that was all too brief for the consummating of the plans that he cherished.

A native of Newcastle, England, Dr. Spencer was a boy of fourteen years when he came to America with his parents, Edward and Lillie Spencer. With them he settled in Eddyville, Iowa. Probably about 1854, while he was still a mere lad, he started for California, working his way across the plains by driving teams in an emigrant train. On reaching this state, he settled in the northern part thereof and remained in that locality for twenty years. Meantime he studied medicine and received the degree of M. D., later practicing in Santa Rosa for a number of years and meeting with fair success in the profession. Finally, returning to Iowa, he settled in Lucas county and became interested in the stock-raising business, which consumed his

attention for years. However, during that period he by no means forgot his old home state of California, and finally determined to return hither and spend his remaining years. This he did, settling near Fullerton, adjoining the Orangethorpe schoolhouse.

HEBER C. PARKS. The first white man who had the courage and hardihood to settle with the owner, Louis Rubidoux, on the Rubidoux ranch, comprising one and a half leagues, of which he became third owner, was Arthur Parks, the father of Heber C. Parks. This pioneer was born in England, and upon immigrating to the United States settled at St. Louis, Mo., where he conducted a mercantile business for three years. He then removed to Cedar City, Utah, where he remained for two years, and from there undertook the journey to California with wagons and ox-teams. He settled at San Bernardino, which was at the time a little cottonwood fort, occupied by the Mormons, and in 1857 removed to West Riverside, and the following year made his first purchase of land. Later he moved closer to the mountains, and there passed the serene evening of his life, which was followed by his death, in 1892. He left ten different pieces of property, aggregating one hundred and fifty-eight acres, all of which was located on the west side.

Heber C. Parks came to California with his father and is, therefore, the very oldest surviving white settler in Riverside county, the Parks family being the first American family that settled in Riverside. The ranch belonging to Mr. Parks is seventy acres in extent, twelve of which are planted in oranges, nine acres being devoted solely to navels. He also raises large quantities of alfalfa, and has considerable raw land as yet unimproved. He has developed his property from its sage-brush condition to one of the best ranches in West Riverside.

HENRY ADAMS PEABODY. Now a resident of Santa Ana, Mr. Peabody was born in Detroit, Mich., March 19, 1837, a son of Adams and Frances Peabody.

During the Mexican war he received his first practical experience of life by working as a newsboy in Cincinnati, Ohio. Later he learned the printer's trade in Columbia, Mo. In 1857 he came overland to California. His first work in the west was driving three yoke of cattle from Colusa to Petaluma, a distance of over one hundred miles, for which he was paid \$25. His next move was to Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, where he secured employment in the composing room of the *Sonoma Democrat*, a weekly paper. During the seven months he worked there he was paid \$30 per week. After-

ward he was employed in San Francisco for eighteen months, first with the *Globe*, next with the *National* (now the *Examiner*).

During the Civil war Mr. Peabody served in the Confederate army. After returning to California, he became foreman of the *Sonoma Democrat*, and later was one of its proprietors.

After disposing of his interest in it, he became foreman of the *Daily Independent* of Vallejo, Cal., and later was foreman of the *Times*, a weekly paper of Visalia, Tulare county; afterward becoming foreman of the state printing office at Sacramento under Governor Irving's administration. His next position was as foreman of the night force in the state printing office. When the Republicans came into power, he was retained in the position, which was a pleasant surprise to him and a tribute to his ability. At the end of the term the printers, who were, of course, mostly Republicans, presented him with a valuable watch suitably inscribed.

Having bought the *Dispatch* at Ukiah, Cal., (afterward consolidated with the *Democrat*) Mr. Peabody remained in Ukiah for ten years. Coming from there to Santa Ana, he became part owner of the *Morning Blade*, but this he sold two years later. Under the second administration of President Cleveland, he was for four years postmaster at Santa Ana, but was succeeded by a Republican on the election of President McKinley. He then returned to the east and visited his old home in Missouri, after which he purchased a store at Newport Beach, Cal., retaining, however, his residence in Santa Ana.

CYRUS B. PULVER. At the age of twenty-one years Cyrus B. Pulver left New York state and settled in Will county, Ill., where he engaged in farming. His next location was Champaign county, Ill., but his labors there were not rewarded with success. Hoping a change might be beneficial, he went to LeRoy, Kans., and secured employment with Coffin & Graham, cattle dealers. With the money thus earned, he bought a team and then engaged in breaking prairie land near Wichita. After five years of pioneer farming, in November, 1881, he came to California, and bought a farm of forty acres near Newport. Unlike his experience in the east, he here met with success, and after five or six years sold the land to good advantage during the boom. Previous to this he had purchased nine acres on Santa Clara avenue, Santa Ana, where he now resides, and in addition, he owns twenty-five acres near Olive. Politically he is a Republican in national issues, but independent in local affairs. While living in Kansas he was married, in Wichita, to Isabelle S., daughter of Chauncey Hatch, a native of Vermont.

DON PIO PICO, the last governor of Upper California under Spanish rule, was born in the mission of San Gabriel May 5, 1801, and was a son of José M. Pico by Doña Maria Eustaquia Gutierrez, the former of whom died at San Gabriel in 1819 and the latter in 1846. One of their sons, Gen. Andrés Pico, a conspicuous character in the early history of California, was born at the old presidio of San Diego November 30, 1810, and died February 14, 1876. When the United States invaded Mexico he served in the army of his country as general and signed the peace agreement with Gen. Fremont, who in after years was one of his staunch and warm friends. Another of the sons, José Antonio Pico, who was a soldier at Monterey, died at Santa Margarita. There were several daughters in the family, one of whom became the wife of Don Juan Forster, and another was Mrs. Maria Ortega, while two others married, in succession, José A. Carrillo.

The life of Don Pio Pico covered almost the entire period of the nineteenth century. He often in later life recalled the great earthquake of 1812 that destroyed the unfinished church of San Juan Capistrano, with many lives. He also remembered that in 1810 his father was imprisoned on account of having talked concerning Mexican independence in the company of which he was sergeant. In 1818 his father was sent to San Gabriel on account of the rising of the neophytes of the mission, but during the same year was recalled to San Diego to assist in the defense of that port against some pirates.

In 1821 Don Pio was employed by his brother-in-law, José Antonio Carrillo, to take twenty-five barrels of brandy to distribute among the missionary fathers of the northern part of the territory, as a present from Carrillo, who was then one of the most influential men in California. In 1828 Don Pio was appointed secretary of a commission, of which Captain Portilla was the head, which was ordered by Governor Echandia to try some charges against a Mexican citizen, in which the question of the precedence of the civil over the military authority was vigorously contested. The course of General Victoria was resisted by him, with others, in 1831, and their pronunciamiento gained the support of all the military companies in San Diego. General Echandia placed himself at the head of the force and sent fifty men, under Captain Portilla, to Los Angeles, with orders to imprison the alcalde, Vincente Sanchez, and set at liberty citizens illegally imprisoned. These orders were faithfully carried out. At the same time General Victoria reached the mission of San Fernando. The next day an engagement took place between the two forces, which resulted partly in favor of Victoria, but the next day he surrendered to Portilla.

Don Pio Pico was governor at the time of

the change of government and faithfully endeavored to defend the territory, but the contest was a hopeless one, and he and his brother accepted the inevitable and became good American citizens, continuing as such their remaining years.

FRANK J. CARPENTER, came to Los Angeles in the latter '40s, and in 1851 became jailer of the county and city jail. During his services in this capacity for nearly a quarter of a century he witnessed the most stirring and reckless period ever experienced by a western town, but from the first was master of the situation, and of all who sought to violate the laws of justice and humanity. A strong and dominant personality, his magnetic influence was far reaching in its effects, and secured for him a reputation far beyond the confines of the little town. When his term as jailer had expired, he was for years a policeman in Los Angeles, and while patrolling the streets of the crude village was face to face with the worst crimes of which human nature is capable. A shrewd financier and practical business man, he amassed a considerable fortune in stock and other enterprises. He was a Democrat in politics, and a man of liberal views and humane instincts. His death in 1894 was deeply mourned by innumerable friends, by the hundreds who knew him by hearsay and appreciated his services in the pioneer days, and by all who are loath to note the passing of the landmarks among the characters of Southern California.

JOHN T. CARPENTER, a native of Platte county, Mo., was educated in the public schools of Los Angeles, and in 1858 engaged in the stock-raising business near the town, in partnership with his father, Frank J. Carpenter. This occupation continued for four years, and in May of 1862, he married Deogracia Harri-meias, who was born in Los Angeles, of Spanish descent. For a time after his marriage he was deputy jailer for his father at the city and county jail, and subsequently pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land near the town of Los Angeles. This he improved and farmed for a short time, but eventually sold, and came to Orange county, and purchased one thousand two hundred acres of land, which was a part of the old Santa Ana grant, and upon which he lived for a number of years. He then went to Los Angeles and engaged in the wood and coal business, which was followed by his removal to San Fernando, Cal., where he farmed until 1885. He then located in San Diego county on a ranch near San Marcos, where he engaged in farming pursuits until his removal to Olive precinct. The ranch of Mr. Carpenter is composed of twelve and a half acres, and is devoted to vineyards and fruit culture in general. In marked

contrast to the size of his other possessions, it is yet a model property, under fine cultivation. An interesting feature in the life of Mr. Carpenter, and the one circumstance which has most conspicuously placed him in the public eye, is the outgrowth of his possessions on the old Santa Ana ranch. By virtue of purchase and residence he became legal owner of the one thousand two hundred acres, and of the water right which legally belonged to the land, under the riparian rights law. This right was for years under litigation, and was finally decided by the supreme court in favor of the John T. Carpenter water right. This enormous and just advantage to Mr. Carpenter has caused him to be known throughout the entire state. He is variously interested in the affairs of his locality, and is a prominent member of the Democratic party.

HERMAN W. HELLMAN, came to Los Angeles May 14, 1859. He was at the time about fifteen years of age and Los Angeles was a town approaching three thousand inhabitants. He brought little with him besides a good public-school education, backed with good health, temperate habits and a resolute purpose to do something and do it thoroughly and successfully. The following June he entered the employ of Gen. Phineas Banning, of Wilmington, as freight clerk in the forwarding and commission business. In December, 1861, he resigned the position to join a cousin in the stationery business in Los Angeles. After several years he embarked in the fancy goods and stationery business on his own account, and continued therein until March, 1870, when he disposed of his business and spent a year and a half in Europe. Upon his return, in November, 1871, he and Jacob Haas (an old schoolmate) founded the house of Hellman, Haas & Co., which under Mr. Hellman's general direction carried on an extensive and successful wholesale grocery business for nineteen years, extending their trade throughout Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. The life and energy of this aggressive business house have become a material feature of the splendid commercial history of Los Angeles.

From time to time Mr. Hellman made large and judicious investments in Los Angeles realty and substantial business enterprises, among which may be mentioned the purchase of stock in the Farmers & Merchants Bank, of which he was elected a director. In 1890 he retired from the firm of Hellman, Haas & Co., and accepted the position of vice-president and local manager of the Farmers & Merchants Bank, since which time he has given to the direction of its extensive business his best energies and close personal attention.

JOHN ALPHEUS WILLSON, of Santa Ana, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., October 22, 1838.

The education of John Alpheus Willson was obtained principally in Lexington and Brownsburg, Va. At the age of nineteen he became a dry goods clerk, and later acquired a business of his own in Lexington, Va., also in Sherman, Tex., where he was quite successful. During the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army and was afterwards promoted to be captain of Company H, Rockbridge Guards, Twenty-fifth Virginia Infantry. While taking part in the battle of Antietam he was wounded in the hip. Soon afterward he was transferred from the infantry to the Fourteenth Cavalry, and served on the staff of Gen. John McCauslin until the surrender of Gen. Lee's army at Appomattox Courthouse.

The first sojourn of Mr. Willson in California was in 1887, but he soon returned to Sherman, Tex., with the hope that the change might benefit his wife's health—a hope that was destined to disappointment, for Mrs. Willson soon afterward died. Before his return to Texas his two daughters, Evelyn and Carrie, had married, Evelyn becoming the wife of W. W. Henry, who is from Rockbridge, Va., and resides on St. Clair avenue, Santa Ana, where he has ten acres in walnuts and oranges. Carrie, is the wife of J. E. Copeland, and resides on Chicago avenue, Riverside, Cal. The two sons are William Dunlap Willson, an employe of the Santa Fe system in Los Angeles, and James Scott Willson, of Santa Ana. The second marriage of Mr. Willson took place in Santa Ana and united him with Mrs. Henrietta Jackson, of Columbia, Tenn., who by her former marriage had two children, James Jackson, of Columbia, Tenn., and Mrs. Effie Eckley, of Santa Ana.

GEORGE J. MOSBAUGH was educated in the public schools and at the state university of Indiana, and also studied at Louisville, Ky. He enlisted as a private in May, 1864, in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until his honorable discharge in September of the same year. After returning to his home in Indiana, he left for Pittsburg, Pa., and was for nine years engaged in active business. In the spring of 1875 he came to Orange county, Cal., and for eight and a half years was interested in horticulture, having started from the beginning and learned everything pertaining thereto. Naturally he became interested in the question of water supply, and for one year was secretary of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigating Company. At the time of the organization of the Commercial Bank of Santa Ana, he was the first bookkeeper of the bank, a position which he creditably maintained for five years. He then became associated with

the newly organized Bank of Orange as cashier, and for six years faithfully and conscientiously worked for the interests of that institution. In the meantime he had been elected cashier of the Commercial Bank of Santa Ana, with which he had formerly been identified, and he has creditably sustained the same up to the present time.

The commercial prosperity of Santa Ana has been augmented by the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Mosbaugh, and he has held local offices of trust and importance. After the incorporation of the city he was the first city treasurer, and as such looked well to the best interests of the community which he served. He is a member of the Republican party politically, and is associated with the Masons and the Grand Army of the Republic.

L. C. WAITE. Upon the organization of the First National Bank of Riverside, in May, 1885, Mr. Waite became one of its first stockholders, and seven months later he was chosen to fill the office of vice-president. In September, 1900, he became president of the institution, which, under his careful supervision, has gained a place among the substantial banks of Southern California, with deposits reaching upward of \$800,000. During the year 1890 he aided in the organization of the Riverside Savings Bank and Trust Company, of which he has from the first been a director and is now the president. This company has deposits aggregating more than \$500,000, and is upon that solid financial basis which is the precursor of permanent success.

It is a matter of local history that Mr. Waite was the first attorney-at-law to settle in Riverside, the first notary public and the first justice of the peace here, he having come to this city in December, 1870. Born near Lake Geneva, in Walworth county, Wis., September 12, 1842, he is a son of Sidney and Permelia (Barker) Waite. During the Civil war he served in the Union army. In the spring of 1870 he was admitted to the bar in Tama county, Iowa, and in December of the same year he opened the first law office in Riverside, Cal., where later for four years he was justice of the peace. Soon he began to be interested in horticulture, which his keen foresight assured him would in time become the principal industry of Southern California. At that time it was not known what varieties of fruits were best adapted to this soil and climate, therefore his first ventures were in the nature of experiments. Through experience he soon acquired a thorough knowledge of horticulture with relation to local conditions. As a member of the firm of Waite & Simms he conducted a large nursery in this city, thus aiding others in getting a start in the business. He was the first horticulturist who successfully budded trees, and the different

varieties that he imported have since become well known among the recognized products of the region.

In addition to the nursery in Riverside, which he retained until 1896, Mr. Waite established the first nurseries in Redlands, also one at Highland. He laid out the town site of Highland and aided in the building up of that now beautiful and prosperous region. At this writing he is president of the Highland Domestic Water Company. Besides his orchard of thirty-five acres adjoining Riverside, he owns forty acres at Highland. He organized the North Fork Water Company at Highland, securing water from the Bear valley reservoir, and during the first ten years of the company's existence he held the office of president, but finally resigned in order to accept the position of president of the East Riverside Water Company, which he has since filled. Through his instrumentality was organized, in 1894, the La Mesa Packing Company, of which he has since been the president.

C. W. FILKINS. Born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 1844, C. W. Filkins received a liberal education, completing his studies in Schenectady College. In 1866 he went to St. Paul, where he was engaged in the wholesale dry goods business for eleven or twelve years. Then, owing to failing health, he sold out and removed to San Francisco, and in the fall of 1880 located in Riverside. Here he soon embarked in several enterprises and in 1881 was appointed postmaster by President Garfield. Later he held the same position under Arthur's administration until he resigned, March 4, 1885. It was not until August, however, that his resignation was accepted, a special request by telegraph at last receiving attention. In the meantime Mr. Filkins had become a horticulturist and the second orange grove at Redlands was improved by him. He also dealt considerably in real estate in Riverside and locality and improved a twenty-acre tract, situated sixteen miles west of Riverside. For years he has devoted a part of his attention to the raising of standard-bred horses of the Inka and Strathmore strains.

Perhaps the most important of his many enterprises was the organizing of the Banning colony and the formation of a stock company known as the Banning Land & Water Company. Those associated with him in this company are Evan Williams, Jacob Klein, Theodore H. Hofer and George W. Bryant, the last-named of Carson City, Nev. On one occasion, when riding through the country in the vicinity of the present flourishing town of Banning, Mr. Filkins conceived the idea of irrigating the then desert land thereabout, as he noted the flume which had been constructed by a lumber company, for the purpose of transporting cord-wood

from the mountains to the Southern Pacific Railroad. Laying out the town of Banning on the railroad mentioned, eighty-eight miles east of Los Angeles, in 1883, it has grown to large proportions, and has justified the hopes of its founder. Fine products are annually yielded by the well irrigated soil of that region, peaches, apricots, plums, almonds, figs, grapes and raisins being among the fruits raised. Owing to the alkaline character of the ground, at points between the mountains and the land which it was planned to irrigate, cement ditches were constructed, and in these channels the water flows pure and life-giving, fresh as in the mountains. Over two thousand acres have thus been placed under cultivation, and to-day extensive crops of grain are raised, in addition to other products.

HERBERT S. HAZELTINE, the manager of the D. E. Smeltzer celery farm near Santa Ana, is one of the enterprising young business men of Orange county. For some years he has made a specialty of the raising of celery, and it is doubtful if any resident of Southern California is more familiar with the industry than he. Through careful study he has gained a thorough knowledge of every detail connected with the occupation, is an excellent judge of the variety of soil adapted to the raising of the product, and is master of the situation in every instance. The business of which he is now the head is the largest of its kind in the world, five hundred cars of celery being shipped each year from Smeltzer's Station to eastern and southern points, and as far northeast as Canada.

WILLIAM F. LUTZ. This well-known business man of Santa Ana, who is president of the William F. Lutz Company, was born in Esslingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, June 18, 1867. The years of boyhood he spent at the old homestead, but at the age of sixteen he came to America, in October, 1883, to seek a livelihood from a country that offered greater advantages than his own. Landing in New York, he proceeded at once to Chicago, joining some relatives who were engaged in business there.

In order to prepare himself for a commercial life, Mr. Lutz attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College. On leaving that school, he secured employment as bookkeeper for the Haegele Ice Company, with which he remained five years. In March, 1888, he came to California, settling first in San Francisco, but in September, 1889, he removed to Los Angeles, where he was employed as stenographer by S. W. Luitwieler, dealer in agricultural implements and vehicles. After three years in Los Angeles he came to Santa Ana, in 1892, and bought the branch implement house of Mr. Luitwieler, since which time he has been identified with Orange county and its interests. At the

time of purchase, the business was conducted upon a very small scale, but with the constant development of the county his own enterprise has kept pace, and it is now the largest business of its kind south of Los Angeles. In the store may be found all kinds of vehicles and farm implements, and the proprietor is prepared to fill orders for every variety of farm machinery. The success attending the business is due to his energetic and capable management, and proves that he is a man of executive ability and commercial instincts.

J. A. SIMMS is numbered among the early settlers of Riverside, as he came to this locality in 1875, and during the intervening years has labored to promote its welfare. Born September 20, 1851, near Port Royal, Henry county, Ky., and from his sixth year reared in Indiana, J. A. Simms received a good education and thorough training for the practical duties of life. In 1875 he came to Riverside with his uncle, Dr. W. H. Ball, one of our pioneer physicians and horticulturists. At once becoming intensely interested in the subject of fruit-raising, Mr. Simms entered the employ of P. S. Russell, the pioneer nurseryman of this district, and during the three years of his service with him learned the business thoroughly.

In 1878 Mr. Simms commenced to develop an orchard on a ten-acre tract of land situated on Brockton avenue, and in connection with it carried on a small nursery. In 1886 he entered into partnership with L. C. Waite, under the style of Waite & Simms, and planted the first nursery along the line under the Gage canal. Devoting twenty acres to oranges, they soon had a large line of trees ready for the market and in 1890 and 1891 made their most extensive sales. They continued in business until 1895, when they allowed the remainder of their grove to become a bearing orchard, and recently disposed of the property, which had become very valuable.

B. G. BALCOM. The genealogy of the Balcom family is traced back seven generations, to one of the passengers on the historic Mayflower, Edward Doty, 1620, who left his native country, England, to establish a home on the bleak Atlantic shores. At Cumberland, R. I., B. G. Balcom was born August 31, 1847. He was reared principally in Attleboro, Mass., where he attended the public schools and academy. When the war began he was only fourteen years of age and his youth alone prevented him from being one of the first to enlist in the Union army. However, before the war closed he was accepted into the service, becoming a member of Company C, Forty-second Massachusetts Infantry, in July, 1864. His regiment was assigned to the army of the Potomac and was

sent to Virginia, remaining there until the expiration of the period of service and receiving an honorable discharge at Boston. After the war Mr. Balcom resumed his academic studies. On starting out for himself, he decided to come to the west, as offering a field of opportunity for young men far greater than that afforded by the over-crowded east. The year 1868 found him in Quincy, Ill., and the following year he spent in Missouri. Desirous of going still further west, in 1870 he joined a prospecting party and went to Salt Lake, spending several years in Utah and Nevada.

During 1874 Mr. Balcom arrived in California, where he became the managing agent for one of the large ranches in San Mateo county for two years and then was employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as their agent at Williams, Colusa county. The immediate object of his removal to Southern California was to enter upon his duties as the newly appointed agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Santa Ana, which position he filled from 1881 until 1888. On resigning as agent he became bookkeeper in the Bank of Orange and later was promoted to the position of cashier. From 1892 until 1895 he acted as cashier of the Commercial Bank of Santa Ana. During the latter year he established, incorporated and opened the Fruit Growers' Bank of Fullerton, of which he was chosen president and which began business with a capital stock of \$25,000. The establishment of a bank at that place was a wise decision, as in the vicinity of Fullerton oranges, lemons and walnuts were being cultivated profitably, and shipped east in large quantities, which helped to develop the general prosperity of this region. The increase in the business transacted by the bank after a few years demanded a reorganization, which was effected in January, 1900, with an increase of capital stock to \$50,000 and a change of name to the First National Bank of Fullerton.

THOMAS BAKEWELL. Of the many who have come from the east to spend the evening of their lives in the sunlit brightness of California, none is remembered as possessing more sterling worth than Thomas Bakewell, who died at his home in Riverside, January 22, 1898. Prior to his removal to the west in 1886 his youth and manhood had been spent in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was born April 12, 1836. He received superior educational advantages, and studied at St. James College in Maryland. His first independent undertaking was as a clerk with a salt company with whom he remained for many years. Towards the close of the war he became identified with the Lippincott Axe Company (later Hubbard, Bakewell & Co.), manufacturers of edged tools, axes, saws, etc., and in the capacity of commercial member of the

firm traveled extensively through many states of the Union.

In Riverside Mr. Bakewell purchased twenty acres of the Hartshorn tract on Magnolia avenue, and for twelve years was an interested worker and observer along horticultural lines. He instituted many improvements in his land, erected a cottage, and raised a fine grade of navel oranges.

JOHN N. DUNLAP. Since coming to Riverside in 1887, Mr. Dunlap has given his attention to the study of plant life, particularly as exemplified in the growing of citrus fruit trees. For nine years he was connected with Waite & Simms, in the nursery business. In 1899 he purchased seven and one-half acres on Linden street, near Iowa avenue, and here he makes his home. In addition to the management of his own property, he is employed to superintend orange tracts for others, and at this writing has the care of thirty acres belonging to other parties; indeed, until very recently, he had the supervision of more than seventy acres. Among those for whom he acts as superintendent of land, is L. C. Waite, whose twenty acres on Linden street he set out in orange trees and has since had the supervision of the same. He is a member of the Fruit Growers' Association.

In Adams county, Ohio, January 18, 1861, John N. Dunlap was born to James R. and Mary C. (Taylor) Dunlap, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. His education was obtained in schools of the home neighborhood. He was twenty-six years of age when he cast in his fortunes with the horticulturists of Southern California, and since then he has been industriously devoted to his chosen occupation.

BRADFORD MORSE, mayor of Riverside, was born May 4, 1848, and was reared on a farm, mean time attending the public schools and the English high school. When nineteen years of age he went to Brockton and until 1881 was employed in a shoe factory. In the mean time he served for eleven years in the Third and First Regiments, Massachusetts National Guard, passing through all grades, being captain of Company I, First Regiment, for four years, resigning and removing to California in February, 1881, and here it may be mentioned that since coming to this state he assisted in organizing a company at Riverside, first known as Company C of the Ninth Regiment, California National Guard. Joining its ranks, he was chosen first lieutenant, and was later made battalion adjutant, resigning after six years of service. Various enterprises have engaged the attention of Mr. Morse since he arrived in Riverside, and at the present time he owns a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, situated

near Box Springs, and there carries on general farming. Mr. Morse was a member of the first county board of horticultural commissioners of San Bernardino county, resigning after one year to attend to other duties.

From 1886 to 1892 Mr. Morse was city marshal and tax collector, serving three terms. In 1893, when Riverside county was created, Governor Markham appointed him as president of the commission having in charge the organization of the county in all of its details. He was one of three members of the Riverside county division executive committee, who prepared and presented the bill for the creation of the county, to the legislature of California, for enactment. The work of organization of the county by the commission was successfully carried forward. A special election was called, and in May, 1893, county officers were elected, among them being Mr. Morse, who was chosen as county assessor. As city marshal he had made a creditable record, and made a sturdy fight against the saloons, succeeding in winning fifteen out of the sixteen cases prosecuted in the corporation limits. From 1884 to 1893 he was one of the Republican central committee of San Bernardino county, and from 1886 to 1893 was on the executive committee. Upon the organization of Riverside county in 1893 he was made chairman of the first county central committee, and since that time has been a member of the state Republican central committee two years, from 1894 to 1896. He was appointed expert for the legislative assembly committee on revenue and taxation in 1895. The bill for the revision of those laws which he had aided in preparing was reported by the committee, and passed both houses without a dissenting vote. In April, 1894, he was elected city trustee, serving as such for four years; in 1898 was re-elected, and in April, 1900, was chosen as president of the board.

JUDGE J. W. NORTH. Not only Riverside county, but Southern California as well, owes a great debt to the late Judge J. W. North, for his efforts and indefatigable labors in the founding of Riverside and the aiding and directing of the little colony during the '70s accrued much to this entire region, as colony after colony of substantial eastern people, encouraged by the success attending this enterprise, poured into this then sparsely settled and arid territory, which soon was converted into a paradise. This was the greatest accomplishment of his long and useful life, and knowing that this tribute to his memory will be sincerely appreciated by his multitudes of friends, the following has been compiled from authentic records:

Born in 1815, in Rensselaer county, N. Y., Judge North was reared upon a farm, attending the district school for three months in the

winter, as was the custom. Though thus limited in educational advantages, he early manifested exceptional ability, and after pursuing studies at a select school for three months commenced teaching. Subsequently he went to Cazenovia Seminary for a few months, and entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., for it may here be said that his parents were active members of the Methodist Church. About 1845 he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law at Syracuse, N. Y. The wife of his youth, Emma Bacon, died some eighteen months after their marriage. In August, 1848, he married Ann H. Loomis, daughter of Dr. George S. Loomis, of Dewitt, N. Y., and four sons and two daughters were born to them.

In 1849 the judge settled at Minneapolis, Minn., and there acquired a fine practice, which he was obliged to abandon on account of poor health. In company with others he became a pioneer at Faribault, where he built the mills and started numerous industries. Then, disposing of his interests, he founded the town of Northfield. In 1851 he was elected to represent his district in the territorial legislature and served as president of that body.

In 1860 he was elected as a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago, and was made chairman of his delegation. In that notable convention, after Lincoln had been nominated, Mr. North was appointed one of the committee which went to Springfield and officially notified him of the results of the political assemblage. Subsequently, the judge was so thoroughly recognized as a party leader that it was generally considered entirely right and proper when Lincoln appointed him as surveyor-general of the territory of Nevada. Soon after locating his family in Nevada, he set about the building of a quartz-mill. When the office of surveyor-general was abolished he resumed the practice of law, and soon was appointed judge of the supreme court of Nevada, by President Lincoln, who had been recommended to this action by the bar of the territory in question.

At the close of the Civil war Judge North located in Knoxville, Tenn., where he established a large iron foundry. Unfortunately, it was a failure. He then turned his attention to Southern California, at that time almost undeveloped. There were no railroads in the state south of Stockton, save a twenty-mile stretch between Los Angeles and its seaport, San Pedro. Believing that with a good system of irrigation semi-tropical fruits could be profitably raised in the district now included within Riverside county, he succeeded in enlisting the influence and capital of Hon. Charles N. Felton, and proceeded with his plans. A portion of the old Jurupa rancho was selected, and it was divided into blocks of two and a half acres, at the town-

site, while in the neighboring country little fruit farms of twenty acres each were laid out. These tracts were sold with water rights, the ditches to be constructed by the heads of the colony. For a decade he labored indefatigably, and at last witnessed at least a partial fulfillment of his fond hopes. In 1880 he disposed of his property here and removed to Oleander, Fresno county, Cal., where he lived a very active life for nearly ten years, dying at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Shepard, in Fresno, loved and honored by all.

NOAH PALMER. When the Isaac Owen missionary train made its slow way over the plains, with wagons and teams, spending six months in their westward journey, one of the young men who accompanied them was Noah Palmer. In all the dangers and hardships of that memorable trip he shared, and when finally California was reached he settled at San José. Later, however, he removed to Santa Clara, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for years. At the same time he became identified with local politics and was a leader in the Republican party. For four years he was tax collector of Santa Clara county and for a term represented his county in the lower house of the California state legislature.

To the then small hamlet of Santa Ana Mr. Palmer came in 1874. He secured seven hundred acres comprising a portion of the Santiago de Santa Ana grant, which had originally contained sixty-two thousand acres. On this property he has continued to reside, although, through sales made at various times, the size of the homestead has been reduced to two hundred and fifty acres. Perhaps in no way has Mr. Palmer been more closely identified with local history than through his banking interests. For two years he was president of the Orange County Savings Bank. In the incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Santa Ana he was actively interested and he is now president of the same, having served in this capacity for a number of years. He was also a promoter and incorporator of the Bank of Orange in the city of that name and the office of president has been filled by him ever since the institution was founded. Nor do these two banks represent the limit of his activities in financial circles, for he is also interested in the Bank of Tustin and has officiated as a director for some years. When the Santa Ana, Orange & Tustin Railway was projected, he was one of its principal promoters and aided in its construction, being chosen as its first president and holding the office for some years.

The life-record of Mr. Palmer shows that he was born in Lewis county, N. Y., September 3, 1820, a son of Ephraim and Hannah (Phelps) Palmer, natives of New York. His father, who

was of Quaker ancestry and English lineage, lived to be eighty-eight years of age, but the mother died when her son, our subject, was seven years of age. The boy was then taken into the home of a sister in Jefferson county, N. Y., and there he remained until eighteen, meantime attending local schools. His first occupation was that of a school teacher, which he followed about ten years, first in New York and then in Indiana, where he settled in 1840. From the latter year until 1849 he made his home in Franklin county, Ind., and it was from there that he started upon his journey across the plains at the time of the discovery of gold in California. While living in Indiana, in 1843, he married Susan Evans, a native of Franklin county, that state. They became the parents of five children, of whom three daughters are living, namely: Mrs. R. E. Hewitt, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Emma A., wife of George J. Mosbaugh, cashier of the Commercial Bank of Santa Ana; and Lottie E., who resides with her parents.

WILLIAM H. PETTIBONE. The attributes that individualize Mr. Pettibone have always been his faithfulness to every duty and his purpose of will. It was in 1856 that, a youth of sixteen, he left his home in western New York and secured employment on grade work with the Erie Railroad Company. At the expiration of seven years he was made eastern passenger agent, at No. 233 Broadway, New York, which position he held for two years. His next position was as master of transportation for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad in Ohio, in which capacity he continued for one and one-half years, resigning to accept an appointment as superintendent of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, at Rock Island, Ill. During the two and one-half years he filled that position he had charge of the building of the road from Rock Island to St. Louis. From there he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as general superintendent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad.

The ability displayed by Mr. Pettibone in his various positions had attracted the attention of one of the greatest railroads in the world, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, by which company he was tendered and accepted the position of superintendent of their lines west of Emporia, Kans.

When the railroad had been built as far as Ratoon, N. M., he resigned his position, and accepted the general superintendency of the Chicago & Grand Trunk road from Chicago to Port Huron, Mich., in which capacity he continued for five and one-half years. Next he was called to the position of general superintendent of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway. There was then a narrow gauge from Toledo to

St. Louis, but under his management the road was changed to standard gauge.

On the organization of the San Francisco, Clear Lake & Humboldt Railroad by an eastern syndicate, Mr. Pettibone was elected vice-president and general manager, and, accepting the office, came to California to assume the construction and management of the same. On the completion of seventy-five miles of grading, the company sold out to the Southern Pacific Company and work was abandoned. Mr. Pettibone thereupon returned east and joined Dr. W. S. Webb as general superintendent of the Adirondack & St. Lawrence Railroad. This post he filled for two years, at which time he retired from railroading.

While connected with railroads Mr. Pettibone had made various trips to California and the charm of the climate had woven its spell over him. Believing it to be the Italy of America and the fairest spot found in all of his travels, he determined to establish his home in Southern California. In 1895 he bought twelve acres at Highgrove, Riverside county, and employed a man to work the same for three years, when he located upon the place and has since made it his home, enjoying the comforts of an attractive home and a fine grove of navel oranges.

MARTIN W. ROSE. The family to which Mr. Rose belongs was founded in this country by his great-grandfather Rose, who came from the Netherlands and settled in Orange county, N. Y. The name was originally Roos, but was Americanized to its present form. At Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., M. W. Rose was born April 9, 1832. In 1848 he went to Albany, N. Y., where he began merchandising. In 1854 he decided to follow Horace Greeley's advice and go west. During the year 1860, when at the Tremont house in Chicago, he had the pleasure of meeting this famous statesman and editor, whose advice he had followed six years before.

While on a visit to his brother, Charles Rose, in Illinois, in 1854, Mr. Rose entered the employ of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, then in process of construction. On its completion he was made operator and station agent at Afton, Wis., and while there became acquainted with W. B. Strong, then the agent at Milton Junction, and afterward president of the Santa Fe system. His next locations were Elgin, Ill., and Beloit, Wis., and he built the first telegraph line between the latter place and Belvidere, Ill. In 1869 he became connected with the chief engineer in the survey and construction of the Chicago & Michigan & Lake Shore line (later the Chicago & West Michigan) and opened the stations on the new road. After a time in the general offices of the company, he was made general agent and then assistant general freight agent, which position he filled from 1886 until

1898, on the Chicago & West Michigan, and what is now the Pere Marquette lines, having his headquarters in Grand Rapids.

On resigning his position with the railroad, in 1898, Mr. Rose came to California, which he had visited for the first time three years before, buying a tract of more than one-half block on Market and Eleventh streets, Riverside. This he subdivided and sold for building purposes. Among his other purchases was that of forty acres on Colton avenue, of which he has sold nine acres. About one-half of the remainder is in oranges, forming a fine orchard of bearing trees that is said to be one of the healthiest groves in Riverside. In 1901 he erected a residence on Colton avenue, where he has an attractive homestead, with the surroundings that add to the comforts of life.

W. B. SAWYER, M. D., was born November 22, 1854, at Easthampton, Mass., and is one of three living children. Reared at his birthplace, he received a fine education, attending Williston Seminary four years and being graduated in Amherst College in 1875, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, his alma mater conferring upon him the degree of Master of Arts three years later. From 1875 to 1879 he was a student in the medical department of Harvard College, receiving his degree in the last-named year. Then returning to his birthplace, he practiced his profession for eighteen months, and subsequent to his marriage determined to locate in the west. Until 1882 he lived in Kansas City, then removing to Los Angeles, Cal., where he remained for about two years. The great attractions of Riverside drew him to this point in 1884, and ever since he has carried on the practice of medicine and surgery. Like most of the citizens, he has been engaged in horticultural pursuits to some extent.

For eight years Dr. Sawyer served as a health officer here and has been local surgeon for the Santa Fe since it was constructed through this district. Prior to the organization of Riverside county, when the territory was more than double in size (including San Bernardino county), he acted in the capacity of deputy coroner for four years. Besides being a liberal and valued contributor to medical literature, and magazines east and west, he has the honor of having been the editor of the first magazine published hereabout, its title being the *Southern California Monthly*. He also edited the *Riverside Tribune* for a short time, this being the first paper here which published daily reports of the associated press. Feeling the need of such a journal, the business men of Riverside, including Dr. Sawyer, enlisted in this enterprise, and they induced him to become one of its editors. Eventually the plant was sold to the *Press and Horticulturist*.

JOHN HENRY REED has been a leader in horticultural affairs of Riverside county and a liberal contributor to modern ideas on the subject of fruit culture. The first meeting of the Riverside Horticultural Club was held in his house and his influence was strongly brought to bear upon the organization of the society. He is rightly called the "father" of the Southern California Society of Farmers and Horticultural Clubs, of which he is serving on the executive committee, and at whose last annual meeting forty clubs were represented. The Riverside Club was the first organized. Mr. Reed also belongs to the Southern California Pomological Society.

The birth of John H. Reed took place June 18, 1833. After attending the Marlborough Academy he commenced teaching in his county. He completed his education at the Southwestern Ohio Normal at Lebanon, Ohio, where he made the acquaintance of Miss Kate Morris, whom he married in that city July 19, 1858. From 1854 to 1859 both taught in Lebanon Normal School, and then Mr. Reed became superintendent of the Mansfield (Ohio) schools. In 1865, owing to impaired hearing, he resigned his position in the schools of Mansfield, and during the next eleven years devoted his attention to merchandising and manufacturing in that place. From 1876 to 1890 he was a grain and stock farmer of Columbus, Neb., owning and cultivating an entire section of land. At length, becoming an invalid, he came to Riverside and engaged in orange and lemon culture, of which fruits he now has forty-five acres in bearing, from his own planting. He is financially interested in La Mesa Packing Company. His two children, Mrs. Lois R. Pickett and Fred M., reside in Riverside.

HIRAM K. SNOW. The Snow family was founded in America by three brothers who came from England in 1624 and settled at Bridgewater, Mass. The grandfather, Isaac Snow, was born at Bridgewater and died in New Hampshire. During the Revolutionary war he was a soldier in the colonial army. The father, James Snow, was born in Massachusetts, and became a blacksmith in Whitefield, N. H., besides which, with a brother, he built and operated the first sawmill in the whole state. He married Statira Hutchins, who was born in Fryeburg, Me., and died in Solano county, Cal. Her father, Stilson Hutchins, was born in Maine, of remote English descent; and her grandfather, Stilson Hutchins, Sr., when a young man, was captured by the Indians and carried to Canada, but managed to effect an escape and returned to Maine, later enlisting from that state in the Revolutionary war. James Snow was twice married and by the two unions had ten children who attained mature years,

three sons and one daughter now living. The oldest son, Asa B., enlisted in the Civil war as surgeon of the First Corps of New York Engineers. He was stationed at James Island, where he was taken ill and died when en route to New York. Another son, Horace, was first lieutenant in the regular army, but resigned his commission after the war and some years later died in Tustin, Cal.

The next to the oldest child born of his father's second marriage, Hiram K. Snow was born in Whitefield, N. H., November 15, 1834. In the spring of 1852 he left his native town to start upon the long journey to California, going to Boston, where he sailed on the ship *Witch of the Wave*, arriving in San Francisco, via the Horn, October 17, 1852, after a voyage of one hundred and sixteen days. At once he proceeded to the mines of Calaveras and Mariposa counties, where he remained for four years. In 1856 he returned east via the Panama route. After a few weeks at his old home he settled in Osage, Mitchell county, Iowa, where he carried on business pursuits for two years. During his residence there he married Miss Cynthia O. Downs, who was the first white child born in Janesville, Wis., and was a daughter of a pioneer physician of that town, Dr. E. M. Downs. In 1859 Mr. Snow removed to Bandera county, Tex., and embarked in the cattle business, remaining there until the Civil war broke out, when, not wishing to live in a state that seceded from the government, he started for California. At the time it was impossible for Union sympathizers to get through El Paso, so his party took an out-of-the-way route through Chihuahua, Mexico, where they had the protection of the Mexican government. The trip was not without its heavy personal sorrow, for Mr. and Mrs. Snow buried their only child, Carrie, on the way, and they themselves were ill and worn when, after five months of travel, they arrived in San Francisco in November, 1861.

For seventeen years Mr. Snow engaged in the mercantile business in Vallejo and meantime served for two years as recorder of Solano county. During 1877 he bought fifty-six acres of raw land at Tustin, and upon it he settled the following year. But little improvement had been made, and his was the arduous task of bringing the land under cultivation. As yet no irrigation had been introduced, but the same year he joined with others to bring a ditch from Santa Ana, forming the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company, of which he has served as a director for some time. A number of experiments were necessary before he found to what products the soil was best adapted. Later he bought two hundred acres north of Tustin, but afterward sold half of the tract, and of the balance had eighty-five acres in grapes and fifteen acres in apricots. Unfortunately, blight killed the vines,

causing a loss of \$20,000, while the apricots proved to be a kind that did not bear in this soil. Since then he has planted ten acres in olives, forty acres in oranges, twenty acres in lemons, while the remainder is in alfalfa. At his old home place he owns twenty-six acres, in oranges, lemons and walnuts. He has built lemon houses on both places.

In the development of the peat lands Mr. Snow was a pioneer, his first effort being to utilize them for corn, but later celery was proved to be more profitable, and on his place was raised the first celery for eastern shipment. He owns three hundred acres near Fairview, of which two hundred are improved. Among his other possessions may be mentioned a walnut grove of one hundred and twenty-five acres in Ventura county, where the trees that he set out are now in fine bearing condition. The grove lies near Oxnard and is one of the largest south of the Santa Clara river. All movements tending toward the development of Southern California's resources have in him a warm champion, and he has been prominently identified with various organizations founded for this purpose. The Orange Growers' Association has had the benefit of his counsel and encouragement from the first, as has also the Walnut Growers' Association of Santa Ana. He aided in organizing the Tustin Fruit Growers' Association and for some time acted as a director. Formerly he also represented Orange county as a director of the Southern California Fruit Exchange. At one time he was a member of the American Horticultural Society, and he was a member of the first board of horticultural commissioners of Los Angeles county. In politics he has worked for the Republican party. While in Osage, Iowa, he was made a Mason, and after coming to California he was raised to the chapter in Vallejo and consistory in San Francisco.

The children born of Mr. Snow's first marriage are as follows: Hiram K., Jr., a rancher at Oxnard, Cal.; Lottie C., Mrs. Sinnard, of San Francisco; James Edmund, who has charge of the ranch at Fairview; Asa Geib, now a student in Throop Polytechnic Institute at Pasadena, and Charles Otis, at home. The second marriage of Mr. Snow united him with Miss Lucinda Elva Downs, who was born in Texas and is a sister of his first wife. The only child born of this union is named Elvetia Snow.

LELAND B. STEWARD. As a member of the board of directors of the Anaheim Union Water Company, and the Fullerton Walnut Growers' Association, Mr. Steward has wielded an influence in matters connected with the growth of Orange county. He is one of California's native-born sons, his birth having occurred in Placer county, October 29, 1863. His parents, Newton B. and Lorana (Gilbert) Stew-

ard, were natives respectively of New York and Michigan. The father spent fifteen years in the far west, and returned to Michigan in 1865. From that time until 1888 he made his home in Wayne county, Mich., but in the latter year again came to California, this time settling at Santa Ana, where he died September 24, 1896. His widow, who was born in 1836, is still living in Santa Ana.

When two years of age, Leland B. Steward was taken by his parents to Wayne county, Mich., where, later, he was given good educational advantages, including a two years' course of study in the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Mich., and he was graduated in 1889 from Cleary's Business College, also in Ypsilanti. On the completion of his education he was employed as an instructor in commercial bookkeeping and penmanship for one year in a business college at Toledo, Ohio. His next enterprise was as a dealer in baled hay and straw at Albion, Mich., where he remained several years, being a member of the firm of Bentley & Steward. From Michigan he came to California in January, 1898, and settled near Fullerton, where he owns a ranch of twenty acres.

HARRISON L. MONTGOMERY. A resident of California since 1852, Mr. Montgomery has witnessed the unparalleled growth of the state and has himself contributed thereto, especially through his work as a horticulturist. In 1868 he came to Los Angeles county, his first home being in the vicinity of Downey, and he purchased a tract of land from Don Pio Pico, the last Spanish governor of California. In 1869 he settled on a ranch near the present site of Rivera, and for thirty years gave his attention to the cultivation of the land, superintending its planting to various fruits and to English walnuts, and bringing it to a high state of cultivation. In 1889 he and his wife came to the village of Rivera, where it is their intention to spend their remaining years. However, he still owns the ranch.

In company with two brothers, in 1852 Mr. Montgomery went from Ohio to New York and there took passage on an ocean vessel bound for San Francisco. The voyage was comparatively uneventful, and after one hundred and sixty-five days he landed at the Golden Gate harbor. His object in going west had been to try his luck in mining, and he proceeded to the Auburn gold mine on the Middle Fork of the American river, where he prospected and mined for a short time. His next location was in Sutter county, Cal., four miles from the old John A. Sutter residence, where he remained for thirteen years, meantime engaging in the wood business. Subsequently he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising. In 1866 he settled in Men-

docino county, Cal., and engaged in farming, but two years later he established his home in Los Angeles county, where he has since remained. He was one of the first in this county to grow English walnuts, and his success stimulated others to embark in that industry, which is now one of the most staple in California.

DAVID C. BOYD. Improvements made upon his place in Riverside bespeak the intelligent activity of Mr. Boyd. When he came to this city, on the 1st of January, 1893, he established his home on Riverside avenue, where he owns fourteen and three-fourths acres of fruit land, under an excellent irrigation system and fenced with cypress hedge. The land is set out in navel oranges. To prove the results of his wise management, it is but necessary to state that when he picked his first crop of oranges from his orchard the entire output could be placed in two boxes, but now he picks about twelve car loads from the same grove.

In Bethany, Butler county, Ohio, Mr. Boyd was born July 22, 1850, being the youngest of three children, two now living. As early as 1882 he became interested in California, during which year he purchased nine and one-quarter acres of land in Riverside. Two years later he made his first visit to the coast, inspecting his purchase, and was so favorably impressed that he determined to remove here, as soon as it would be practicable. This he did, but he still owns property in Ohio. His aunt, Mrs. Eliza Sarber, had come to California in 1882 and settled in Riverside, where she still resides, and it was in no small measure due to her favorable reports that he was led to invest here.

Politically Mr. Boyd has always been a staunch Republican, and in religious belief is a Presbyterian. He was united in marriage, in Butler county, Ohio, with Miss Lizzie Magie, who was born in Ohio, and is a member of an old family of that locality. They are the parents of three children, Shirley B., Mary Alice and Harriet Mildred.

DR. PALMER ROSS REYNOLDS, of Santa Ana, was born in Clinton county, N. Y., December 28, 1863. While making his home with an uncle, Barber B. Reynolds, in Dundee, Huntington county Canada, he attended a grammar school and later studied in a high school. He then returned to his father's home and from there started on a tour of the western states, principally Kansas and Minnesota. In the latter state he visited two uncles, and in the former state he was clerk in a hotel at seventeen years of age. Later he again went to his father's home, where he remained for three years, and then came to the Pacific coast. In Los Angeles he took up the study of dentistry with E. L. Townsend, D. D. S., his brother-in-law. After

gaining in this way a rudimentary knowledge of the profession, he entered the medical department of the University of Southern California, from which he was graduated in the class of 1893. Soon afterward he passed the examination before the State Board of Dental Examiners and received a state license, after which he opened a dental office in Santa Ana. He has a finely equipped suite in the Bristol and Rowley building and is building up an excellent practice.

WILLIAM GRANT FRASER. Having completed his literary education in the Academy of Inverness, in 1882 Mr. Fraser sailed for Halifax, and thence soon went to New Glasgow, Pictou county, where he became a bookkeeper in the Bank of Nova Scotia. Continuing in the banking business until October, 1887, he then resigned his position and came to California, locating at Elsinore, now in Riverside county. There he held the office of cashier of the Elsinore Bank until it was merged into the Exchange Bank. Locating in Riverside in June, 1890, he entered the employ of the Riverside Trust Company, which was just starting to develop Arlington Heights tract and the Gage canal system. At first he was connected with the surveying corps, and in January, 1891, became an accountant in the office. In 1899 he was made assistant manager of the same, and in December, 1900, was appointed manager of the entire company's interest. The company perfected the Gage canal, twenty miles long, and thereby brought over eight thousand five hundred acres under possible cultivation to oranges and lemons. This land, watered by the canal, is considered the best orange orchard district in this vicinity. The company has about fourteen hundred acres of its lands planted to oranges and lemons, and the product is marketed through the Arlington Heights Fruit Company.

J. DE BARTH SHORB. For many years Mr. Shorb was one of the most substantial business men and best-known citizens of Los Angeles county. An important factor in business life and public affairs, he won and retained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was widely known as president and general manager of the San Gabriel Wine Company and as president of the San Gabriel Valley Railroad and the Pasadena & Alhambra Railroad. For a time he was also president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. His interests were therefore varied and important, and his name was well known in commercial circles in Southern California.

In 1867 Mr. Shorb purchased an interest in the Temescal grant and began mining operations. During the same year he married a daughter of Benito Wilson, who at that time was a prominent citizen of Southern California.

Mr. Wilson advised his son-in-law to give his attention to the raising of grapes and the manufacture of wine. It was through his influence that Mr. Shorb became a member of the San Gabriel Wine Company, whose interests include ten thousand acres of land, one thousand and three hundred acres of this property being devoted to the culture of the grape. It is said that this vineyard, both in its equipment and the quality of its grapes, is one of the best in the world.

FRANCIS MARION BRUNER, M. D. Very early in the history of this country a German family settled in Virginia. A later generation journeyed down the Ohio river and settled in Kentucky during pioneer days.

Francis Marion Bruner, son of Henry Bruner, in 1870 was called to the presidency of Oskaloosa College in Iowa, at the head of which he remained for seven years. He then cast in his fortunes with Abingdon College, and when that institution was united with Eureka College, he was chosen president of the Bible department of Eureka College, which position he filled for nine years, until the failure of his health necessitated his retirement from teaching.

By the marriage of F. M. Bruner to Esther Lane, who now resides in Des Moines, Iowa, seven children were born, Francis Marion, of this sketch, being next to the youngest. While the family were living at Abingdon and Eureka, he attended the colleges at those places. Afterward he studied in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York with the class of 1890. Going to St. Louis, Mo., he was for two years employed by the health department in the City Hospital. Afterward he practiced near Des Moines, Iowa. In June, 1899, he came to California and opened an office in the Hervey building, Santa Ana, where he has since engaged in practice.

FRANK E. ABBOTT. In the Highgrove district, under the Gage canal, are the orange groves which Mr. Abbott owns and superintends. Of the sixty acres, forty-five are in bearing condition, while fifteen acres contain young fruit. The fact that the oranges are the finest quality of navels makes them marketable at fair prices, and the owner has found the management of the property not only an interesting relaxation from business pursuits, but a source of no inconsiderable profit as well.

After completing high school studies, Frank E. Abbott began clerking, and later was book-keeper for a paper company, but, owing to poor health, in 1885 he traveled through Montana, Oregon and California, hoping that the change might prove beneficial. January 25, 1886, he came to Riverside for the first time and was so

pleased with the place that he returned to New York and arranged to locate here permanently. He embarked in the real estate business, and in 1892 accepted a position as secretary and manager of the Riverside Savings & Loan Association, retaining the latter position until he was appointed postmaster, August 11, 1894, by President Cleveland. In September of the same year he assumed the duties of his office. His business administration was a source of gratification to the people of the city. The free delivery limits were extended under his supervision and other improvements were made. The fact that his administration was satisfactory to all is especially noticeable by reason of his opposition by six candidates when he first entered the race for the office. He gave his undivided attention to the position, and his industry, constant oversight and tact were fruitful of a large success. August 17, 1898, he retired from the office, and since then he has followed horticultural pursuits. His residence is on Line street, in addition to which he has built other substantial houses.

JAMES A. WHITAKER. On coming to Southern California in 1885, Mr. Whitaker purchased six hundred and ninety acres of land in Orange county and at once embarked in the stock-raising business. On the advent of the Santa Fe system in what is now Buena Park, he was induced by the railway officials to lay out the village, platting for the purpose a portion of his original purchase. From that time to the present his name has been inseparably associated with the growth and upbuilding of the little town. Every enterprise calculated to promote local interests receives his active support and co-operation. Among these may be mentioned the Pacific Condensed Milk Company, of which he was a promoter, expending large amounts in order to secure its location in Buena Park, and subsequent events have proved the wisdom of his judgment, for the company now pays out large sums of money for labor and for milk gathered from farms throughout the locality. His foresight in developing this region has been largely instrumental in bringing into it, as investors, such prominent men as Andrew McNally, George B. Reeve and Frank W. Emery, all of whom have purchased large tracts of land and are developing them into fine fruit ranches.

On leaving Chicago in 1884, Mr. Whitaker came to California and spent some months in San Francisco, thence came to Orange county in 1885. He now owns one of the finest residences in Buena Park, and is closely identified with the history of this place. Actively interested in town and county politics, he has frequently represented his district as a member of the Republican county central committee, and

has often been solicited to accept important offices, but has invariably declined, preferring the quietude of home life.

D. W. HASSON, M. D. The medical profession of Southern California has no more popular or capable addition to its ranks than is furnished by the medical and surgical services of Dr. Hasson, of Buena Park. While distinguished in the calling to which he has chosen to devote the remainder of his life, he is no less known as a politician of the broad and comprehensive kind, and at present as the state representative of the Seventy-sixth California assembly, to which office he was elected in November of 1900 for a term of two years.

A varied and useful existence preceded the removal of Dr. Hasson to California in 1893. He was born in Jo Daviess county, Ill., February 20, 1847, and served in the Civil war. After years of professional and public service in South Dakota and Nebraska, he came to California in 1893.

For a time after locating in California Dr. Hasson lived in San Bernardino county, and later spent a few months in Downey before coming to Buena Park in 1898. He has steadily advanced in the good will and confidence of his fellow townsmen, and, aside from the influence acquired from a large and lucrative practice, has been a promotive factor along educational and general improvement lines. He is at present a member of the board of trustees of the Buena Park school district and clerk of the board.

WILLIAM LIONEL ROBERTS. The orange industry is indebted to Mr. Roberts for some important improvements in the methods of fertilizing, principally brought about through his introduction of the Thomas phosphate powder, an article manufactured in the steel works of Great Britain, Germany and Belgium. It has many points of excellence as a fertilizer which appeal to the thinking and progressive horticulturists, not the least advantage being a reduction in the price over the old methods. Several ranchers have tried it to their satisfaction, and have found that it greatly strengthens the trees. The most noticeable improvement was apparent on the ranch of Mr. Roberts, who raised without the fertilizer two thousand one hundred loose boxes one year, and with the fertilizer his output increased to three thousand six hundred loose boxes the following year. About fifteen pounds of the Thomas phosphate are used to the tree, with two or three pounds of sulphate of potassium, and a similar quantity of nitrate of soda, and the mixture is about ten dollars cheaper per ton than the old-time fertilizers.

The activity of Mr. Roberts extends into several lines of industry, among them being the oil

business with which he is extensively connected. He is one of the original promoters of the Grand Central Oil Company, which owns forty acres of land on section 4, on the famous Kern river. He is also one of the original members of the Tamarack Oil Company at Los Angeles, which has an extensive field southwest of the city. As a horticulturist he was one of the organizers and stockholders of the California Fruit Company, which erected a cannery at Ontario, Cal., for canning deciduous fruits, and which is one of the largest in Southern California.

ROBERT M. TEAGUE, proprietor of San Dimas Nurseries, established in 1890, is a prosperous horticulturist and nurseryman. Having made a study of horticulture, he is qualified to carry on successfully the propagation of nursery stock. Years of experience in both orchard and nursery have afforded him every opportunity for wide observation and investigation as to the best methods of producing a superior article of fruit, as well as the best nursery tree for orchard planting. In his nursery are all the well-known varieties of oranges, including the unsurpassed and unsurpassable Washington Navel, the China Mandarin, Thomson's Improved Navel (originated in 1890 by A. C. Thomson, of Duarte), Dancy's Tangerine, Valencia Late, Ruby Blood, Mediterranean Sweet, Paper Rind St. Michael, Kumquat or Kin-Kan (a native of Japan and a unique member of the citrus family), Malta Blood and Satsuma (which ripens as early as November). Among lemons he has the Eureka, Villa Franca and Lisbon varieties; in grape fruit, the Marsh seedless, Triumph G. F., Imperial G. F., and Improved Pomolo, also the Citrus Medica Cedra, from which citron rind is obtained.

REV. FRANCIS R. HOLCOMB. A native of Portage county, Ohio, Francis R. Holcomb was born June 4, 1841, a son of Chester R. and Adaline (Spencer) Holcomb, natives of Granby, Conn. When five years of age he was taken by his parents to what is now Muscatine, Iowa, and there received an academic education. Having decided to devote his life to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was ordained in 1878, and subsequently acted as pastor of various churches throughout Iowa. He became influential in promoting the cause of education, and in this capacity served for many years as clerk of the board of trustees of Bloomington township, Muscatine county. Upon removing to California, in the fall of 1888, he became pastor of the Fullerton Methodist Episcopal Church, and during his five years of service was also connected for two years with the church of the same denomination at Anaheim, and for a year with the church at Garden Grove.

In the early '90s he was transferred from the Iowa conference to the Southern California conference of the church, and still retains his membership in the same.

After many years of active service in the cause of humanity, Mr. Holcomb is enjoying a well-merited relaxation from his former responsibilities, and as an horticulturist at Fullerton is living near to nature, and her wonders of sky and air and harvest. He is the possessor of a ranch of thirty acres, eight of which are under oranges, which have been developed by his industry from a practically barren stretch of land. He also raises English walnuts and asparagus, and ships through the Fullerton Walnut Growers' Association, of which he is a member.

JOSEPH HOWARD. Though at present living in retirement in Santa Barbara, Mr. Howard has gained an enviable reputation in the city of his adoption, his integrity being unquestioned and his public-spiritedness an oft-demonstrated fact. An easterner by nature and training, he was born in Hartford, Conn., and spent his early years in Connecticut and Rhode Island. His father, Joseph Howard, was born in Providence, R. I., and his mother, Jane (Wells) Howard, was a native of Hartford, Conn.

Joseph Howard eventually removed to Orange, N. J., where he lived until 1872, at which time he located in Santa Barbara, and became interested in the management of a part of the Conejo ranch. He is now enjoying a well-earned relaxation from active business affairs, though an integral part of the city's growth, and an interested spectator of its increasing prosperity. He is a member of the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, and is a Republican in politics.

AMBROSE DICKEY. During the latter part of his life Mr. Dickey was associated with orange culture at Riverside. There were but three or four houses east of the Santa Fe Railroad, and the six acres purchased by Mr. Dickey on what is now Ruston avenue had all the discouraging aspects of a desert, from which little could be expected. After much fertilizing and irrigating the grove was planted, in 1890, and now the yearly output of navels, Mediterranean sweets and bloods is evidence of his wisely executed plans.

The occupation of horticulture was not a new one to Mr. Dickey when he first came to California. The years of his childhood were spent on the old homestead in Madison county, Ind., where he was born, in 1855. During his youth and early manhood he lived upon the same acres, in the conscientious pursuit of general farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing. He came to California in September of 1885, and the following year located at Riverside, where

his death occurred July 6, 1900. He was a staunch upholder of the principles of the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for Ulysses S. Grant. He was a member of the United Brethren Church, to which his wife and children also belong.

ROBERT W. BURNS. The splendid service and management which have resulted in excellent protection against fire for the citizens of Los Angeles is due incidentally to the modern equipment evolved from the brain power of those who make a study of the most menacing danger of city life, but principally to the innate courage of those who unflinchingly strive for the individual preservation of life and property. Among those in high places who have won distinction as fire fighters may be mentioned Robert W. Burns, secretary of the Los Angeles fire department.

Although comparatively a young man to have so impressed his worth upon the community, Mr. Burns, who was born in Chicago, Ill., September 7, 1874, has improved his opportunities and has worked his way from the bottom round of the ladder. His father, John Burns, was born in Dumfries-shire, Scotland, that part of the country made famous by the poetical accomplishments of his famous kinsman, Robert Burns. When quite young he learned the grocery business, which he practiced after his emigration to Oswego, N. Y. His lines were afterwards laid in Chicago, Ill., and during the fire in 1871 he lost so much that he afterwards removed to Ontario, Canada, in the hope of replenishing his finances. After engaging in the mercantile business for eight years in the northern country he came to Los Angeles, in 1886, where he was similarly employed until disposing of his Los Angeles interests. He is at present living on a ranch at Moneta, Los Angeles county. He married Harriet Emily Smyth, who was born in England, and who also is still living. Of the four daughters and two sons in the family, Robert W. is the youngest, while his brother, William, is also living here and is an employe of the city parks.

Mr. Burns was educated in the public schools of Ontario, Canada, and in Los Angeles, in which latter city he graduated from the high school and from the Los Angeles Business College. From his earliest boyhood he had been interested in fire engines, and the undertakings of the brave men who gladly risked their lives for the sake of humanity, and used to follow the engines when they went out on their errands of mercy from his home across from old Number 3, between Main and Spring streets. He also used to drive the hose cart at an age when the average boy would be considered incompetent for so grave a responsibility. After his graduation he became bookkeeper for C. E. Crowley,

later assisting with the construction of the Gila canal for a period of six months. In time he returned to his former position as bookkeeper, and when twenty-one years of age entered the fire department as callman, and was at the same time accountant. In 1896 he was called into the office and served on detail work, and when the office of secretary was created he was given the appointment with the rank of captain. He is chief aide-de-camp of the present chief, and in his absence assumes the arduous responsibilities which fall to the lot of the older man.

In Los Angeles Mr. Burns married Rosa Nevell, who was born in Morristown, N. Y., and who came to Los Angeles when six years of age. Mrs. Burns had excellent educational opportunities, and supplemented her training at the public schools by graduating at the State Normal. Mr. Burns is a member of the Hollenbeck Lodge of Masons at Los Angeles, and has been raised to the Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M. He is identified with the Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T., Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., and the Independent Order of Foresters. In political affiliation he is a Republican. In addition to his many interests Mr. Burns is a natural musician, performing with skill on several instruments. This talent has been of great benefit to him in many ways, and has opened possibilities of meritorious accomplishment. During the Spanish-American war he was principal organizer of the Seventh Regiment Volunteer Band in San Francisco.

ALEXANDER GRANT, builder, traveler and citizen of Los Angeles, was born in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, November 25, 1868, and is a member of the old and famous Clan Grant, whose latter-day adherents retain familiar customs. His father, Alexander Grant, was a native of the same locality, and was formerly a locomotive engineer on the National Road, in the employ of which he remained until his retirement. He is now seventy-two years of age. When a young man he married Margaret Heggie, a native of the same shire, and a daughter of John Heggie, who was born in Herringshire. Mrs. Grant, who died in 1883, was the mother of three daughters and two sons, and of these two daughters and one son are in America. John Grant was one of the early settlers of Los Angeles, but is now in South Africa. He is a builder by occupation.

The youngest in his father's family, Alexander Grant was reared in Linlithgow, Scotland, and when fourteen years old began to learn the trade of pattern making, at which he worked for four years. He then came to America and crossed the continent to California, arriving in Los Angeles October 1, 1886. Here he engaged as a carpenter for his brother, and in 1889 returned to Scotland, where he remained for three

months. Upon resuming his building operations in Los Angeles he was successful in securing work. In 1893 he visited for three months the old familiar surroundings in his native land. Three years later he left his building interests in Los Angeles and started for South Africa, via England, and at London embarked on the steamer Rosencastle, bound for Capetown, a journey which took sixteen days. In Capetown he engaged in building and contracting until the breaking out of the Boer-English war, when he made his escape on the next to the last train out of Johannesburg. From Capetown he sailed to English shores. Arriving in London, he traveled through England and Scotland and returned to Los Angeles December 25, 1899.

As a contractor and builder Mr. Grant has succeeded beyond his expectations, and the city contains many evidences of his right to a continued patronage. He erected many residences, as well as numerous public buildings and flats. Mr. Grant is a Republican in national politics, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. C. HADACHECK. One of the important and substantial industries to which Los Angeles may lay claim is the brick yards at Pico Heights, of which Jensen & Hadacheck are the owners and proprietors. J. C. Hadacheck, the junior member of the firm, is one of the most experienced brick men in Southern California, and had a large amount of experience before casting his fortunes with the city of which he is at present an honored citizen. He was born near Tama City, Tama county, Iowa, in 1869, and is a son of J. C. Hadacheck, who was born in Germany, and upon immigrating to the United States settled near Tama City, Iowa. He was a farmer during the greater part of his active life, and was the father of ten children, of whom J. C. is third. The education of Mr. Hadacheck was acquired in the public schools of Tama county, Iowa, and he was reared on his father's farm. At a comparatively early age he felt the limitations by which he was surrounded, and when seventeen years old, in 1886, started out to make his own living. As a preliminary he went to Salt Lake City and learned the brick business, and eventually had a brick yard of his own, where he manufactured adobe brick with considerable success. He then went to Portland, Ore., and lived in Los Angeles during 1888-89 removing later to Iowa, and then to Chicago, Ill. In 1893 he settled permanently in Los Angeles, and engaged in the brick business as foreman for Jensen, and in 1897 journeyed to Alaska, where for two years he took part in the boom on the Copper river. Returning to Los Angeles, he continued in business with Mr. Jensen on Pico Heights, where they are doing an extensive business and catering to

a constantly increasing trade. The yards are run to their utmost capacity, and the making of reliable brick assures a continuance of the present enviable prosperity. Instead of using coal, the machinery is worked by oil.

Mr. Hadacheck is widely known in business and social circles in Los Angeles, where his genial and kindly personality, tact and sympathy have won for him a host of friends and the approval of the business world. He is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood.

HENRY C. JENSEN. Upon no one in Los Angeles does the grace of success rest more deservedly than upon Henry C. Jensen, the pioneer brick manufacturer of Los Angeles, and the first to make brick in the city with entirely white labor. A native of the vicinity of Plon, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, he was born September 22, 1859, and was educated in the Merdorf common schools. His father was a brick manufacturer, and the son, while still quite young, gained a fair knowledge of this business. In 1882 he came to Chicago and was employed by Mayer & Toll as a moulder, and in 1887 tried to improve upon his fortunes by removal elsewhere. His original intention was to locate in South America, but upon arriving at New Orleans he somehow missed connections, and this setback completely changed his plans. Somewhat aimlessly he found his way west, and with no definite plans arrived in Los Angeles, where the conditions seemed particularly favorable for the prosecution of his favorite occupation. He started in building kilns for others and managed the same, and in Santa Monica also built kilns and prepared the way for brick-making. He then returned to Chicago and disposed of his interests there, and in the fall came back to Los Angeles, and ran a brick yard in Ballerino Place under the firm name of Pico & Hover. He furnished brick at that time for the Los Angeles theatre, the Produce block, and many other constructions of the early days, and then settled in Salt Lake City, where he made brick for a year. A later place of effort was Portland, Ore., where he also lived for a year, and just before the World's Fair found him in Chicago, with the full intention of starting a yard in order to supply the supposed unprecedented demand for building materials. More wise than many, he foresaw the disparity between the actual and the imagined, and pulled out of the gala city in time to avoid the undertow which engulfed the over-ambitious.

Upon returning to Los Angeles Mr. Jensen started a brickyard near the Catholic cemetery off from Buena Vista avenue, where he remained for three years, and then located at his present place on Western avenue and Sixteenth street, and was the first in the city to build his own brick yard and manufacture his own com-

modities. Since moving his plant he has disposed of the original one, and now has sixteen acres of land, and a very large capacity. Among the buildings for which he has furnished the brick may be mentioned the plant of the Ice & Cold Storage Company, and the Barlow dry goods store, besides numerous other buildings in different parts of the city and vicinity. Besides his brick manufactory, Mr. Jensen has other large responsibilities on his hands. He is the owner of lands and houses in Washington, and owns considerable property in Los Angeles.

In Los Angeles Mr. Jensen married Emma M. Decker, who was born in Schleswig-Holstein, and of this union there are two children, Walter and Robert. Mr. Jensen has several fraternal associations, and is a member of the South Gate Lodge No. 320, F. & A. M., the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Maccabees. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and contributes generously towards its charities and support.

GEORGE KITCHEN. That department of building which has to do with plastering has no follower in Los Angeles more expert than George Kitchen, a resident of this city since 1894. He was born in Glenham, Kane county, Canada, on the banks of Lake Erie, October 26, 1869, a son of George Kitchen, a native of Glenham township, Brant county, Ontario. The emigrating ancestor of the Kitchen family left his home in England and settled on the Delaware river in Pennsylvania long before the Revolutionary war. In this then unsettled portion of the state the paternal great-grandfather was born, and in time arose to meet the demand created for his services by the oppression of the colonists, by bravely shouldering his musket among the hosts of Washington. His son, another Wheeler Kitchen by name, and the grandfather of George, was born upon a farm which at present constitutes a part of Philadelphia, and from where he removed in 1812 to Ontario, of which section he was one of the very early pioneers. Upon his farm in Glenham township his son George was born. The latter became a blacksmith at Glenham, and in 1900 came on a visit to Los Angeles. He afterward went to Washington and at Pullman, that state, was terminated his long and useful life. He married Eleanor Huston, a native of Ontario, and of Scotch descent, and the representative of a family intimately connected with the origin of the Methodist Church in Canada. The grandfather of Mrs. Kitchen, Rev. Mr. Huston, was born in Ireland, and was one of the first twelve ministers sent into Canada to promote the interests of the Methodist denomination. He was for many years an elder in the church, and his death occurred in Florence, Ontario. Mrs. Kitchen, who is at present living with her son,

George, is the mother of four children, the three others being Judson, who lives in Washington and is a contracting plasterer, and William and Wesley, who are residents of the east.

At the age of fourteen George Kitchen was sent to Duluth, Minn., where he learned the trade of plastering under his brother, his time of service being three years. In 1887 he removed to Tacoma, Wash., and engaged in contract plastering, in time working up a large and appreciative trade. While in the northern city he did the plastering for the Pacific National Bank, the City Hall and many important buildings and private residences. In the fall of 1894 he removed to Los Angeles, and continued in his former line of occupation, his success being equally pronounced in the new location. He superintended the plastering of the Harvard Military School, the Athletic Club Block, the Imperial, the Westlake Methodist Episcopal Church, the Christian Science Church at Riverside, the hotel at Long Beach, the Telephone Building, and many prominent residences in this and surrounding towns.

In Tacoma, Wash., Mr. Kitchen married Carrie Johnstone, a native of Lawrence, Kans., and of Scotch descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Kitchen have been born two children, Beatrice and Elizabeth. Fraternally Mr. Kitchen is associated with the Knights of Pythias, the Southern California Lodge, F. & A. M., and the Maccabees, of which latter organization he is lieutenant commander of Tent No. 2. He is a Democrat in national politics, and is an ex-member of the Contracting Plasterers' Association. Mrs. Kitchen is a member of the Baptist Church.

REMI NADEAU, an early settler of Los Angeles county, was born near Quebec, Canada, in 1820. During 1860 he crossed the plains. Arriving in Sacramento in the spring of 1862 he followed the trade of millwright there, as he had done the winter before in Salt Lake City. Then he bought and sold produce in the mining regions of Northern California, and in the autumn of the same year came to Los Angeles. Here he kept five or six ox-teams busy, transporting goods and supplies from the sea-board. Later he employed mules for the conveying of the freight which he distributed at various points, as desired; and at one time he had eight hundred mules in the different departments of his business. For fifteen years he continued to devote his energy to his chosen field of enterprise. As stated above, he came to Los Angeles in 1862, and in 1864 took up his permanent residence here, his family joining him in 1868. He became wealthy and was enabled to retire many years prior to his death, which event took place January 11, 1887. Of his three sons and four daughters, two sons and a daughter survive.

DIETRICH H. P. VON DER LOHE. The name of Von Der Lohe is inalienably associated with different departments of building in Los Angeles, and not the least progressive and successful of the representatives of a distinguished German family is Dietrich H. P., who, like his brother, J. H. C., has led a varied and interesting life, and is one of the pioneer cement contractors of the town. At the time of his birth, February 6, 1868, the family fortunes were centered near the ancestral home in Germany, and for six years he led the care free life of the average Teutonic lad. He was then taken to Shillerplaner, where his education was acquired in the public schools, his life having in the meantime sustained a severe loss through the death of his father, Henry Von Der Lohe.

In 1884 the prospects of Mr. Von Der Lohe were materially brightened by his emigration to America, and by his location in the prosperous farming region of Berlin township, Otoe county, Neb., where he remained until 1886. He then took up his residence in Unadilla, of the same county, and located on a farm, and in June of the following year came to Los Angeles and engaged in the cement contracting business, which has since been his untiring occupation. At first associated with the Charles Malliton cement works, he went the following year to San José and was foreman for the enterprise of Mr. Otto until 1891, after which he returned to Los Angeles and continued the cement business for Clark & Neiman as foreman of their works. At the expiration of two years he traveled east for a few months, and when again in Los Angeles was foreman for Frank Linderfeld until 1897. The same year an opportunity to increase his information in general was afforded when sent on a mission as foreman for Kreip & Co. to South Africa. He went from San Francisco via British Columbia to New York, and from the eastern city took steamer to Liverpool, traveling thence to London, from where he again boarded a steamer bound for Cape Town, Africa. The latter journey consumed twenty-one days, and upon arriving at Johannesburg Mr. Von Der Lohe had charge of about twenty men during their labor of constructing the forts and laying in of the cement work. He then repaired to Pretoria and accomplished the cement work of the Building of Justice, after which he went to Kimberley and worked on the Market Hall. In Bollowayo, Rhodesia, he was also engaged for a time and then returned to Johannesburg, where the last work done in Africa was the floors of the jail, which, however, was never used, because of the approach of war, which disaster compelled them to leave their tools behind them. The master masons left Johannesburg October 2, 1899, and upon arriving at Cape Town took steamer to South Hampton, England. After sixteen days the shores of England

reared their friendly cliffs, and soon after another steamer bore them back to the land of their adoption.

Until 1901 Mr. Von Der Lohe again associated himself with large cement works as foreman for Carl Leonardt, after which he located in Loveland, Colo., and was foreman of the sugar factory. Upon returning to Los Angeles he again assumed his old position as foreman for Mr. Leonardt, and has since undertaken some of the most important cement contractions in the city. Mr. Von Der Lohe has a wide acquaintance in Los Angeles, and his public spirited efforts to advance the general welfare of the town have placed him in the front ranks of the popular citizens of this community. He is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Democrat in political affiliation.

GEORGE W. WAITE. One of the contractors and builders of Los Angeles is George W. Waite, who was born in De Soto, Vernon county, Wis., July 25, 1860, a son of Seymour Waite, a native of Genesee county, N. Y., and a grandson of William Waite, who died many years ago in New York state. Seymour Waite, when left an orphan at an early age, learned the printer's trade. In 1848 he removed to Port Washington, Ozaukee county, Wis., and entered upon a journalistic enterprise, and later removed to De Soto of the same state. During the Civil war he served in the Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry as sergeant of his company, and after being mustered out of service returned to De Soto and substituted contracting and building for journalism. He served for one term as justice of the peace. In 1887 he located in Los Angeles, where he is living in retirement. His wife, formerly Ruth Osgood, was a native of New Hampshire and a daughter of James Osgood, a physician in Boston. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Waite, two sons and one daughter, of whom George L. is the second. The oldest son, James O., is a rancher near Compton.

Until his twelfth year George W. Waite lived in De Soto, Wis., and attended the public schools, after which, in 1879, he graduated at the high school at Viroqua. His higher education was acquired solely through his own efforts, for from his sixteenth year he engaged from time to time in teaching, and was thus enabled to enter the University of Wisconsin, where he remained until the junior year. He then accompanied his parents to Creighton, Knox county, Neb., and while there was principal of one of the schools for a year, after which he engaged in the lumber business as manager for the Kansas City Company of Chicago. His parents having in the meantime removed to California, he re-

signed his position with the lumber company in 1887, and in Pasadena, Cal., engaged in the real-estate business for a year. Owing to dull times in the California city he repaired to Seattle in 1888, before the fire, and engaged in contracting and building. After the havoc wrought by devouring flames he found a prolific field of activity, and contributed his share towards the rebuilding of the city. The Ranier Hotel, the first large hostelry to rise above the ruins, was constructed by Mr. Waite, as well as the Bailey block, the club house and many public and private structures.

In 1890 Mr. Waite located in Los Angeles and continued his former occupation, and afterward became manager of the San Pedro Lumber Company, of Compton Yards, and established for them and managed their Clearwater yards. In this important capacity he remained for seven years, or until 1899, when he resigned his position to engage again in building and contracting. The wisdom of this decision has been repeatedly demonstrated, for success has crowned his efforts, and while engaged in building of a general character, is especially to be commended for his skill in putting up residences and flats. He is well known in the business and social life of Los Angeles, and is fraternally associated with the Independent Foresters and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In Creighton, Neb., Mr. Waite married Lillie Mills, a native of Winona, Wis., and a daughter of Stephen S. Mills. Mrs. Waite, who is a graduate of the Winona high school and a woman of particularly pleasing personality, is the mother of four children, Wendell, Ruth, Evelyn and Walter.

WILLIAM HAYES PERRY was born October 17, 1832, near Newark, Ohio, where he spent his boyhood. In 1853, partly on account of his health, he started for California overland with Colonel Hollister, of Santa Barbara, who crossed the plains that year with stock, sheep, cattle and horses. The party, which comprised about fifty men and five ladies, crossed the Missouri river at Bennett's ferry, south of Council Bluffs. Much annoyed by Indians on the way the party at length reached California, having made the journey via Salt Lake City, thence south via San Bernardino to Los Angeles, arriving in Los Angeles in February, 1854.

Having finished his apprenticeship in cabinet-making and turning before leaving the east, Mr. Perry engaged in this business on his arrival in Los Angeles. In less than one year from the time of his arrival he opened the first furniture store in Los Angeles. With the articles of his own manufacture, and with shipments he made from San Francisco, he kept a full and complete assortment, and held the trade solidly, having no competitor for four years. In 1846 he took

in, as a partner, Mr. Brady, whom Wallace Woodworth bought out in 1858. With the latter he continued in business for twenty-five years, or until Mr. Woodworth's death in 1883, the name of the firm being Perry & Woodworth. In 1873 they changed from the furniture and cabinet business to dealing in lumber, mouldings, doors, sash, blinds, builders' hardware and finishing supplies of all kinds. They bought and built on the property now occupied by the business, extending through from Commercial street to Requena street, and on the south side of Requena street, building a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the property, so as to avail themselves of railroad facilities in handling lumber, etc. After Mr. Woodworth's death Mr. Perry incorporated his business, and it is now known as the W. H. Perry Lumber and Mill Company. Mr. Perry and associates organized the Los Angeles and Humbolt Lumber Company at San Pedro, carrying there a stock to supply the Arizona and foreign trade. He organized the Pioneer Lumber and Mill Company at Colton, to supply the territory east of Los Angeles county, and also organized the Los Angeles Storage, Commission and Lumber Company. This company, in addition to lumber, carried lime, plaster, cement, fire-brick, etc., to supply the market.

Mr. Perry owns much of the most valuable real estate in this city, and is interested in steamers and sail vessels plying on this coast. He is a stockholder in the Nevada Bank and Union Trust Company of San Francisco, and stockholder and director in the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles; president of the W. H. Perry Lumber and Mill Company, president of the Pioneer Lumber and Mill Company, president of the Los Angeles City Water Company, president of the Crystal Springs Water Company, president of the Southern California Pipe and Clay Company, president of the Bard Oil and Asphalt Company, director in the Olinda Crude Oil Company, director in the Reed Oil Company, stockholder in the Slocan Oil Company, stockholder in the Union Oil Company, stockholder in the Kern Oil Company and many other corporations.

LARKIN SNODGRASS was born in Rock Castle county, Ky., March 11, 1824. In his youth he attended the common schools and when he was only twenty-two years of age he crossed the plains to California. Here he spent four years, then returning home, but, though he continued to dwell there some seven years, his purpose was to come back to the west, sooner or later. For the second time he turned his face westward and arriving in Sacramento, turned his attention to the raising of cattle and sheep. He lived there for eleven years, gradually accumulating a fortune, and in 1868 he removed to

Ventura county, where he also engaged in the raising of live stock. He assisted in the organizing of the Ventura Bank and served as its president for four years. He stood high in the estimation of the people of that county, and by them was elected to the responsible position of treasurer of the county, serving two terms.

In 1884 he removed to Los Angeles and about four years later bought a large ranch located several miles southeast of the city, and it was not until 1890 that he disposed of this property. He then purchased his present fine stock farm, which is nearly three miles northeast of Compton and about an hour's ride from Los Angeles, when seated behind one of his splendid roadsters. He makes a point of raising thoroughbred trotting horses, and, indeed, is one of the few who hold the palm in this specialty in Southern California.

AARON M. OZMUN. Not a few of the men now prominent in commercial and financial circles in Los Angeles are those who had previously won success in various business activities in the east. Such is the record of Aaron M. Ozmun, president of the Columbia Savings Bank of Los Angeles, and one of the representative men of the city. Prior to his settlement in California he was for years intimately identified with the business interests of Minnesota, and especially the cities of Rochester and St. Paul, where he won an honorable position by reason of his business activity.

On the farm where his father's birth had occurred A. M. Ozmun was born in 1838. He removed with the family to Minnesota in 1856. In 1859 he left the home farm and secured employment in the hardware store of Taggart Brothers, at Ripon, Wis., where he remained for four years. On his return to Minnesota in 1863, with his father he established the hardware firm of A. Ozmun & Son, at Rochester, where he continued in business for twenty years. Finally, impelled by the need of a more central location, he removed to St. Paul, and became a partner in the house of Farwell, Ozmun & Jackson. In 1887 the business was incorporated under the title of Farwell, Ozmun, Kirk & Co., which name is still retained. A trade was built up by the house that was not limited to Minnesota, but extended through all the west and even to the Pacific coast. Mr. Ozmun was president of the corporation and one of its principal stockholders.

In 1893 Mr. Ozmun came to California. It was not his intention to engage actively in business, but he was prevailed upon to accept the presidency of the Columbia Savings Bank on South Broadway, and he has since stood at the head of this well-known banking house.

During his residence in Minnesota Mr.

Ozmun married M. Cecelia, daughter of John V. Daniels, who was for years a member of the Minnesota state senate, and whose son, Hon. M. J. Daniels, his successor in the senate, is now president of the Orange Growers' Bank of Riverside, Cal. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Ozmun is R. W., cashier of the Columbia Savings Bank. He is married and has a son who bears his grandfather's name.

HON. JOHN D. POPE. On a farm near Atlanta, Ga., Mr. Pope was born in 1838. About the close of the Civil war he established himself in law practice in Atlanta, and for years afterward was a partner of Hon. Joseph E. Brown, who was four times elected governor of Georgia and also held the office of chief justice of the supreme court. Association with a man so eminent and so able could not but prove helpful to Mr. Pope. His ability was recognized by his selection as judge of the superior court of the Atlanta circuit, state of Georgia, in which position he served for three years, resigning to accept the office of United States attorney, to which he was appointed by Ulysses S. Grant, then president.

On resigning as United States attorney, Mr. Pope resumed the practice of law in his southern home. In 1873 he removed to St. Louis, where he practiced law until 1890. He then came to Los Angeles, where, in addition to his general practice, he is counselor for a number of large corporations, including the Santa Monica and Mount Lowe Railway Companies. He is also president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

HON. JOHN D. WORKS. Until he came to California in 1883 Judge Works made his home in Switzerland county, Ind., where his father, James A. Works, a Kentuckian by birth, was long a leading lawyer. He was born in Indiana in 1847. On changing his residence from Indiana to California Judge Works opened a law office in San Diego. In 1886 the governor of the state, on the petition of the bar, appointed him superior judge of San Diego county, and at the next election he was chosen for the same office without opposition. After one year of service as superior judge he resigned and entered into law practice in San Diego with Hon. Olin Welborn. A year later he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of California, to serve until the ensuing election. At the election following he was chosen to serve as a supreme court justice to fill the unexpired term of Judge McKinstry. When the term expired he declined to be a candidate for re-election, and returned to San Diego, taking up the practice of law with Hon. James A. Gibson and Harry L. Titus, under the firm name of Works, Gibson & Titus. He made a specialty of the law relative

to water rights and water companies; few attorneys in the state are more familiar than he with this most important branch of the profession. He is now and has been for years attorney for the San Diego Water Company, and acts in the same capacity for the San Diego Flume Company and the San Diego Land and Town Company. In 1896 he removed from San Diego to Los Angeles, his present home, but he still retains his office in San Diego, where his son represents the firm of Works & Works. In Los Angeles he is at the head of the firm of Works & Lee, which has in the Henne block one of the finest office suites in the city and also owns a very exhaustive and valuable law library. Besides his connection with other matters of law he acts as attorney for the Consolidated Water Company, which was organized under the laws of West Virginia and carries on business in San Diego.

HON. ROBERT NELSON BULLA. In 1883 Mr. Bulla came to Southern California, arriving in Los Angeles December 26. For the next four years he was connected with the offices of Bicknell & White, after which he practiced alone. In the campaign of 1892 he was induced to accept the nomination, by the Republican party, for the assembly in the seventy-fifth district, comprising the second and third wards of Los Angeles city. Mr. Bulla was elected by a handsome majority. He took an active part in the session of 1893, although his party was in the minority in that branch of the legislature. It was during this session that he introduced an entirely original idea in legislation, a bill which provided for the purchase, by the state, of all land sold for the non-payment of state and county taxes. No other state has even grappled with this question in this manner. Owing to its novelty it met with strenuous opposition on the part of some of the state officials, but its excellent features commended themselves strongly to the members of the two houses and it passed and went to the governor for his signature. Representations were made to Governor Markham that its operation would deprive the state of its revenue. He therefore vetoed it, much to the disappointment of its friends.

Two years later Mr. Bulla was re-elected to the assembly. He accepted the position chiefly to re-introduce his now famous bill. At this election his opponent was a fusionist, but he won the election by a majority far greater than at his former election. In the session of 1895 he again introduced the delinquent tax bill. It passed the legislature and was approved by Governor Budd. The law has been in force for several years, and has been found a measure wise and beneficent toward those who are unfortunate in having their realty sold for taxes, saving them enormous sums in percentages

upon redemption, delivering them from the unjust exaction of purchasers of tax titles. It has also proved to be the means of increased revenue to the state, because it receives the benefit of all the penalties upon redemption.

Appointment was prohibited by the constitution of the state. In the fall of 1898 he was a candidate for the state senate from the thirty-seventh district and was elected by the largest majority of any Republican on the ticket. During the session of 1897 he was chairman of the senate committee on claims and as such passed on all claims against the state which were presented to the legislature. He was also a member of the judiciary committee and the committee on municipal corporations. During this session his bill on Torren's land transfer, which had been defeated in 1895, was passed, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of a paid lobby to defeat it. At this session he introduced and had passed a bill changing the laws governing the state normal schools, the object being to remove them as far as possible from political influence. He also introduced a bill, which became a law, preventing divorced persons from remarrying within a year from the date the decree of separation was passed. This bill has received severe criticism from some, yet it is doing much to free the state of California from the stigma of numerous divorces, which had grown to be an evil of no small dimensions.

A. W. SEPULVEDA. Even the most casual visitor to Southern California becomes familiar with the surname, Sepulveda. Dolores Sepulveda, the grandfather of A. W. Sepulveda, was one of the old landholders of Los Angeles county, his vast estates extending along the sea coast from San Pedro to Redondo Beach, and for miles back into the foothills. While on his way to Sacramento to obtain a patent to his ranch he was killed by some Indians, who had stealthily awaited his coming. Much of his property was handed down to his son, Joe Diego Sepulveda, who was born on the old ranch near San Pedro in 1813. The latter, as he grew to maturity, followed in his father's footsteps as a financier and business man, handling his vast possessions with masterly ability. He owned his share of one-fifth of thirty-nine thousand acres of land in one body, and over the hills roamed his great herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. During the war of the United States with Mexico he was loyal to the country which destiny had decreed was to be the victor in the conflict. Besides contributing generously of cattle and horses, money and provisions from his own private stores, he fought in the American army and materially aided in extending the dominion of the United States to the waters of the Pacific. He died on his ranch in 1869, aged fifty-seven years. His wife was Maria Desalda,

daughter of a wealthy Spanish officer, who lived in San Diego.

On the ancestral estates A. W. Sepulveda was born September 28, 1854. When a mere boy he moved with the family to San Pedro, and here he has spent most of his life. Since he was fifteen years of age he has practically been independent, but his father having taught him lessons of industry and wisdom, he has heeded his early training and has been judicious in the expenditure of the capital which passed into his hands at the death of his father. He still owns large tracts of land in Los Angeles, besides property in the surrounding country.

WILLIAM L. ADAMS. One of the successful ranchers and business men of Santa Maria valley is William L. Adams, who was born in Lancastershire, Scotland, August 7, 1836. From earliest youth he was accustomed to the surroundings of a farm, his parents having been successful farmers in his native land. At the age of twelve he accompanied the rest of his family to America, where for one year they lived in Salt Lake City, Utah, the following year being spent in San Bernardino. From there they removed to the northern part of the state, and for five years carried on farming in Alameda county. Mr. Adams then started out on his own responsibility, and in 1860 settled in the Pajaro valley, Santa Cruz county, where for eight years he was fairly successful as a farmer and stock-raiser. Following this experience he removed to the Salinas valley, Monterey county, remaining there for two years, or until settling in the Santa Maria valley, Santa Barbara county, in 1869.

In the general upbuilding of this productive valley Mr. Adams has taken a prominent part, and particularly before its advantages were commonly known or many had settled here with permanent intentions. He opened the first merchandise store in the valley, which establishment received a lucrative trade for many miles around and for many years. The store has long since passed into other hands, and Mr. Adams has devoted his entire time to farming and stock-raising. His home is located one and a half miles west of Santa Maria, on the Guadalupe road, and here are to be found all manner of modern improvements and labor saving devices, also large tracts of beets and beans, and many cattle and horses. Nor does this represent the extent of the land possessions of Mr. Adams, for he owns large tracts in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties.

In 1861 Mr. Adams married Elizabeth Conner, daughter of James Conner, of Santa Clara county, and of this union there are seven sons and four daughters. Mr. Adams is a Republican in politics, and has taken an active part in the politics of his county and state. His ex-

ceptional executive and financial ability finds ample scope as president of the Santa Maria Bank, and as president of the water works. He is widely known in the community which he has so materially benefited, and by all is regarded as one upon whom his friends and associates may implicitly rely.

GARRETT L. BLOSSER, proprietor of the Champion stables at Santa Maria, was born in Stockton, Cal., in 1865, a son of Lorenzo W. Blosser, a native of Pennsylvania. The elder Blosser came to California in 1850 and with his family removed to Santa Maria about 1869. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had no superior in his line in the county. His son, Garrett L., started out at an early age to earn his own living, and as an experiment ran a butcher shop for a couple of years. Convinced that this kind of business was hardly to his liking, he entered another field of activity, namely, the livery business, in which he has since been engaged.

In all, Mr. Blosser has been in the livery business in Santa Maria for eighteen years, and during that time has gained a reputation for correct business methods and integrity which have brought in an extended patronage not only in the town but throughout the surrounding country. His rigs and horses are above the average to be found in small towns, and the appointments in his barns show a consideration for the comfort of the dumb creatures entrusted to his care.

June 17, 1894, Mr. Blosser married the daughter of a rancher and an early settler of this vicinity, and they have two children. In politics Mr. Blosser is a Republican, and has been prominently identified with the political undertakings of his adopted town. He is at present serving as constable and deputy sheriff, having been appointed in 1898, and having formerly held the position of deputy constable for seven years. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow at Santa Maria. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Blosser is located on Church street, and is a comfortable and homelike place, and evidently the scene of happy home surroundings.

J. W. ATKINSON. Years of practical experience have converted Mr. Atkinson into one of the foremost authorities on sugar-making in the United States. It may be said that practically his entire business life has been devoted to this branch of industry, and that he has entered into the details of every branch of the manufacture and has accomplished gratifying results by reason of his experiments. He was born in Placer county, Cal., and is a graduate of the State University of California. In time he became identified as superintendent with the Alvarado Sugar Company in Alameda county, and

it was here that he gained his first and most useful lessons in the manufacture of sugar, beginning at the bottom and working his way up. At this time the factory was the only one in the United States, and he is at the present time the second oldest sugar factory superintendent in the country. For ten years he continued with the Alvarado Company, but in 1898, when the Union Sugar Company was organized, and built their factory, he became associated with them in his former capacity of superintendent.

The small village which constituted the field of operations for the Union Sugar Company is located six miles southwest of Santa Maria, and six miles east of Guadalupe, on the banks of the Guadalupe lake. The lake is about seven miles in length, and is reached by the Southern Pacific and the Pacific Central Railroads. The officers of the company are: John L. Howard, president; E. C. Burr, vice-president; James Coffin, secretary; and J. W. Atkinson, superintendent. The president, vice-president and secretary are at the home office in San Francisco. In the valley there are fifty thousand acres of beet land, and the company owns four thousand two hundred acres. It is said that there are plenty of opportunities to rent or buy beet land in the valley, and every one asserts that it is a pleasant and profitable business. Besides the factory, which is built of brick and steel and has the most complete and modern equipment, there are fine offices and ranch houses, besides the residence of the superintendent, the whole making up a little village at the Union Sugar Works. Besides there is a post office called Betteraira, of which Mr. Atkinson is postmaster. The capacity of the factory is five hundred tons daily, granulated sugar being exclusively manufactured. The credit for building up and maintaining the excellent character of this sugar enterprise is traceable directly to the efficient and intelligent management of Mr. Atkinson, and it must be a source of immense consolation to him that his services are so thoroughly appreciated by those who in the beginning entrusted to his skill and conscientious application the conduct of a concern of such magnitude. Mr. Atkinson is a Republican in politics. His pleasant and hospitable home is presided over by Mrs. Atkinson, whom he married in Alvarado.

WHEELER C. BLUMBERG. No name in the Ojai valley is better or more widely known than that of Blumberg, nor does any carry with it more joyous memories of summers in the midst of the most beautiful mountains and natural surroundings in Southern California, an interlude from the heat and strife of cities, to trout fishing, hunting, rambles in shady glades, drinks from life-giving springs, baths that strengthen jaded muscles, and excellent accommodations when the day's exertions are over,

augmented by ample provision for the most fastidious needs of the inner man. For of all the delightful resorts which charm the eye and rest the mind of man, in this miniature Yosemite is surely one of the most desirable, and one of the most tactfully and intelligently planned.

Inseparable from, but by no means overshadowing the attainments of his son, Wheeler C. Blumberg, the proprietor of Wheeler's Hot Springs, is the pioneer career of Abraham Wheeler Blumberg, the founder of Nordhoff and the manager of the Ojai Hot Springs up to the time of his death in September of 1899. The elder Blumberg was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., July 19, 1836, a son of Christopher and Jane (Mackey) Blumberg, natives of New York. His ancestry was Scotch and German, the paternal grandfather, George Blumberg, having emigrated from Germany and settled in Delaware county, N. Y. He was educated in New York and afterwards studied law in Iowa, being admitted to the bar of that state. In 1871 he brought his family to California, and after a short time in Los Angeles came to the site of Nordhoff, the twenty acres of which had been donated by a Ventura speculator. His wife named the town because of the interest which the book of Charles Nordhoff inspired in her, and which first seriously interested her in the marvels of California. The family lived several years in Nordhoff and three years in Santa Paula, and in 1887 the father established the Ojai Hot Springs, located in the cañon called Montilija, meaning, when interpreted from the Indian, "Mother of all Waters." The efficacy of the sulphur and other springs was never questioned, nor was the grace and inspiration of its location ever doubted, hemmed in as it was by mountains a thousand feet high on either side, and nine hundred feet above the sea. Mr. Blumberg also became postmaster of the place, and he built the store, bathhouses and all necessary adjuncts to his well patronized resort. He was a successful business man, and took the utmost pains in regard to the comfort and convenience of his guests. He accumulated a great deal of real-estate during his residence in California, and among his other undertakings built the Nordhoff Hotel, later changed to the Ojai House. He married in 1859 Catherine E. Vancuren, a native of New York, and of this union there were five children, four of whom are living: Inez O., Wheeler C., Birdsel W. and Irene M. Mr. Blumberg was a Republican and served as justice of the peace, and was a Master Mason. Mrs. Blumberg died in 1891.

One year after the establishment of the Ojai Hot Spring Wheeler C. Blumberg started the Wheeler's Sulphur and Mineral Springs, which has now a world-wide reputation as an ideal place in which to recuperate and revel in the

splendors of nature. The location for his idyllic retreat was discovered by accident, while on a deer hunt, and to his experienced eye and trained intelligence the only course to pursue was to gain government title to the whole cañon. Arriving at Nordhoff from Ventura, the pleasure-seeker is driven in the Wheeler Springs turnout through fields of hay and corn and all manner of orchards and live oak groves over the mountains to this aggregation of enticing arrangements for the pleasure and gain of travelers. Too numerous to mention are the opportunities afforded in this rugged and weird scenery. What with fishing and boating and camping, driving and riding and swimming, taking advantage of the various springs for the curing of as many ills of the human anatomy, one is fully occupied, and at the same time rest is assured by the constant change and communion with nature's wonders. There is a long-distance telephone to call up the world beyond the mountains, an admirable hotel and cuisine, pavilion, bowling alley, tennis court, club rooms, guides, rigs and saddle horses. The grounds are lighted by electricity, and the rates for this multiplicity of favors are within the reach of the most unassuming bank account. Summer and winter the scene of gayety is patronized with unabating fervor, its convenient location, which, by the way, is unexcelled, being a hundred miles from Los Angeles, forty-five miles from Santa Barbara, twenty miles from Santa Paula, nineteen miles from Ventura, seven and a half miles from Nordhoff, and two and a half miles from the Montilija postoffice, rendering it easily accessible from all points. The genial proprietor of the springs has many friends among those who visit him year after year, his tact and good judgment, knowledge of the workings of human nature in the winter and summer, and his innate desire to please endow his establishment with a popularity complimentary in the extreme.

Mr. Blumberg was married in San Francisco in 1880, and his wife died in February of 1884, leaving one child, Charles William, who is living at home. He married again in 1885, and of this union there are two children, Etta R., who is fourteen years of age, and Carl B., who is ten years old. Mr. Blumberg is a Republican in politics (as were also his grandfather and father) and cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison. He is a member of the Odd Fellows at Ventura.

J. F. CORBETT. One of the most energetic and successful contributors to the general popularity of Long Beach is J. F. Corbett, a blacksmith by occupation, and for some years a dealer in all manner of agricultural implements. In his disposition of his various responsibilities he seems to have introduced some of the proverbial breeziness existing in his native place

of Nova Scotia, in the vicinity of Halifax, where he was born June 2, 1865. His father, Thomas, was born in Nova Scotia, where the paternal grandfather had settled after emigrating from Scotland. Thomas Corbett was a farmer in Nova Scotia, and in 1868 removed to Rhode Island, and from there to Detroit, Becker county, Minn., in 1872, where his death occurred in 1887. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and was a man of large heart and good judgment. The mother, formerly Rachel Fisher, who was born in Nova Scotia, and is of French descent, now lives in Minnesota, and is the parent of eight children, six sons and two daughters, of whom one son is deceased, J. F. being the second youngest son.

After the family removed to Minnesota in 1872, J. F. Corbett attended the public schools, and learned to be a model farmer under his father's instruction. While still very young he became interested in all kinds of machinery and carpenter work, and when opportunity offered learned both trades. During the winter time he worked as a blacksmith in Detroit, Minn., and during the harvest season in the summer time worked as an expert on binders and threshers for about fourteen years, his territory being the Red River valley in Minnesota and Dakota. On account of his wife's health he was obliged to make a change of location, and in 1894 came to California and spent the winter in Colton. In 1895 he located in Long Beach, and July 11, same year, bought out the Vanderburg Pioneer blacksmith establishment of the town. He continued the business and carried on a general repair trade, and in 1901 enlarged his business by laying in a stock of agricultural implements and wagons. He represented Baker & Hamilton, machines, implements and wagons, and had a well equipped enterprise at No. 130 West First street, with an implement house adjoining the shop and office. He was successful in carrying on his business, and the excellence of his work brought him several remunerative contracts. For instance, he competed with eastern rivals for the privilege of putting the cages in the jail, and the work was satisfactory in every way. Recently Mr. Corbett sold out his business in Long Beach and accepted a position with the Norvell-Pickrell Mining Company of Encampment, Wyo., of which company he is a director.

In Detroit, Minn., Mr. Corbett married Edith Stoddard, who was born in Milford, Mass., and who died in Long Beach. Mrs. Corbett was the mother of four children: Harold; Eugene; Malcolm, who died at the age of four years; and Meredith. The second marriage of Mr. Corbett was solemnized in Long Beach, and united him with Mrs. J. (Peck) Campbell, a native of Illinois. Mr. Corbett is a member of the Board

of Trade, and is a member of the official board of the Baptist Church, in which he served as Sunday-school superintendent. He is a Republican in national politics.

MRS. MARY DREER. On the brink of the arroya, commanding a beautiful view, stands one of the beautiful homes of Pasadena, it being the residence of Mrs. Dreer, since 1888 an honored and estimable citizen of this place. She was born in Reading, Pa., September 24, 1827, being a daughter of William Curtis and Susan (Deysher) Leavenworth, natives respectively of Woodbury, Conn., and Berks county, Pa. Her father was admitted to the bar in 1821 and during much of his active career followed the profession, although about 1837 he retired temporarily from practice in order to turn his attention to iron manufacturing. When gold was discovered in California, a love for adventure and desire to see more of the far west led him to sail to California, via the Panama route, and on his arrival he became infatuated with the alluring prospects, so remained much longer than he had anticipated. On his return east he settled at Honeoye Falls, and there his life came to an end in 1882. He was a son of John Peck Leavenworth, a native of Connecticut and for years a farmer in Rush township, Monroe county, N. Y., where he died.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Dreer was John Deysher, a native of Pennsylvania, in whose family were fifteen children, nine living to manhood or womanhood. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Dreer, John Lescher, was appointed a member of the constitutional convention in Pennsylvania and served through the entire period of the Revolutionary war. Afterward he resumed iron manufacturing.

Being the only child of well-to-do parents, Miss Mary Leavenworth was given every advantage ample means rendered possible, and was educated principally in private schools and academies. In Philadelphia, Pa., June 22, 1847, she became the wife of Henry A. Dreer, who was born in Philadelphia and received his education in private schools there and in the parish school of old Zion Church. When seventeen years of age he began to assist his father in the manufacturing business and two years later established a business of his own. From 1838 until his death he conducted the seed business which still bears his name. His interest in matters relative to his chosen occupation led him to accept the office of treasurer in the Philadelphia Horticultural Society. Socially he was identified with the Union League of Philadelphia. All enterprises calculated to advance the general welfare received his substantial aid and encouragement, and his death, which occurred December 22, 1873, was recog-

nized as a distinct loss to the commercial interests of the city.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Dreer comprised the following-named children: Mary L., wife of Edwin Greble, of Pasadena; William F., of Philadelphia; Susan A., wife of Col. William J. Volknar, U. S. A.; Augusta N., who resides in Pasadena with her mother; Harry, deceased; and Louise, wife of A. C. Tower, of New York City. All worthy measures, but particularly such as are maintained by the Presbyterian Church, receive the sympathy and help of Mrs. Dreer, and she was active in fostering many of such movements personally until injuries received in a recent runaway accident somewhat lessened her activity, though not decreasing her interest nor impairing the keenness of her mental faculties.

ABEL POMEROY HOFFMAN. The genealogy of the Hoffman family is traced to Germany, whence Richard Hoffman emigrated to Pennsylvania with his parents and settled in Washington county, later removing to Wayne county, Ohio, from there to Illinois, and in 1856 going via the Nicaragua route to California, where he died the following year. Abel, son of Richard, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1818, and was four years of age when the family removed to Wayne county, Ohio. When seventeen he went to Clinton, Ohio, and for two years clerked in a store. Next he carried on a dry-goods business at Canal Fulton, that state. Removing to Illinois in 1846, he bought a farm near Princeton, and later removed to land near Troygrove, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for eighteen years. His next removal was to Mendota, where he engaged in the stock, grain and wool business about thirty years. The year 1892 found him in California, where he superintended his son's ranch for three years and then improved a ranch of his own in the San Fernando valley. The planting of fruit trees and caring for the same engrossed his attention until 1898, when he retired, and has since made his home in Long Beach. Twice married, for his first wife he chose Sarah Pomeroy, who was born in Ohio, her father, James, having removed to that state from Pennsylvania. She died at the age of twenty-three, leaving two children, of whom one survives, Abel Pomeroy. The other son, James R., served in the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war, and died in Kansas City, Mo., in 1887, aged forty-four years. His wife and one son, Leon, survive, now living in Chicago. The second wife of Mr. Hoffman was Margaret Ann (Liken) Porter, who spent much of her life in Illinois, but died at Long Beach, Cal., in 1900, aged eighty-two years. Of this second union there were two children, Sarah Samantha and Florence Rebecca.

At Canal Fulton, Ohio, Abel Pomeroy Hoffman was born April 13, 1845. In early childhood he lived with his grandparents near his birthplace, but when nine years of age accompanied his father to LaSalle county, Ill., and during boyhood was a student in Mendota College. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, and was mustered in at Chicago, thence sent to Kentucky after Morgan, the guerrilla, and into Missouri after Price. With his regiment he was honorably discharged at Chicago in November, 1864. Returning home, he soon resumed his collegiate studies, but left school before graduating in order to enter upon a business life. His first experience of mercantile pursuits was obtained at Mendota, where for a time he was employed by Scott Brothers, a branch of the Chicago house of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. With this same company he also worked in stores at Ottawa and Bloomington. On his return to Mendota he embarked in business for himself, dealing in dry goods and clothing. For two years he also engaged in the manufacturing business in the same city. From 1879 to 1884 he made Chicago his home and conducted a grocery. Meantime, in 1883, he made his first trip to California, also traveling through Arizona and other portions of the west. So pleased was he with the prospects on the Pacific coast that in the fall of 1884 he established himself in Los Angeles, where he carried on a fire insurance business. During the existence of the Southern California Insurance Company he acted as its agent and when it was merged into the London & Liverpool he remained with the latter as agent.

About 1886 Mr. Hoffman began to speculate in Los Angeles property and the following year became interested in Long Beach. Among the land syndicates of which he was a member were the Simi, Porter and Lankershim Land Companies, of which latter he was vice-president. At the close of the boom he concentrated his holdings in the Lankershim, where his company had twelve thousand acres and he himself owned six hundred acres. On his personal holdings he planted four hundred acres in orchards near the town of Toluca, twelve miles northwest of Los Angeles, and was the first to experiment with oranges in that locality, but the forty acres thus planted did not prove a success. However, he also planted some walnuts and deciduous fruits, all of which grew and thrived. At this writing he retains three hundred acres, including the old Lankershim homestead, with one of the best deciduous fruit orchards in the whole state, there being two hundred and fifty acres in these fruits and forty acres in walnuts. During 1900 he developed water on the place by means of two wells, from which, by portable galvanized iron pipes,

water can be conveyed to irrigate one hundred and fifteen acres.

In addition to his Lankershim holdings, Mr. Hoffman owns four hundred and eighty acres in the Sespe oil district and a similar amount in the Castec oil district; is a large stockholder in an Arizona copper company and a director in the Hercules Oil Refining Company, and president of the Nevada Tonopah Mining Company. The investments in Long Beach were made by his wife, who is the possessor of independent means. Acting upon his suggestion, some years ago she began to buy property in Long Beach, and the results have proved the wisdom of his judgment. In the spring of 1897 was erected the Julian Hotel, the largest in Long Beach. This was enlarged in 1901 and again, the following year, when a third story was added. The location of the hotel is central and convenient, its rooms are commodious and equipped with modern improvements, and it is admirably adapted to comfortably house the many visitors whom the delightful climate of this coast resort attracts hither. This hotel is to be duplicated on their Los Angeles city home property in the near future. Mrs. Hoffman was formerly Florence Liken, and was born in Pennsylvania, but as a girl lived in Geneseo, Ill. For some years she and her husband have made their home in their cottage, Idlewild, being in the same block and a few doors from their hotel. From here Mr. Hoffman for years superintended his San Fernando ranch, but it is now leased. Before the Civil war he joined the Presbyterian Church and ever since has been active in its work, at this writing being a member of the board of trustees of the Long Beach congregation. The work of the Y. M. C. A. has also appealed to him, and he was a warm supporter of the plan for building up the organization in Los Angeles. The Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles and Board of Trade of Long Beach number him among their members. In politics he has always been a stanch believer in Republican principles; having never swerved in his allegiance to the same since the days when he went to the front as a Union soldier. He is connected with the Ohio and Illinois Societies and is also identified with Long Beach Post No. 181, G. A. R., in the meetings and work of which he maintains a warm interest.

GEORGE C. POWER. A very old and still prominent family is that to which Mr. Power belongs. Authentic records of the lives and deeds of its members extend to the days of the Revolution, and to the association of the first emigrants with Nantucket, their original home in America. Some bearing the name and claiming the same ancestry lived in Providence, R. I., but departures from the ranks were made during the last century to Hudson, situated on

the river of that name in New York, where the paternal grandfather, John Power, was born, lived and died. In this same town, opposite Athens, on the historic and beautiful stream, George C. Power was born in 1851, a son of George H. and Adeline E. (Cuffin) Power, natives of New York, the former born in Hudson in 1817. The father has for years been a steamboat and railroad man at Hudson, and owns several boats which ply the river.

To the exercise of his profession of civil engineer Mr. Power brings all the knowledge acquirable through unexcelled educational opportunities and subsequent practical experience. He was graduated from Yale College in 1874, and then spent three years in England, perfecting himself as a civil engineer. Upon returning to America he followed his calling at Hudson, his first contract being for ten steel bridges for the Catskill Mountain Railroad Company. His ability received gratifying recognition, and for four years he did a large business, especially in the business of bridge construction. Owing to the failing health of his wife, whom he married in 1875, at New Haven, Conn., and who was formerly Mary, daughter of Marshall Brace, he decided upon a complete change of surroundings, and came to California in 1884. After three or four years of travel through different parts of the state he settled in Ventura in 1887, and has since followed his profession in the town of his adoption. His responsibilities and honors have been in keeping with his ability to sustain them, and he has been engaged in private and county work, and served as deputy county surveyor for two terms beginning in 1887. He was then elected county surveyor, a position which he has held at different times for eight years, co-incident with that of city engineer for twelve years, from 1887 until 1899.

Among the important public services which the town of Ventura owes to Mr. Power may be mentioned his plans and construction of the city water system, a new departure, in that it was the first attempt to discharge the drainage into the ocean. So successful has this plan proved that it has since been adopted by Los Angeles. He also designed and superintended the construction of the bridge over the Santa Clara river, at a cost of \$50,000, as well as other work of a similar nature. Another decidedly successful undertaking was the making and publishing, in 1897, of a fine wall map of Ventura county, gotten up on the scale of one inch to the mile, and which was the first ever made of the county. Mr. Power is a Republican in politics, as was also his father, and he is a member of the Episcopal Church, as is also his wife, and daughter Helen. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, Knight Templars, Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen, all at Ventura.

J. L. SEBASTIAN. The little town of Camarillo owes much of its present standing among the enterprising settlements of Ventura county to the excellent citizenship of the popular postmaster and merchant, J. L. Sebastian. His entire life has been spent within the borders of California, for he was born in Tehama county, at Red Bluff, in 1865, and came to Ventura county at the early age of three years. His father, John W., was a native of Kentucky, and came to California as early as 1853, subsequently spending much time in travel through the northern part of the state. He was a blacksmith by trade, and upon removing to Ventura county settled about fifteen miles southeast of here in Pleasant valley, where he took up government land, and built a blacksmith shop which he operated for seven years. He then went to Bell county, Tex., and remained for ten months, after which he spent some time in Missouri, and upon returning to California settled at Springville, where he started the first blacksmith shop in the little village and where he eventually died in 1888. He married, in his younger days, Mary Riggs, of Arkansas, who still lives at Springville, three miles from Camarillo. Besides J. L. Sebastian, among the sons were Robert, who is a hotel-keeper at San Luis Obispo; Charles, who is a barber at Oxnard; Eugene, clerk in a store at Oxnard; and Alfred, who is living at the old home and conducting the ranch.

In quest of an independent livelihood, J. L. Sebastian started farming enterprises. In 1894 he opened a general merchandise business at Springville, which he continued until 1899. His plans were somewhat changed at that time owing to the fact that the railroad was built through Camarillo from Oxnard, thus opening up superior chances for the erstwhile obscure little hamlet. This railroad line is known as the Oxnard branch, and runs up the valley from here to Santa Susanna, twenty-five miles distant, and will eventually be the main line of the railroad.

This opening was taken advantage of by Mr. Sebastian, who rented a store building and started the first general merchandise store in the place, which has in connection a barber shop, and is in every way a worthy addition to the town. Having previously been postmaster at Springville for three years, the postmaster's mantle naturally fell to his shoulders in Camarillo, and he was therefore the first man here to handle the trusts of Uncle Sam. This is no light task, for aside from the residents of the town who apply at the office for letters and papers, about a hundred ranchers and many other people come to town for their mail. The store is a favorite meeting place for all classes, and its conveniences are enhanced by telegraph and telephone service for the accommodation of the public. A general line of goods is carried, and

a general spirit of courtesy and good fellowship is apparent to all who come with wants to be supplied.

At San Luis Obispo, in 1887, Mr. Sebastian married Clara, daughter of John and Mary Newman, the former of whom was born in Illinois, and came to California at a very early day. He was a rancher and died in his adopted state; his wife, who was also a native of Illinois, still lives in this vicinity. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian, Reuben, Carl and Irene, aged respectively eleven, nine and six years. In politics Mr. Sebastian is a Democrat, but is not an office-seeker. He has been a Mason for the past year at Hueneme, and is a member and worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THEODORE F. WHITE. Perhaps no service rendered by Mr. White to the county of San Bernardino has been of greater value than that in connection with the oiling of roads. When he was elected a member of the board of supervisors, in 1898, the board was just taking up the question of oiled roads. Immediately grasping the vast benefit to be derived from such a system, and fortified by a knowledge gained in visiting other points which had adopted such a plan, he threw his influence on the side of the innovation and was not discouraged by the adverse criticisms of those who feared the plan might prove a failure. In order to prove its wisdom, he experimented in his own precinct and also enlisted neighboring precincts in the work. Numerous experiments were necessary before the best method was evolved, but, finally, as a result of his study, he established a method giving a very heavy coating the first year, then lighter the next year, and he invented and patented White's Road Oiler, one of the most practical inventions of its kind now in use. The success of the plan has been published in every part of the United States and has stimulated many counties to adopt a similar method.

Mr. White was born in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1844, and grew to manhood on a farm occupied by his father, James White. After completing public-school studies he took up mining engineering and in 1862 was graduated from the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania. During the invasion of the state by the Confederates he enlisted in the state militia. For three years he was employed as superintendent of a mine in Nevada, after which he was with the Memphis & El Paso Railroad, and came to California for the purpose of assisting in building the road through to San Diego. On finishing that work he became chief clerk and draftsman in the Surveyor-General's office in Arizona, but afterward resumed field work, following it ten years. Meantime he married Miss Annie Maxwell, of San Diego, Cal., by whom he has four children:

Frederick P., an electrical engineer with the Edison Company in Los Angeles, Cal.; Florence, a student in Claremont College; Edith and Leonard, students in the Chino schools.

In order that he might be at home with his family, Mr. White abandoned field work and returned to San Diego, after which he was temporarily interested in the cattle business. In 1891 he came to Chino to take charge of the Chino Land and Water Company for Richard Gird. Two years later he accepted a position as manager of the L. W. Blinn Lumber Company, which was established in 1891 and handles all kinds of building material, with a plant covering six lots. Since 1891 Mr. White has resided in Chino and now owns an attractive home on Seventh street. Fraternally he is connected with the blue lodge and chapter of Masonry, and in religion is connected with the Christian Church, of which he is an elder. His interest in educational matters led to his acceptance of the position of trustee of the grammar and high schools of Chino, in which office he has been instrumental in promoting the welfare of both pupils and teachers. His service as county supervisor has also been satisfactory and has proved him to be a man of great public spirit, intensely interested in whatever plan is inaugurated for the benefit of the people.

B. S. WESTON. The chance results of a seafaring life brought Mr. Weston to Wilmington, and he has never had reason to regret his decision to settle in California, for during his residence here he has accumulated a large and valuable property and has also retained a power of endurance not always seen among men many years his junior. He was born in Salem, Mass., September 14, 1832, being a son of Cutler and Eliza (Masury) Weston, natives respectively of Hamilton and Salem, Mass. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Weston, a soldier of the Revolution, was a lifelong resident and farmer of Massachusetts; the maternal grandfather, John Masury, was a ship-joiner by trade and followed that occupation in Salem until his death. At an early age Cutler Weston began to sail the high seas and in time he rose to the position of master mariner in the West Indies and European trade. While still a young man he died on the west coast of Africa in Liberia. Of his five children all attained mature years except one.

The youngest of the family was B. S. Weston, of Wilmington. With a common-school education to aid him in the battle of life, he left home for the life of a sailor, and during ten years he served on ships that sailed to remote ports of the earth. His first voyages were to the east and west of South America, after which he made several trips between San Francisco and China. It was during 1850 that he began to mine in

California, and later he secured other work in San Francisco, after which he sailed to Hong Kong and the Sandwich Islands. On one of these voyages he drifted to Catalina island, and there, in 1859, he began to raise sheep, having as his partner N. A. Narbonne. In 1868 they brought the sheep to the mainland, a distance of twenty-six miles, and placed them on a range of six thousand acres which they bought. The sheep business was disposed of in 1882, and later the partners divided the land between them. At this writing Mr. Weston has nineteen hundred acres, which is planted in corn, barley and wheat. An abundance of water is supplied by two seven-inch wells, five hundred feet deep, the motive power being a five-horse-power gas engine. All of the buildings on the place were put up under his personal oversight, and the ranch is a monument to his skillful and painstaking management. The active management of the land is now in the hands of O. S. Weston, his nephew, who was born in Georgetown, Mass., but has made his home on this property for some years. The home is presided over by Mrs. Sarah P. Weston, wife of O. S. Weston, and is brightened by the presence of their son, Benjamin P.

The extensive travels of B. S. Weston during his early life gave him a fund of information that largely atoned for the deficiencies of his early education, and by accurate habits of observation and reading he has acquired a breadth of knowledge not always secured by those whose school advantages are far superior to his. Many years ago he was made a Mason, and the blue lodge at Wilmington and chapter in Los Angeles have his name enrolled among their members. Though at no time in his life an ardent partisan, his advocacy of Republican principles is stanch and unwavering.

HON. CHARLES J. WALKER. The municipal head of Long Beach is also one of its most influential and substantial citizens, in that his varied attainments have placed him in touch with its most enterprising and developing opportunities. An easterner by birth and early training, he was born in Livonia, Livingston county, N. Y., November 8, 1869, and is the youngest in a family of five children, three of whom are living, he being the only one in California. Latter day ancestors have lived principally in New York, and in that state the father, William D. Walker, was born, and engaged in the manufacture of furniture in Livonia. During the Civil war he served in a New York regiment in the Union army, and in 1879 sought to enlarge his prospects by removal to Tulare county, Cal., where he soon after died. His wife, formerly a Miss Esterbrook, was also born in New York, and died when her son, Charles J., was a baby.

When the family fortunes were shifted to California Hon. Charles J. Walker remained in his native state, and after completing his education in the public schools attended the Alfred University. Upon removing to Portersville, Tulare county, Cal., in 1889, he was employed by a large real-estate firm, and later in the abstract office, at a later period serving as deputy auditor of the county under Mr. Jeffords. This position was resigned in 1895 to come to Long Beach, where he embarked upon a real-estate and insurance business, in which he has since achieved pronounced success. As an insurance man he represents several of the leading companies in the country, and besides maintains with credit responsibilities in many of the most substantial enterprises of the city. He is president of the Long Beach Land Improvement Association, which concern has purchased the Alamosa Beach town site, and is rapidly selling off lots. He is a director in the First National and the Citizens Savings Banks, and one of the organizers of the latter. In addition he is president of the Cash Store Company, Incorporated, a retail grocery establishment, located on the corner of First and Pine streets, and the largest of its kind in the town. He is also superintendent of the John Carroll fruit ranch. From time to time valuable city holdings have passed through his hands, and he has built and sold many residences in different parts of the town. His own residence is located on the corner of Cedar and Fourth streets.

Since coming to Long Beach Mr. Walker has married Carrie D. Ziegler, who was born in Minnesota, and is a graduate of the Los Angeles State Normal. Mrs. Walker is a woman of unusual intellectual attainments, and was formerly one of the well-known educators of Southern California. To Mr. and Mrs. Walker have been born three children, Alice, Charles and Gustavus. In political affiliation Mr. Walker is a stanch Republican, and has taken a prominent part in the local undertakings of his party. In April of 1900 he was elected to the city board of trustees for four years, and upon the organization of the citizens' ticket was made president of the board and has been mayor ever since. His administration has been favorably received, his tactful adjustment of municipal complications having won unstinted praise. Mr. Walker is a member of the Board of Trade, and is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. A member of the Methodist Church, he is also one of the official board, and one of the strongest supporters of the denomination. The career of Mr. Walker is worthy of emulation from whatever vantage ground viewed, for, added to an exemplary life, have been pronounced business success, an untarnished political record, and a vital interest in all that has to do with the

noblest and best and most intelligent citizenship.

JAMES HANLEY. A public-spirited career of which any city might be proud is that of James Hanley, experienced railroad man and supervisor of Los Angeles county since January of 1893. The customs of other countries than our own have contributed their impressions to the formation of the inclinations of Mr. Hanley, and of these his native land of Ireland, where he was born April 14, 1847, has played the least important part. When a lad of ten years he accompanied the rest of his family to the great country of Australia, the good ship Fusilier rounding the Cape of Good Hope on its voyage of 160 days. Arriving at his destination, the boy was educated in the national schools during the slight leisure of his busy life, and while still young began to learn the railroad business. As a wiper he started in to work for the Queensland & Great Northern Railroad Company, and in time became a fireman on the road.

In the meantime his thought had been wandering to the chances to be found in the United States, and in 1866 he boarded the American barque Ethan Allen at Sydney, and on the way to San Francisco the voyage of four months was enlivened by stops at Tahiti and Honolulu. In Sacramento he found an opportunity to continue in his former occupation, and became identified with the Central Pacific Railroad at a time when there were only ninety miles of the line completed. He was soon promoted from fireman to engineer, and in this capacity came to Los Angeles. As an employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company he ran the first engine between Los Angeles and San Francisco, and for ten years creditably filled the positions of freight and passenger engineer. After twenty years of active work he resigned his amicable connection with this company and engaged in the real estate business, and later in the harness business. In 1888, on the Democratic ticket, he was elected to the city council for one term, and in 1892 was a candidate for supervisor, and was elected then and again in 1896. At the time there was not another Democrat elected on the ticket, a circumstance partially duplicated in 1900, when Mr. Hanley and Judge Trask were the only successful Democratic nominees. In this last election Mr. Hanley won by seventeen votes, but the matter came up in court before Judge Allen, who decided in his favor. The disputed question is now in the supreme court, but the justice of his side and the groundless cause for complaint will undoubtedly result favorably for the defendant.

A man of strong personality and fearlessness of expression, Mr. Hanley's political career has arraigned injustice and municipal corruption.

The permanent improvements in many directions date back to his first election as supervisor, when the matter of roads received the most earnest considerations of the board. At the time a change was made from the old-time method of filling from the sides of the road to filling in and piking with decomposed granite, thus creating a paved road, and one practically indestructible. The plan has also been adopted of doing away with bridges over dry gulches, and of substituting stone culverts. These improvements are in accord with the idea of permanency advocated by Mr. Hanley, who believes in the strong and substantial which in the end is always the cheapest. As councilman he has served on many important committees, and for one term was on the board of fire commissioners, also for one term was a library trustee. At present he is chairman of the finance committee. In 1898 he was a candidate for sheriff, but was defeated by W. A. Hammel.

In Blue Canon, Placer county, Cal., Mr. Hanley married Katie Dolan, a native of Wheeling, W. Va., and who came to California with her parents when sixteen years of age. Of this union there are six children: Mamie, who died at the age of six years; William, who died when four years old; James Charles, who is a graduate of the Los Angeles Business College, and is employed in the office of General Manager Muir of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; John T., who is a graduate of the high school, and is employed in the surveying corps of the Salt Lake Railroad; Katie Gertrude and Robert Emmett. Mr. Hanley is the friend of education, and sees in the perfecting of the system a ready means for the accomplishment of all that is conceded to be substantial in municipal and social government.

EMMET DENSMORE, M. D. It is a noteworthy fact that no part of the United States has attracted to it, in so large a degree as has California, men who have gained success in varied fields of endeavor. Among these especial mention belongs to Dr. Densmore, whose life history proves the possibilities that await determination and perseverance, when coupled with ability and intelligence. Although a resident of Long Beach and a firm believer in the horticultural and commercial possibilities of California, he still retains extensive business interests in the east, where a portion of his time is spent. On acquiring property interests in this state in 1895, he began the improvement of two ranches, both of which he still owns. One of these comprises forty acres at Burnett, all of the tract being in orchard. The other ranch consists of one hundred and ten acres at Los Alamitos, three-fourths of which has been put under fruit. However, the management of these properties does not represent the limit

of his activities in California, for he is president of the Densmore-Stabler Refining Company, which owns a plant on East Ninth street and the Santa Fe tracks, Los Angeles, and is engaged in the manufacture of lubricating oils. In addition, he is president of the Barnard-Densmore Company, Incorporated, which is engaged in the manufacture of distilled water and preserved fruits, and occupies a plant at No. 135 West Fourteenth street, Los Angeles.

Tracing the history of the Densmore family, we find that Joel Densmore, a native of Vermont and a soldier in the war of 1812, became a pioneer of Crawford county, Pa., and there passed his remaining years, dying at Erie. For a wife he chose Sophia Compton, who was born near Batavia, N. Y., a member of an old family of New England; her death occurred in Meadville, Pa. Five sons and two daughters were born of this union, the youngest, Emmet, having been born in Blooming Valley, Crawford county, Pa., May 19, 1837. Few advantages were given any of the children, for their parents were limited in means. In spite of their lack of advantages, they attained success that was little short of remarkable. In the school of experience they early learned lessons of even greater importance than those acquired from text-books. Being men of great ingenuity, keen mental acumen, and not a little inventive genius, they were able, backed by their indomitable determination, to become leaders of men in every community with which they were identified. Yet, in looking back over their lives, they remember the early years of struggle, the hardships they endured and the obstacles they overcame. When only ten years of age, Emmet was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the *Crawford Journal* and serving four years in learning the printer's trade. At the age of fifteen he entered Allegheny College, where he remained until completing his sophomore year. Before he was nineteen he married, and soon afterward entered the printing office of his brother James in Elkhorn, Wis.

The first independent venture of the young man was as a manufacturer of shingles in Chatfield, Minn., but the panic of 1857 proved fatal to the industry, and he returned to Pennsylvania. After the discovery of oil on Oil Creek he induced his brother Amos to join him in its production, it being his idea to form the firm of Densmore Brothers and give their three brothers each an interest in the business. At first the company's capital was very limited, nor were they the possessors of the expedients that aid in the successful management of an oil business to-day. No pipe lines had been constructed, and it was necessary to ship the oil in barrels, an expensive method. For aid in making these shipments, they built large receptacles for the storage of oil. The bottoms

of these were tamped with clay covered with a few inches of water, and as the water slowly leaked away it was replaced. The sides were of lumber, the cracks of which were pitched. The outside was supported by earth embankments. The bulk boats, which they built at Riceville, Pa., were floated down Oil Creek to their wells and filled, then transferred to pond freshets (large ponds of water let loose to make a temporary rise in Oil creek), and ran down to Oil City, the then mouth of the creek. From there they were floated or towed by steamboats down the Allegheny river to Pittsburg, where the oil was marketed. The tank previously described and also the bulk boat mentioned were chiefly the invention of Amos Densmore, who of all the brothers was perhaps the most gifted as an inventor.

Associated with his brothers James and Amos, Emmet Densmore was interested in the introduction of the Remington typewriter, and later with Amos engaged in the manufacture and introduction of the Densmore typewriter, of which Amos was the inventor. To the brother James may really be attributed the praise for the founding of the typewriter enterprise, as he furnished C. Latham Sholes the necessary capital to complete and patent the invention, and it was through his perseverance during fifteen years of experiments that ultimate success was afterward attained. It will thus be seen that in many fields of activity the brothers have been pioneers and successful workers.

August 14, 1855, Emmet Densmore married Elizabeth Heard, daughter of James Armstrong and Hannah (Floyd) Heard. The children born of this union were as follows: Darlot, who is engaged in the refining of oil in Los Angeles; Shelly, deceased; Iantha, residing at Lillydale, N. Y.; and Percy, a business man of Paris, France. Dr. Densmore was united in marriage with Mrs. Helen Barnard May 14, 1881. About that time he took up the study of medicine and in 1885 received the degree of M. D. from the New York University Medical College, after which he engaged in practice in New York City for several years. He is the author of "The Natural Food of Man," 1890; "How Nature Cures," 1890; and "Consumption and Chronic Diseases," 1899; and, in connection with Mrs. Densmore, for several years published in London a periodical entitled "Natural Food." Of late years he has devoted much time and thought to popularizing hygiene and to extending a knowledge of diet in its relation to health and disease. It is said that every man has a hobby, and if this is the case with Dr. Densmore, the subject of hygiene is probably his hobby. Believing that much sickness might be avoided by a proper observance of the laws of hygiene, he has made it

his chief object of recent years to extend among the people a knowledge of the subject and to arouse them to a knowledge of the necessity of the observance of its laws. By means of the proprietary remedies which he and Mrs. Densmore manufacture at their plant in Brooklyn, he has distributed in the past ten years throughout the United States over thirty million copies of pamphlets devoted to an exposition of hygiene and health. In all of his enterprises he has had the co-operation and counsel of his wife, a woman of exceptional ability.

HELEN BARNARD DENSMORE. The successful prosecution by women of varied lines of business has been so frequently seen of recent years that it no longer awakens the surprise and curiosity it once aroused. However, within the memory of those scarcely beyond middle age, a different condition existed and scarcely any occupations, save school-teaching, domestic service and dressmaking, were open to women. During the years of the Civil war, when Mrs. Helen Barnard was a newspaper correspondent, reportorial work was almost exclusively in the hands of men, and she had the distinction of being the first woman to sit in the reporters' gallery of the House of Representatives in Washington. Wielding a fluent pen and possessing a keen insight into human nature and the motives which prompt certain lines of action, she gained a wide acquaintance and an enviable reputation in the field of journalism. Her conspicuous ability and her interest in matters of national importance led President Grant to appoint her a Commissioner of Emigration; and, in order that she might successfully and thoroughly study the condition of the emigrants, this zealous commissioner crossed the Atlantic as a steerage passenger.

In 1881 Mrs. Barnard became the wife of Dr. Densmore, and the following year they established, on Forty-fourth street, New York City, a large and lucrative medical practice for the reduction of obesity by diet and hygiene. They were the first in New York to adopt the Harvey-Banting method for the reduction of obesity. Many of their wealthy patients explained the treatment to their family physicians, and as a result in a few years substantially the same treatment as that inaugurated by Mrs. Densmore was dispensed by large numbers of orthodox physicians throughout New York and Brooklyn. In 1885 Dr. and Mrs. Densmore established the business of manufacturing and selling proprietary remedies, chief among which is Garfield Tea, of which they are sole proprietors. They have an office and plant at No. 145 Forty-first street, Brooklyn, while their Brooklyn residence stands at Eighty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue. The remarkable

success of their proprietary business proves the high quality of the remedies, and Dr. Densmore ascribes much of the credit for this success to his wife, whose ability is far above the average. Notwithstanding the many enterprises in which she has been interested, she has always found leisure to keep posted concerning events of national importance, and few are better informed concerning current happenings. Believing the imprisonment of Mrs. Maybrick to be grossly unjust, she has been active in endeavoring to secure her release, and a few years ago published an account of the Maybrick case in pamphlet form. Many of these were distributed in England, during the frequent visits of herself and husband to that country. Socially she is a member of the Ebell Club of Long Beach and the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles.

ALEXANDER GAVIN. Of sturdy Scottish birth and ancestry, Mr. Gavin was born near Ellen, Aberdeenshire, April 15, 1868, and is a son of Alexander Gavin, a native of the same locality. The paternal grandfather, James, was a blacksmith by trade, but in later life devoted himself to the more peaceful occupation of farming. Alexander Gavin began life with his father's latter-day occupation, and for many years was a successful farmer, at the present time, however, giving his attention to the insurance business in Banff, Scotland. He married Anna Diack, also a native of Scotland, and who died in Aberdeenshire, leaving six children, all of whom are living, Alexander Jr. being second.

On his father's farm Mr. Gavin was reared to maturity, and his education was acquired at the district schools. When twenty-one years of age he crossed the ocean to America and settled on a farm near Manitoba and Winnipeg. Not entirely satisfied with his selection of a place of residence, he removed to Salt Lake City in the fall of 1890, and there applied himself to learning the cement business. In 1894 he located in Los Angeles as a possible desirable field for future activity, and found employment as finisher with the firm of Chapman & Whittier. Two years later, in 1896, he began to contract for cement work, and has since laid miles of sidewalks and curbing all over the city especially in the Weisendanger and O. Day additions. He has also built himself a residence at No. 927 East Twenty-fourth street.

After coming to Los Angeles Mr. Gavin married Eugenie Lattimer, who was born in Texas, and came to Los Angeles when ten years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Gavin have been born two children, Lawrence Gerald and Helen. Mr. Gavin is politically inclined towards the Democratic party, but entertains very liberal views. He is a member of the Cement Contractors' Association, and has done much to

maintain a high order of cement work in the city of which he is an honored and well-known citizen.

E. A. FORRESTER. One of the careers interwoven with the development of Los Angeles since 1885 has been that of E. A. Forrester, whose commercial and moral worth has been consistent with the highest type of citizenship in this or any city. Of rugged Scotch ancestry, he was born in Bridgeport, Conn., December 27, 1832, his father (Lot) being a native of the same part of the state. The paternal grandfather was born in Scotland and removed to the north of Ireland, from which he immigrated to the United States and settled in Connecticut. He was a millwright by trade. The father removed at an early day to Steuben county, N. Y., and settled on a farm near Bath, where he remained until his death, in 1851, at the age of seventy-six years. He married Hannah Mead, a native of Connecticut and of English descent, and who died at Scranton, Pa., at the age of eighty-six years. There were seven sons and seven daughters in the family, and all but one daughter attained maturity. At the present time two sons only are living, Charles and E. A., both of Los Angeles.

The year after his birth Mr. Forrester was taken by his parents to the vicinity of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., where he was reared on a farm, and during the leisure of the winter months attended the public schools. At the age of sixteen he had qualified for teaching and engaged in this work during the summer at the Rodgersville Union Seminary. At the age of nineteen he embarked upon a mercantile career at Bath and experienced a fair amount of success until his removal to Rochester, Minn., in the spring of 1857. Owing to the panic following shortly upon his arrival he decided to close up his northern interests and return to Bath, where he remained until 1863. In April of 1861, at the first tap of the drum, he tendered his services and helped to recruit a New York regiment, but physical disability kept him from being accepted for active duty at the front. After returning to Rochester, Minn., in 1863, he again enlisted for service in the Civil war, but was rejected.

A wise discernment suggested to Mr. Forrester a complete change of environment, and March 14, 1864, found him aboard the old liner, Ocean Queen, bound from New York harbor to Aspinwall, from where he shipped on the City of San Francisco for the town of that name, arriving there April 14, 1864. Failing health had overtaken him to an alarming degree, and with dim physical prospects and but \$3 to his name he started out to recover and thus pave the way for the larger possibilities of his new surroundings. His first work in the west was along edu-

cational lines in the mountains, where he continued to teach until locating in San Francisco April 14, 1865. With \$5,000 in money and completely restored health, he made an inventory of his surrounding chances, and decided for the present to retrace his steps to New York, where for two years he engaged in business with his brother Charles. He then removed to Scranton, Pa., and engaged in the grocery business on a wholesale scale, and with his brother located on Lackawanna avenue and under the firm name of Forrester Bros. conducted a large wholesale grocery with a provision trade all over the mining country. For eighteen years the brothers were an integral part of the industrial life of their district.

In 1885 Mr. Forrester disposed of his Pennsylvania interests and located in Los Angeles, where he became interested in the real estate business and has since made some of the most practical improvements in the city. If for no other reason than his efforts in connection with the upbuilding of Westlake Park, his services to the city are of immense importance, and reflect the ability and business sagacity of the man. He laid out the addition and got the city to accept thirty-five acres for a park, after which he raised \$4,000 and prevailed upon the council to appropriate another \$4,000, and he devoted three years to pushing the project. The splendid improvements are indicative of the aspirations of the promoter, who named the park, and has felt a keen and practical interest in its gradual unfolding.

The political services of Mr. Forrester are best represented by his term as supervisor of the county on the Republican ticket, to which office he was elected in the fall of 1889, taking office January, 1890, and serving until January of 1895. His administration was characterized by devotion to the best public interests. Many roads were improved and bridges built, the county farm was brought into fine condition, and the courthouse was completed and furnished Mr. Forrester having entire charge of the laying out of the grounds. Many other improvements are directly traceable to the plans of this official, who left a wholesome record in return for the confidence placed in his honor and executive ability. Owing to the strenuous demands upon his time, pressing from many directions, he was obliged to refuse a second term as supervisor, although his friends and associates felt that in this doing the county was many times the loser.

One of the large city agencies through which Mr. Forrester has been enabled to accomplish much good is the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was elected president in 1889, and served in this capacity for ten years. During that time this wonderfully vital organization passed through many depressing sieges of a financial nature, yet the building was com-

pleted in 1899, and the band of co-workers were thus lodged in suitable quarters. Much of the enterprise which brought about this result was due to the admirable management of the president, whose wide business experience and general knowledge made him a particularly fitting helmsman in time of emergency and doubt. Upon tendering his resignation in 1899, J. Ross Clark stepped into the place made vacant by Mr. Forrester although the latter is still a director and one of the most helpful of members. Mr. Forrester is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and with Mrs. Forrester is associated in membership with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a trustee for several years.

Through his marriage in Corning, N. Y., to Mary Courtright, a native of Honesdale, Pa., and a member of an old eastern family, Mr. Forrester secured a sympathetic and able assistant in fashioning his career. Mrs. Forrester is active and prominent in philanthropic and social affairs in Los Angeles, and was a director and one of the chief promoters of the Newsboys' Home, and was also formerly treasurer of the same. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Forrester, viz.: Arthur W., who is a clerk in the supreme court of Los Angeles county; Fred W., who is now associated with his father in the real estate business, and Mae, whose death in 1894 removed one of the most charming and lovable of the social leaders of Los Angeles. Miss Forrester was educated in the high school and Los Angeles College, and was accomplished beyond the ordinary, possessing among other gifts a beautiful and sympathetic soprano voice. She had a sincere and beautiful character, and those attributes of tact and appreciation which not only won her a high place among the brightest and best people of the town, but drew to her and retained the love and affection of innumerable friends.

CAPT. GEORGE N. SHAW. The keeper of Point Firmen Lighthouse at San Pedro was born in Cambridgeport, a suburb of Boston, Mass., July 22, 1832, and descends from Scotch ancestors that early settled in New England. His grandfather, William F. Shaw, a native of New Hampshire, learned the shoemaker's trade in boyhood and for some years carried his kit from one town to another, working wherever he could secure anything in his line. Later he settled on a farm near Milford, N. H., and there died at seventy-three years. Six children were born to him by his union with Miss Hopkins, who was born in Massachusetts and died in New Hampshire at about eighty-one years.

The father of Captain Shaw was Benjamin F. Shaw, a native of Milford, N. H., learned the blacksmith's trade and also became an expert carriage-maker. For about three years he made

his home in Cambridgeport, Mass., thence went to South Canton, and from there to Cambridge as foreman for a firm of car manufacturers. Not only was he a fine mechanic, but he also possessed inventive ability and was the original designer of the ironing of the Concord carriages. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat of the staunchest type. In 1847, when he was thirty-eight years of age, he disappeared and nothing was ever learned concerning his fate, but it has always been supposed that he was thrown off from the bridge between Boston and Cambridge. His wife, Sarah (Lincoln) Shaw, was born at Cohasset, Mass., and when she died at South Canton in 1870 her body was taken back to her birthplace for interment. Her father was drowned near Minot's Ledge lighthouse, where she was born; her brother, Robert, served as an assessor of Boston, and another brother served in the navy.

Capt. George Nichols Shaw represents the fourth generation of the Shaw family in the United States. In boyhood he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, but at the age of eighteen became a sailor in the whaling service, later entering the French navy, where he became master. In the Burmese war he served with the English frigate *Tennassarrim*, winning a Rangoon medal for gallantry in action at that time. One of the medals was given him for making the best shot of any sailor during an action at sea. While holding the position of quartermaster, tiring of the service, he led the physicians to believe that he was ill and so secured an honorable discharge. He then went to Tiger Island, where he was employed at \$100 per month to shoot tigers, his employer being the commander of the fort. Among those that he killed was the largest tiger ever seen there. After a month he returned to Calcutta, and shipped as second mate on a large ship for London, England. Arriving there just as the East India dock had been opened, he received his pay and an honorable discharge. Six weeks later he went to Liverpool, where he was robbed of his savings and baggage. He then shipped as second mate to New York, and on being discharged returned to New England, after an absence of seven years. Returning to his old ship, *Continent*, he shipped from New York to Liverpool, and continued on the same vessel for some time, making two voyages as master. Next, for two years he engaged in the coasting trade from New York to Washington and Georgetown, D. C., first as a sailor, then as master of a ship, until the outbreak of the Civil war. Taking charge of a schooner from Philadelphia, he delivered coal at Key West and a general cargo at Pensacola, going from there to Cuba, where he chartered to take sugar to Baltimore, delivering the same and disposing without delay of the entire cargo.

From Baltimore Captain Shaw went to New York and thence to Boston, where he enlisted in the Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry, serving until September, 1865, and taking part in various engagements. At the Ball Bluff massacre a sabre cut in the head proved a troublesome though not a serious wound. In the capacity of sergeant he drilled his company, and for a short time was orderly. The command was later sent to Vicksburg, where he was taken ill and forced to return home on a furlough. As soon as health had been regained he enlisted as orderly sergeant in the Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, sent in defense of Washington. At the close of the war he was in command of Fort Slemmer. He was mustered out at Boston where he remained for a time afterward. Succeeding ventures were connected with a fishing business, later with a hotel and restaurant in New York, after which he was captain of the *Messenger* of New York, sailing to Hong Kong, China, and during the voyage encountered a severe typhoon, in which only his resourcefulness and prompt action saved his vessel from disaster. Returning to America, he left the ship at San Francisco, and proceeded to Point Reyes, thence came to San Pedro May 13, 1882, where he has charge of the lighthouse station. While at the Goat Island station, just before coming to San Pedro, he married Carrie Merrill. Fraternally he is connected with the American Mechanics, the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic.

THEODORE D. KANOUSE. As a leader in an organization whose aim is the uplifting of mankind, Mr. Kanouse is not only well known throughout California, but also in South Dakota and Wisconsin. Coming west with the prestige accorded him through ten years of service as grand chief templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars in Wisconsin, and a similar service in South Dakota, it was not long after his arrival in California that he became identified with the work of the society here. In 1896 he was honored by election as grand chief templar of California, which high office he has since filled.

At the time of Mr. Kanouse's birth, which occurred at Lodi Plains, Mich., March 11, 1838, that state was sparsely settled and was considered a frontier region. It was for the purpose of engaging in missionary work among the pioneers that his father, Rev. J. G. Kanouse, had left the comforts of the east, and, fortified by an excellent education in Princeton College and by a great desire to serve the cause of Christianity, had cast in his lot with the few settlers of the then Northwestern Territory. He was the son of a German, Peter Kanouse, who came to America in young manhood and settled in New Jersey, where he engaged in milling. Dur-

ing the war of the Revolution he left his mill and marched to the front to aid in defending his adopted country from British oppression. Among the battles in which he participated was that at Trenton. When his death occurred he was about four score years of age. In his family there were three sons and one daughter.

The marriage of Rev. J. G. Kanouse united him with Elizabeth Dodd, a native of New Jersey, born in 1802. The day after they were married they started for the frontier, to engage in missionary work among the Choctaw Indians, being in company with Mr. and Mrs. Jewell, well-known missionaries. For three years they remained among the Choctaws, then moved to Mission Ridge, after which he preached for a time in Wayne county, N. Y., then held pastorates in Michigan and in 1843 removed to Wisconsin, where he died in 1870 at the age of seventy years. During his long ministry he was instrumental in the building of nine houses of worship in Michigan, two in Wisconsin, and one at Newark, Wayne county, N. Y. All of his work was in the Presbyterian denomination, and he preached uninterruptedly from youth until old age, never ceasing his efforts for others until he was stricken, in his pulpit, with what proved to be his last illness. Not only did he minister to the spiritual welfare of his parishioners, but he also did considerable work as a physician in communities where medical attendance could not be secured, and one of the most self-sacrificing labors of his busy life was during an epidemic of cholera, when he worked night and day, by the bedside of the sick and the dying. Vigorous health remained his through a long and active life, and that blessing also was vouchsafed his family. The first break in his family was caused by his death; his wife survived him many years, dying in 1884, at the age of eighty-two. She, too, was hale and active up to the last, and her death was the result of a fall. Their attainment of advanced years and their enjoyment of splendid health seem remarkable when their years of self-sacrificing labors, their many hardships and privations, are considered. More than once they experienced all the horrors of the prairie fires, when, to save their little home from destruction, they were compelled to "fight fire with fire." They had entered government land eight miles east of what is now Madison, Wis., and in the cultivation of that land secured enough to provide the family with the necessities of life, much of his ministerial work being done gratuitously. In those days there were no markets near by, and wheat was hauled eighty miles to Milwaukee, the returning wagons bringing supplies for the family.

In the family of this frontier missionary there were nine sons and one daughter, Theodore being the seventh son. All of these children at-

tained maturity and seven are now living. When a boy he was sent to the Wisconsin State University, where, at the time of his senior year, a change in the office of chancellor caused the rebellion of many students. Recognizing the change as a political move, the students resented it and left the institution. Among them were Bishop Fallows and Colonel Vilas. In this way the education of Mr. Kanouse came to a sudden end. Going to New York City, he secured employment with a music house, and at the time the Civil war began he was receiving \$150 per month. However, he deemed it his duty to offer his services to the country, so resigned his excellent position and returned to Wisconsin, where, June 21, 1861, he enlisted in the band of the Sixth Regiment of Volunteers. In the spring of 1862, when bands were given permission to enter the service, he enlisted in the Third Battery of Wisconsin Light Artillery, from which he was honorably discharged September 13, 1865. His first service was in the army of the Potomac, but later he was under Rosecrans in the army of the Cumberland. While engaged in duty at the battle of Chickamauga, his battery was demolished, and he was then transferred to Fort Scott, on guard duty.

Soon after his return from the army Mr. Kanouse was elected superintendent of schools for the first district of Wisconsin, which position he held for five years. The day of his discharge from the army he was initiated into the Independent Order of Good Templars, and on resigning as superintendent of schools accepted a position as grand chief templar of Wisconsin. Later he was promoted to right worthy grand templar, the highest degree. Overwork in the interests of the organization injuriously affected his health, and, hoping a change of climate would prove beneficial, in 1881 he settled at what is now Woonsocket, S. D., where he carried on a lumber and coal business. There, too, he became closely associated with Templar work and served as grand chief of the organization. For some time he was an active worker for the division of Dakota, in the interests of which movement he served as a delegate to the constitutional convention, filled the office of congressman and labored effectively for the proposed change. When the two states were formed, he resigned his place and soon afterward accepted the office of warden of the South Dakota penitentiary. The failure of his health caused him to resign this responsible post, and in 1891 he came to California, since which year he has given his attention to Good Templar work and to the improvement of his homestead, on the corner of A and Sixth streets, Glendale, where he has a ten-acre ranch in oranges and peaches.

July 11, 1869, Mr. Kanouse married Miss Amelia Adelaide Levake, who was born in Indiana, February 14, 1840, and at the age of five

years was taken to Wisconsin by her parents, Oscar and Eliza (Clark) Levake, natives of Vermont. Her grandfather, John, a captain in the war of 1812, was a son of John Le Vaque, Sr., who came from France with Lafayette and assisted in securing independence for the colonies. Since that soldier settled in America the family name has been Americanized in its spelling. Mrs. Levake died at the age of seventy-four, and her husband when seventy-five. Both were earnest members of the Congregational Church. Their four children are still living. Mrs. Kanouse was educated principally in Albion Academy, of which she is a graduate, and after leaving school taught in Wisconsin and also in Chicago. In the activities of the Good Templars she is deeply interested, as she is also in the work of the Presbyterian Church, to which she and Mr. Kanouse belong. In addition to his connection with the temperance organization, he is also interested in Grand Army matters and in 1900 was elected state commander of the Southern California Veteran's Encampment. In his family there are two children, of whom the daughter, Rachel, is at home. The son, Theodore W., is now holding a responsible position with the Studebaker Company in San Francisco.

MRS. ELIZABETH HYER. The earliest recollections of Mrs. Hyer are associated with Missouri, where she was born, in Ralls county, February 13, 1842. Her parents, Henry and Sarah Jane (Carr) Couch, were natives respectively of Petersburg and Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Couch, who was a millwright by trade, settled in Missouri when a young man and thereafter erected mills all over that section of the country. The first grist mill in Ralls county was built by him and he continued to engage in that business for some years, meantime making his home near New London. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Third Missouri State Militia, and continued in the service until he was killed by the enemy at Cherry Grove, Mo., July 18, 1863. In his family there were four sons and five daughters, and all of these attained mature years, Elizabeth being next to the youngest. Her education was received in the country schools of Ralls county and was exceedingly limited, but the lack of advantages has been compensated for by constant reading and habits of close observation.

In 1863 Miss Elizabeth Couch became the wife of Benjamin Robinson, and they made their home in Ralls county until the death of Mr. Robinson, which occurred there in 1878. Eight years later she was again married, becoming the wife of James P. B. Foreman, who died November 29, 1888. Early in the '90s Mrs. Foreman came to California, and, being highly pleased with the climate and advantages offered by the

state as a place of residence, she returned to Missouri, disposed of her property there, and came back to the coast. October 7, 1898, she was married to C. M. Hyer, who died April 8, 1902. Her home for some years has been at Gardena, where she owns six and one-half acres. The land is rented to tenants, who have it under cultivation to strawberries and pease. One of the most noticeable improvements of the property is a well one hundred and sixty-two feet deep, operated by a wind mill. By her first marriage Mrs. Hyer has a son, who is living in Hannibal, Mo. With her, in the Gardena home, resides her step-daughter, Miss Florence Anne Hyer, who is an artist and has a studio on Eighth street and Green avenue, Los Angeles. During her residence in Missouri Mrs. Hyer was an active worker in the Women's Relief Corps and the Rathbone Sisters. Always interested in whatever makes for the prosperity of the nation, she has been a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party. In religion she is connected with the Baptist Church.

BENJAMIN W. HAHN. One of the well-known law firms of Pasadena is that of Hahn & Hahn, the senior member of which forms the subject of this article, while the junior member is his brother, E. F. The partnership dates from September 1, 1899, when the younger brother, who had previously been a law student in the office, became a member of the firm. The luxuriantly and thoroughly equipped offices are centrally located, in the Union Savings Bank building, where a general practice is carried on, with a specialty of corporation law, the firm acting as attorneys for many corporations located in all parts of California.

When a boy Henry Hahn came from Germany to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, thence going to Chicago as early as 1832 and buying one hundred and sixty acres in what is now the center of the city. Later he bought other properties, and as the village grew to be a city the possession of so much real estate made him a wealthy man. He is still an active, hearty man at ninety-seven years of age. In politics he voted with the Whigs, and later with the Republican party. His son, Samuel, father of Benjamin W., was born in Philadelphia, and from boyhood was a resident of Chicago, where he engaged in contracting and building. In May, 1887, he settled in Pasadena, where he is now retired from business pursuits. During the entire period of the Civil war he served in the Union army as a member of the First Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B., and he is now associated with the Grand Army Post in Pasadena. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Barbara Brecheisen, was born in Alsace, France, and accompanied her parents to Chicago in childhood. They and their three children reside

in Pasadena, the two sons being, as before stated, law partners.

In Chicago Benjamin W. Hahn was born August 28, 1868. His ambition was toward making his own way in the world, and while still a boy he secured work in the office of the Chicago White Lead and Oil Company, remaining with them until 1887, when he resigned to come to California. Two years after arriving in Pasadena he began the study of law under Hon. F. J. Polly, and later studied with Messrs. Metcalfe and McLachlan, with whom he remained until he was admitted to the bar of the State of California in 1891. Since then he has carried on a general practice, first alone, and later with his brother, and in addition to work that is strictly professional he is serving as director in many corporations. In San Bernardino he married Miss Grace Gahr, who was born in Madison, Ind., and came to California in 1888. They have one son, Herbert L.

On the organization of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in Pasadena Mr. Hahn became one of its charter members. He was made a Mason in Pasadena Lodge, F. & A. M., besides which he is connected with the Maccabees, Woodmen of the World, Fraternal Brotherhood and Phil Kearney Camp, Sons of Veterans. As a member of the county central committee he is actively promoting the welfare of the Republican party in this county. In August, 1902, he was the Republican nominee for the state senate from the thirty-sixth senatorial district of California, and was elected to that office by a large majority. He is a member of the Pasadena Board of Trade and the Los Angeles County Bar Association. A believer in the doctrines of the Congregational denomination, he is connected with the work of the First Church of Pasadena and has served upon its board of trustees. Other lines of religious activity receive his warm support, particularly the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is a director.

WASHINGTON HADLEY. During the early part of the seventeenth century the Hadley family was founded in America by two brothers who were adherents of the Quaker faith. One of them was Simon, whose son, Joshua, was a native of Pennsylvania, but spent much of his life in North Carolina, dying there at an advanced age. In his family of fourteen children, all of whom attained mature years, there was a son Jonathan, who accompanied the family from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, and there acquired farm interests, later owning and operating a mill and mercantile store. The foundation of a substantial success had been laid by him when, in 1826, his earthly life ended at forty-seven years of age. Adhering to the Society of Friends, he lived in accordance with

the doctrines of that body and exemplified in his daily intercourse with others the teachings of peace and good will for which it stands.

In 1799 Jonathan Hadley married Ann Long, who was born in Virginia in 1783. When a small child she went with her father, John Long, from Virginia to North Carolina, making the trip in a wagon. Her only brother, Hon. John Long, served as congressman from North Carolina and was a statesman of great prominence in his day. The family were of the Quaker belief, and she always affiliated with that society. At the time of her death she was eighty-seven years of age. Of her twelve children, the eldest, Alfred, was born October 10, 1800, and in 1831 migrated to Morgan county, Ind., settling near Mooresville, where he not only taught school but also farmed. Three years later he went to Parke county, Ind., and embarked in mercantile pursuits. When about seventy-two years of age he was accidentally killed. The second member of the family was Mary, who died in California at ninety-seven years of age. The third child, John, was a successful stock-raiser in Iowa, where he died in 1882 at the age of seventy-four. Ruth died at Indianapolis, Ind., when forty years old. David died near Lincoln, Neb., having been during the course of his life a leading school teacher and active farmer. Hiram, who was born October, 1810, made a specialty of raising draft horses and other fine stock, and died at Monrovia, Ind., at the age of about eighty years. Matilda died in Indiana when sixty years of age. Rebecca still makes her home in Indiana; Franklin died at two years; Sidney, who was a teacher and a saddler, died in Parke county, Ind., in 1863; and Addison is now engaged in farming and the stock business near Plainfield, Ind.

In this family of eight sons and four daughters, Washington Hadley was the ninth, and was born near Greensboro, Guilford county, N. C., December 12, 1817. Longevity comes to him from both sides of the family, in spite of the fact that his father was still in life's prime when he died. At the age of fourteen he accompanied his mother to Indiana, and four years later began to teach school. In 1836 he went to Parke county, where he clerked in his brother's store and after two years was made a member of the firm. An experience of several years in merchandising and pork-packing proved of great value to him when starting out alone, as a trader on flat boats as far south as New Orleans. His election, in 1859, as treasurer of Parke county caused a change in his work, and for two terms he gave his attention closely to official duties, meantime also serving for a time as auditor.

The close of the Civil war found Mr. Hadley in Kansas, where he organized and became the first president of the National Bank of Law-

rence, an institution that under his supervision became known as a safe and reliable financial concern. At the expiration of twenty years, on the expiration of the original charter, he secured a renewal and continued with the bank in an official capacity until his removal from the state. In 1889 he came to California and settled at Whittier, which continues to be his home to the present. His original connection with the town was through his position as one of the heaviest stockholders in the Pickering Land and Water Company, of which he is still the president. Largely through his efforts, in 1894 the Bank of Whittier was organized. At first connected with the same as cashier, he was soon promoted to be president, and when the concern was organized, under national laws, as the First National Bank of Whittier, October 1, 1900, he was transferred to the presidency of the new institution, in which position he remains.

In Richmond, Ind., Mr. Hadley was married, November 28, 1839, to Miss Naomi, daughter of Micajah Henley, a leading Quaker of Wayne county. Reared under the influence of that society, she continued faithful to its doctrines and a worker in its behalf, all through her long and useful life. At the time of her death, which occurred at Whittier November 21, 1901, she was eighty-two years of age. Eleven children were born of this union, namely: Gulielma, who died at six years; Albert, who is vice-president and active manager of the First National Bank of Whittier; Matilda, the widow of George Y. Johnson, of Lawrence, Kans.; Martha Ann, who died at eighteen years in Parke county, Ind.; Charles F., who died in Lawrence, Kans., in 1872, leaving a widow and one child; Almeda, wife of Albert D. Pickering, of Detroit, Mich.; Ella, who married Charles Monroe, an attorney of Los Angeles; Emilie, who is with her father, caring for him and ministering to the comfort of his declining years; Laurie, wife of T. E. Newland, vice-president of the California Bank of Los Angeles; Flora H., wife of George E. Little, cashier of the First National Bank of Whittier; and Henry, who died in Indiana in infancy.

Until the disintegration of the Whig party Mr. Hadley supported its tenets, and afterward turned his allegiance to the Republican party. His first presidential vote was cast for William Henry Harrison in 1840. During the convention of 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was first nominated for president, he acted as reporter for his home paper, receiving his credentials from E. D. Morgan. During his residence in Kansas he served as member of the city council and as mayor for two and one-half terms. During his administration as mayor the bonds were voted that were used in the erection of the State University buildings, and the location of the

university at Lawrence was in no small part due to his tact, perseverance and energy. When he came into office there were thirty-three saloons in the city. Believing their influence to be deplorable, especially by reason of the presence of many young men as students at the university, he devoted himself to arousing public sentiment against them, and was so successful that he reduced their number one-half.

Wherever he has made his home Mr. Hadley has accomplished much in behalf of education and religion. Indeed, the promotion of these two causes, so indispensable to the highest culture of man, may be said to have been his principal object in life. By birthright a Quaker, he has maintained his membership in the society. In 1858 he was instrumental in securing the establishment of the Western Yearly Meeting of Friends at Plainfield, Ind. When he went to Kansas in 1866 he found his own family were the only Quakers in Lawrence, where he settled, but later others moved in, and meetings were then held for a time at the home of Mr. Hadley. Largely through his influence the Kansas yearly meeting was established and organized in Lawrence in 1872. After coming to California he assisted in securing the establishment of California yearly meeting at Whittier in 1895, and was also prominent in establishing the Whittier College, of which he has served as a trustee. His contributions to church and college have been exceptionally generous, as indeed have been his donations to all other worthy movements.

The success attained by Mr. Hadley is the fruition of his concentrated efforts. The only aid he ever received was \$500 from his father's estate, and with that as a nucleus he has built up a large and gratifying success. Aside from his other interests, he owns three hundred and ninety-three acres, of which two hundred and ninety are in bearing walnuts, the whole forming what many good judges declare to be the finest English walnut ranch in California. The supervision of this, together with the oversight of his banking business, demands much of his time and attention, but although he is now eighty-four years of age, he prefers to devote his remaining years to business pursuits rather than retire from all activities, and this he is enabled to do by the remarkable retention of his mental and physical faculties.

GWALTNEY BROTHERS. In the temperaments and talents of these two brothers there is a resemblance which has found expression in the adoption of the same profession and in the selection of the same town, San Pedro, as the scene of their united and harmonious efforts. They were born in Gibson and Warrick counties, Ind., and are sons of William A. and Nancy (McDonald) Gwaltney. Primarily edu-

cated in public schools, their ambition, alert to gain every advantage that would be helpful in after life, inspired them to seek a knowledge of the higher branches. Entering Central Normal College at Danville, Ind., they pursued a regular course of study there and at graduation were awarded degrees as Bachelors of Science.

With similar tastes and ambitions, both turned toward the study of medicine. The younger brother, Sylvester, matriculated in the Marion Sims Beaumont College Hospital in St. Louis, Mo., and continued his studies there until his graduation, in March of 1893. On his return to Indiana he opened an office there, but later removed to California, settling in San Pedro in 1897. The older brother, J. Sanford, received his medical education in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Keokuk Medical at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he received the degree of M. D. at graduation. The theoretical knowledge he had acquired in college was supplemented by his experience gained in active practice, while conducting professional work of eight years in Nebraska. Two years after his brother had settled in San Pedro he joined him here and the two have since carried on a general practice in partnership, meantime gaining an extended reputation for professional skill and knowledge. Some years ago they purchased the old Marine hospital property, and this they have since remodeled for residence purposes.

Besides their private practice the brothers act as examiners for thirteen life insurance companies, including all of the old-established organizations of the kind. In addition they have the surgeonship of the breakwater under construction, and the brothers also are surgeons for the Salt Lake Railroad at San Pedro.

FRANK A. GIBSON, Born in Pittsburg, Iowa, November 23, 1851, died in Los Angeles, Cal., October 13, 1901. To be born and to die being our common lot, the only other thing worthy of mention is his life.

Are we as much entitled to praise for our good qualities as we are to blame for our ill? If the answer is yes, to Frank A. Gibson is due a place in the front rank of humanity.

The clear mind, the power of discrimination, the ability to seize the salient point of any proposition, were coupled with a heart so sympathetic and a character so absolutely honest and unselfish as to make it seem to him the right thing to take up any mental or moral burden laid upon him, often by those who were bound to him by no tie of other blood, business affiliation, common race or interest. Spontaneously came from him the answer bearing relief to every cry for assistance. So natural was this to him that he could rarely be brought to

realize that he was conferring a benefit to those to whom he freely gave of his time, his arduous labors, his experience and his unfailing sympathy. Truly it may be written of this man that he, being dead, yet speaketh. His unswerving integrity preached to every one with whom he came in contact. The dishonest and the mean approached him and, somehow, went away ashamed of their actions. The politician, pressed apparently too hard, brings for his approval an act not strictly correct, and departs cheered, strengthened, and a straight and honorable solution of his difficulty pointed out to him.

The widow and the orphan call on him and feel that there is some one in the world who will honestly and capably assist them to bear their unaccustomed burdens. All these years, when he is giving so freely, yea, lavishly of his substance, even his life, he is giving for the First National Bank, to which he devoted himself for the last seven years of his life, a work in season and out of season, as devoted and as intelligent and faithful as ever given by any man. The life of such a man does not die. The good that his high character has by contact inculcated in untold and unknown personalities descends from parent to child in a way only dimly appreciated by us and only known to Omnipotence. To say that such a man left a void not to be filled and friends without number is superfluous.

Mr. Gibson graduated from Mount Pleasant (Iowa) high school and after removal to California attended the University of the Pacific at San José. As his father's assistant at Round Valley Indian Agency, he gained an accurate idea of Indian affairs and would have studied law had not the death of his father made it necessary for him to at once assume the care of his mother and sisters. Equally well did he use the surveyor's instruments in the Sierras and his keen mind in the settlement of defective land titles. If "Frank" signed the abstract or opinion, it was accepted as final.

Mr. Gibson married in 1881 Miss Mary K. Simonds, who survives him. One child, a son, Hugh S. Gibson, born in 1883, carries alone the heritage of his father's character and life. Could I write Frank A. Gibson's epitaph in one word, I would say FAITHFUL.

J. M. Elliott.

CAPT. JOHN T. BRADY. The history of the National Bank of Pomona dates from 1891, when Captain Brady assisted in its organization and became its president. The bank has a capital stock of \$50,000, and a present surplus of \$25,000, with the following officers: John T. Brady, president; G. A. Lathrop, vice-president; Charles M. Stone, cashier; and T. W. Johnson,

assistant cashier. An enlargement of the bank's interests resulted from the purchase, in 1901, of the People's Bank, which had been organized in 1887 as a state bank, with William Doyle as its first president. On the death of William Doyle, his brother, Albert, succeeded to the presidency, with Charles M. Stone as cashier. The merging of the People's into the National Bank caused an enlargement of the latter's business, and the bank is one of the most substantial in the eastern part of Los Angeles county.

For the successful management of his Pomona banking interests Captain Brady is qualified by a previous extensive experience as a banker in Kansas. He was born in Virginia, Cass county, Ill., but went to Kansas when a young man and identified himself with the landed and stock interests of the new state. While largely interested in raising cattle, he assisted in the organization of a state bank at Sabetha, Nemaha county. One year later it was merged into the Citizens National Bank, and two years later, on a consolidation with the First National Bank, the name was changed to the Sabetha State Bank, under which title it remained until five years ago, then being changed to The National Bank of Sabetha. The demands of his position as president of the bank were such that he retired from the cattle business and gave his entire attention to banking. In the midst of his prosperous management of the bank, his wife's health failed and, when they found in the course of their travels that the climate of Pomona proved helpful to her, they decided to remove here. Accordingly he disposed of his Kansas interests and settled in Pomona, where he has erected a handsome modern residence on the corner of Holt and Gerry streets. The beauty of the homestead is enhanced by walks and drives that are neatly laid out, and by an abundance of palms, fruit trees and flowers.

Not being of a disposition to welcome retirement from business activities, Captain Brady soon became as active in Pomona as he had been in Kansas. In company with A. C. Moorhead and Frederick Hewett, both now deceased, he purchased one hundred and twenty acres and set out the same in oranges and lemons. To-day this is one of the most attractive ranches of the Pomona valley. On the organization of the Fruit Growers' Exchange he was chosen its president and has since filled this important position. Associated with others, in 1896 he incorporated the Consolidated Water Company of Pomona to furnish a supply of water for domestic purposes in Pomona, North Pomona and Claremont. This company succeeded the Pomona city water works and the Citizens' Water Company, whose pipe lines the Consolidated Water Company purchased and a part of which they utilized in the construction of their present extensive system of fifty-six miles of pipe lines

in Pomona and four miles of pipe lines in North Pomona. The tunnel from which the water is obtained was built by the late Peter Fleming and James Becket, and by them sold to the company. It is five thousand feet long and at its upper extremity one hundred and ten feet below the surface of the ground. The idea of tunneling for water is to be credited to Mr. Fleming, and it has proved so successful that now the citizens of Pomona can boast of the purest and finest supply of water in Southern California.

The years of his service in the Union army during the Civil war are borne in mind by Captain Brady through his membership in Vicksburg Post No. 61, G. A. R., and he has always been interested in Grand Army matters. In religious belief he is of the Unitarian faith, while fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ARTHUR I. GAMMON. Many years ago the Gammon family became established in Maine, and there was born and reared Rev. Samuel Gammon, a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal and Free-Will Baptist churches, and who died in Odell, Ill., at eighty-four years of age. Among his sons was Elijah H., a native of Maine and an early partner of William Deering, the famous manufacturer of harvesting machines. Together they brought out the first harvester ever manufactured. Somewhat later Mr. Deering bought out the interests of his partner, who thereupon established the Plano Manufacturing Company, now a part of the International Harvester Company. Aside from his large business enterprises, Elijah H. Gammon was active in religious affairs, a man of great philanthropy and always kind and helpful to the poor. He founded the Gammon Theological School at Atlanta, Ga., an institution which is doing much to elevate the colored race. His death occurred in Batavia, Ill., where he made his home.

Samuel H. Gammon, who was another of the sons of the pioneer preacher and a brother of the successful manufacturer, was born in Maine, but accompanied his parents to Illinois in boyhood and settled at Earlville. Grown to manhood, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land near his home town and later became the owner of a farm of two hundred and forty acres. However, he did not remain on the farm long, but turned his attention to the hardware business in Odell, Ill., and in 1879 opened an agricultural implement store in Beloit, Kans. The following year he settled in Chicago, where he engaged in the lumber and planing-mill business as a member of the firm of Cook, Hallock & Gammon, conducting a very large retail and wholesale trade. After the death of his wife in that city, he came to California in 1890 and died in Pasadena four years later. Four children, Ellen, Arthur I., Mary and S. Wesley, were born

of his marriage to Nancy Ingraham, a native of Augusta, Me., a woman of ability and of excellent Christian character, and a daughter of Theodore and Nancy (Church) Ingraham, also natives of Maine. Her father, who was a sea captain, came to California via the Horn at the time of the great gold excitement, but later returned to the east.

In Livingston county, Ill., Arthur I. Gammon was born May 24, 1866. His education was obtained primarily in the public schools of Odell, supplemented by attendance at the Chicago high schools, and later he was a student in Beloit College in Wisconsin and Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College of Chicago, from the latter of which he was graduated in 1887. After a short experience in bookkeeping in Chicago, in 1889 he went to Seattle, Wash., where he was employed as bookkeeper for eighteen months. In 1891 he came to Southern California to join his brother and sister, both of whom were quite low with consumption. After they had passed away, he went back to Chicago and for a year worked as accountant for the Plano Manufacturing Company, after which he again settled in Seattle, this time becoming a partner in the printing business in which he had previously been a bookkeeper. In order to care for his father, in the spring of 1894 he came to Pasadena, and remained with that parent until the end. He then took charge of various investments his father had made, and he is still identified with these, besides having made various investments for himself. With H. T. Newell he built a business block on Broadway, between First and Second streets, Los Angeles. He is a stockholder in the Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, the First National Bank of Pasadena, the Conservative Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles, and in a number of oil and mining companies.

While making his home in Chicago, in 1892, Mr. Gammon married Miss Eleanor Ashley, who was born in Wisconsin, a daughter of J. W. and Chloe C. (Thompson) Ashley, natives of New York. During the latter years of his life Mr. Ashley was an invalid, and his death occurred in 1886. Mrs. Ashley was one of the noble types of motherhood that have blessed the world, a woman of large talent and deep thought. She died in 1890 after three years of great suffering from heart trouble. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Gammon are Vera, Stella and Bertie Grace. The family are connected with the Lake Avenue Congregational Church of Pasadena, which Mr. Gammon assisted in organizing and of which he and his wife are charter members. Besides his warm interest in the church itself, he aids in promoting its various societies and auxiliaries, including the Christian Endeavor Society, Sunday-school and Young Men's Christian Association.

In politics he is active in the local work of the Republican party

IRA C. GOODRIDGE, the popular proprietor of the Spalding, has been a resident of Pasadena since 1900. Mr. Goodridge claims an ancestry represented in the colonial army during the Revolutionary war by his paternal great-grandfather, while his grandfather, Ira, fought with equal courage during the war of 1812. The last-named was born in Vermont and became an early settler of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where his son, Horace, was born and reared. Taking up carpentering, Horace Goodridge became a contractor and builder, in which he engaged during his entire active life, making his home in St. Lawrence county until he died. His wife was Lavona Colby, who was born in New Hampshire and died in New York. Of the nine children born to them three are living, two sons and one daughter, Ira C. being the youngest. The older son, Dr. E. A. Goodridge, is a physician of Flushing, Long Island.

Near Massena Springs, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Ira C. Goodridge was born in 1847. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native locality. In 1868 he removed to Saratoga Springs and clerked in a mercantile establishment, but soon afterward began to work at general decorating. In 1880 he settled in Rochester, N. Y., and established an independent decorating business, of which he made a decided success up to the time of disposing of his enterprise in 1899. As secretary and treasurer of the Puritan Manufacturing Company he held close relations with an important enterprise, and this also was disposed of before his departure for the west in January of 1900. As a guest of the Spalding, in Pasadena, he was quick to recognize a business opportunity, and by the fall of 1900 had completed negotiations for the purchase of the hotel. The wisdom of his choice has been repeatedly demonstrated, and he is now contemplating an enlargement of his present capacity to meet the demands of an increasing patronage.

While living in Saratoga, N. Y., Mr. Goodridge married Fannie W. Davison, by whom he has a daughter, Elizabeth M., who is a graduate of Miss Wheelock's classical school in Boston, class of 1902. John Davison, father of Mrs. Goodridge, is a prominent eastern man and president of the Hudson River Railroad Company. Her maternal grandfather, Chancellor Walworth, who died in 1898, was an attorney and judge in eastern New York. While living in Rochester, Mr. Goodridge was a member of the Chamber of Commerce. At present he is identified with the Pasadena Board of Trade. For fourteen years he was an active worker in St. Peter's Presbyterian Church of Rochester, and is now connected with the First Presby-

terian Church of Pasadena. In national politics he is a Republican. Personally he is one of the substantial and enterprising members of his community.

WILLIAM B. CLAPP. Long and honorable connection with the interests of a community gives a man prestige and merited influence. Such is the case in the life of Mr. Clapp, who has made his home in Southern California since the fall of 1873 and has always, as civil engineer, surveyor and citizen, proved himself trustworthy and capable. He was born in Conway, Franklin county, Mass., April 11, 1861, and is one among the three children of William T. and Ophelia (Billings) Clapp, natives of Massachusetts. His father, who owned and operated a tannery in the east, removed to Texas in 1868, settling in Houston, where he engaged in the beef packing business and later traveled for a hardware firm. From Texas he came to California, since which time he has made Pasadena his home.

Without any aid from others and lacking the advantages of systematic study under capable instructors, William B. Clapp nevertheless taught himself the rudiments of civil engineering, and by practical experience has acquired a knowledge of the occupation excelled by few. In 1881 he began to do surveying for the government. Among his important surveys in California was that for the Los Angeles & San Gabriel Railroad, the first road to enter Pasadena, and with this company he was associated about four years. At one time he acted as assistant engineer of the Los Angeles Cable Railroad, and for seven months was road master and civil engineer for the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit line, which has since become a part of the Southern Pacific system. During 1892 he was employed as chief engineer in putting in the sewer system in Phoenix, Ariz. From 1894 until 1901 he held the office of city engineer of Pasadena, which he filled with recognized ability and wise judgment. Under his energetic supervision the sewer system for Pasadena was brought up to its present high standard, the plans, since completed under other hands, being representative of his ideas and earlier work. Almost all of the present paving in the city was put in under his supervision, and he also laid the plans for the balance. At this writing he has charge of work in the Hydrographic department of the geological survey, is laying out a sub-division known as Ford Place, and is a director in the Pasadena Mutual Building and Loan Association.

Though not a partisan in his views, he is always pronounced in his adherence to Republican principles. In religion he is of the Congregational faith. Prominent in Masonry, he is a member of Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., in which he is past master; Pasadena Chap-

ter, R. A. M.; Pasadena Commandery, K. T., in which he is senior warden; and Scottish Rite.

The marriage of Mr. Clapp and Miss Velma W. Browne, a native of West Comington, Mass., was solemnized in Pasadena, Cal. Her father, Charles P. Browne, was born in Massachusetts, where he learned and followed the machinist's trade, and during the war was employed as a machinist in the Armory at Springfield, Mass. Coming to California in 1876, he built a residence at Alhambra, and also did considerable building for others. In 1881 he came to Pasadena and put up a machine shop, which he operated for a time. Later he devoted his attention principally to piano tuning. Since his death Mrs. Browne has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Clapp. The latter was given fine advantages in girlhood, being sent east in 1895 to take a course of study in Boston. The beauty of her clear and cultivated soprano voice is constantly commented upon. For three years she had charge of the music in the Methodist Episcopal Church and for a similar period was engaged by the Presbyterians. At this writing she has a large class in vocal music, and is recognized as one of the leading and most successful teachers in her home city.

J. A. EPPINGER. The name of Eppinger indicates the Teutonic origin of the family. The grandfather of J. A. Eppinger was born in that portion of Switzerland bordering on Germany and at an early age removed across the border, later crossing the ocean to Pennsylvania and settling in Lancaster, where he engaged in the brewing business until his death. During the time that he made his home in Ulm, Wurtemberg, his son, John G., was born, and the latter was eighteen years of age when the family settled in Lancaster, Pa. For a few years he was interested in a brick manufacturing business in that city. Later he removed to the vicinity of Harrisburg and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres at Derry Station. On that homestead his death occurred, when he was eighty-one years of age. After settling in Lancaster he had married Mary Shay, a native of that city, and a daughter of Michael Shay. The latter was born in Germany, but spent much of his life in Lancaster, where he followed the locksmith's trade.

Among seven children that attained mature years J. A. Eppinger was third in order of birth, and he is the eldest of the five sons now living. All of his brothers, Henry, James, Oscar and Charles, remain in Pennsylvania. He was born in Lancaster, March 26, 1856. His education was obtained in Palmyra Academy in Lebanon county, Pa., of which he is a graduate. For a time he engaged in the retail drug business in Harrisburg, after which, in 1870, he went to Vinton, Iowa, and was similarly occupied. His next

location was La Crosse, Wis., where he conducted a drug store. Selling out that business, he entered the employ of the W. S. Merrill Chemical Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, for whom he traveled on the road more than twenty-four years. The satisfactory nature of his service is indicated by his long tenure in the position and by the many testimonials of praise he received on relinquishing his connection with the firm. February 2, 1899, he arrived in California, settling in Redondo, where he now has an attractive home on Francisco avenue and Diamond street. In the spring of 1902 he was elected a trustee of Redondo, and he is now serving as chairman of the committee on streets, in which capacity he has already accomplished much for the benefit of the city streets. Notwithstanding his activity in local affairs and his election to office, he does not affiliate with any party, but is independent in his views. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, while fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

The first wife of Mr. Eppinger was Miss Ada M. Dodge, a relative of Wisconsin's late governor of that name. She was born in Saginaw, Mich., and died in Chicago, Ill. Some years later he was united in marriage, in Memphis, Tenn., with Mrs. Sarah E. (Lawless) Pemberton, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., being the daughter of an extensive and wealthy dry-goods merchant of New York City. At this writing she is the sole surviving member of the Lawless family, descendants of Lord Lawless of Ireland. Among her relatives the most distinguished was her uncle, George Stephenson, the inventor of locomotive engines. On completing her education she was united in marriage with Lord Pemberton of England, a son of Sir Richard Alexander Pemberton, and some years after his demise she became the wife of Mr. Eppinger. In their home is a daughter, Hazel D. (by Mr. Eppinger's first marriage), who is a talented musician and has been given exceptional advantages in vocal and instrumental music.

FRANCIS M. CASAL, M. D. The record of the Casal family is intimately identified with the history of the ancient city of Seville in Spain, which was the capital of the Gothic dynasty prior to the sixth century and, since the establishment of the Spanish kingdom, has been one of its most prominent and populous cities. During the turbulent times in Europe that were caused by the ambition of Napoleon, the city of Seville was seriously affected by these disturbances. However, before it had fallen into the hands of the French, many of its leading men left, among them Juan F. Casal, who settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and there died of yellow fever in 1801. Two years before his death he married an English lady, Jane Redmond, then a resident

of Philadelphia. The only son of their union, John F. Casal, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, and received his education in Baltimore, where he was graduated from the University of Maryland, with the advantages to be derived from study under Nathan R. Smith. On the completion of his medical studies, he opened an office in Baltimore, where his entire professional life was passed. A careful study of the institution of slavery led him to realize its evils, and he liberated his last slave the year before the Civil war opened. Having acquired large holdings near Palmyra, Mo., he removed to that point and gave his attention to the management of his large estate, remaining there until his death, in 1870. Fraternally he was a Mason.

On the maternal side Dr. Casal traces his lineage through English progenitors to remote German ancestors. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Ann Maria Toy, was born in Philadelphia, and was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Her death occurred in Missouri. Of her family of six daughters and three sons, two daughters and two sons are now living. One of the sons, John F., came to California in 1838, and at first acted as agent for the Wells-Fargo Company at Napa on the Napa river, but afterward became a superintendent of mines and finally engaged in business as a broker in San Francisco, where he died in 1893.

Dr. Casal was born in Baltimore, Md., September, 20, 1842. He was reared principally in Missouri. After his graduation from the St. Louis high school, he was prepared to enter the sophomore class of Washington University, but at the outbreak of the Civil war changed his plans and commenced the study of medicine under the guidance of his father, whose thorough knowledge of the science and long experience in treating all forms of disease admirably qualified him to lead the student in all of his researches. Later he matriculated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1864. With a theoretical knowledge of medicine that was thorough and broad, he was prepared to enter the field of active practice, and, with the belief that the west afforded exceptional advantages to young professional men, he settled in Austin, Nev., in 1864, having made the trip from his home in Missouri via New York and Panama. Early in the spring of 1865 he entered military service as assistant surgeon in the Second California Infantry, and was stationed for a short time at Presidio. Later he was transferred to Arizona, where he had his headquarters at San Pedro. In a short time he was transferred to Fort Grant, which point he reached by marching overland to Yuma, thence going up the Gila river. After three months he was ordered to Fort Goodwin, a military post near the present site of Solomonville, Ariz. From there, in May, 1866, he returned to Yuma,

where he took a steamer down the Colorado river and up the Pacific ocean to San Francisco. The close of the Civil war bringing to an end the need for his services, he was mustered out, June 30, 1866.

In July of the same year Dr. Casal was appointed acting assistant surgeon, with headquarters first at Camp McKee, and later at Camp McGarry. From the latter point he went to Chico, Cal. At Sacramento he joined Company A, Eighth United States Cavalry, and with them proceeded over the mountains to Fort Churchill. Thence, in the fall of 1866, he proceeded to Camp Winfield Scott, and was stationed there until June, 1867, when he resigned and returned to the east, via the Nicaragua route.

With a desire to acquire a more profound knowledge of his profession, Dr. Casal took lectures in Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. In 1868 he established himself in practice at Pittsfield, Ill., where he remained for nineteen years, meantime not only gaining a reputation for skill in the treatment of disease, but also winning the esteem of people by his progressive spirit. For a time he was president of the board of trustees of Pittsfield. During all of these years, however, he had not forgotten his experiences on the Pacific coast, and memory often lingered over events of the past. Finally he determined to return to the west and spend his remaining years in a region unrivalled for grandeur of scenery and equable climate. During December of 1887 he established his home in Santa Barbara, where he has since engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. He has built two residences in this city and is a property owner. For three terms he has officiated as health officer, which position he still fills. Since 1878 he has been connected with the American Medical Association, and during his residence in Illinois he was a member of a State Medical Society, while at this writing he is actively connected with the Southern California Medical Association.

The marriage of Dr. Casal took place in Pittsfield, Ill., and united him with Miss Amelia Letitia Atkinson, who was born in that city and died in Santa Barbara, April 25, 1901, leaving three children. The older daughter, Mrs. Mary Amelia Robinson, makes her home in Dallas, Tex., where the younger children Annie H. and F. M., reside with their father.

Reared to respect the high principles of Masonry, Dr. Casal in early life was initiated into that order. Thirty-two years ago he was made a Mason, in the blue lodge at Pittsfield, of which he was master. Later he advanced to the Royal Arch Chapter, in which he was high priest. He was an officer in the Council and for nine years held office as eminent commander of the Commandery. After coming to Santa Barbara, he

was one of the organizers and charter members of St. Omar Commandery No. 30, K. T., of which he was elected the first eminent commander, filling the office for three years. In 1890 he was inspector of the sixth district. As he has followed his father's example in his adherence to Masonry, so in politics he has always remained faithful to the Democratic principles in which he was reared. Identified with the Episcopal Church, he was a warden for fifteen years during his residence in Illinois and is now senior warden of the Santa Barbara Church. Before coming west he was active in Sunday-school work, and for seventeen years served as superintendent at Pittsfield.

GEORGE W. BENSON. The life of this well-known citizen of Verdugo furnishes an example of what may be accomplished by determination and industry. While he had the advantage of some in the fact that he inherited \$2,000 from his father's estate, yet in the main his accumulations are the result of individual efforts. When he came to this part of Los Angeles county it was one vast sheep range, and few as yet realized its possibilities as a fruit-growing section. He was among the first to buy property and experiment with the raising of horticultural products here, and his success stimulated others to emulate his example.

In Pecatonica, Winnebago county, Ill., Mr. Benson was born June 3, 1858, a son of William and Jane (Wells) Benson, natives respectively of France and New York. His father was born while the family, who were English, were temporarily residing in France, and in childhood was taken to Toronto, Canada, where he received a fair education. When about twenty years of age he came to the States, and drove a stage from Chicago to Galena, Ill., for a number of years. Later he bought eighty acres of canal land in Seward township, Winnebago county, paying \$2.50 per acre for the property. To this farm he afterward added until he was the owner of one hundred and seventy-two acres, forming a valuable homestead, on which he continued to reside until his death, of consumption, at forty-eight years of age. Had his life been spared to old age undoubtedly he would have become wealthy. He was survived by his wife, who died in 1870 at forty-eight years of age. Of their six children, all are dead except George W. and a brother in Florence, Cal. The former, who was fifth in order of birth, was six years of age when his father died, and twelve when he lost his mother, after which he remained with an elder brother on the home farm. At seventeen years of age he began working by the month on farms, and three years later came to California, for a year working in a nursery in Los Angeles.

Returning to Illinois, Mr. Benson joined a

brother in the purchase of their father's old home and remained there two years, but disposed of the property and came back to California May 25, 1883. During that year he purchased a ranch of forty-two and one-half acres at Verdugo. At this writing he owns twenty-seven and one-half acres, of which fifteen are in fruit, twelve and one-half being in deciduous fruits, and two and one-half in oranges and lemons. The property is well improved and forms a valuable addition to the income-bearing estates of the district. In addition to the management of the land, since 1900 he has owned and operated a fumigating outfit; and since 1894 has been officially connected with the Verdugo Pipe and Reservoir Water Company, which distributes and divides the water on about fifty acres.

January 12, 1881, Mr. Benson married Miss Julia F. Hewett, who was born in Pecatonica township, Winnebago county, Ill., April 23, 1857, being a daughter of John L. and Philenia (Perry) Hewett, natives respectively of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and early settlers of Winnebago county. During much of his active life Mr. Hewett followed the shoemaker's trade. At the time of death he was fifty and his wife seventy years of age. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom attained mature years. When Mrs. Benson was a child of eight years she was sent alone to Port Dover, Canada, and there spent the years of girlhood. Of her marriage to Mr. Benson, there are four children, namely: Warren Elbert, who is with his parents; Elroy H., who died at sixteen years of age; Mable and George Perry, at home. In politics Mr. Benson votes with the Republicans, but has never showed any partisanship, nor has he at any time sought office, preferring to devote himself to his private business interests.

GEORGE STECKEL. To the true lover of art, photography offers possibilities unexcelled in the domain of the beautiful. Combined with its facilities for accurate reproduction are its adaptability for harmonious and graceful effects, its opportunities for artistic posing, and its instantaneous response to a master hand. The great west occupies no secondary position in the talent of its disciples of this art, and among them George Steckel stands without a superior. Nature gave him qualities especially adapted to the work in which he engages, and these qualities have been fostered and developed by years of study and experience. Medal after medal has come to him in recognition of the unrivaled quality of his carbon and sepia pictures, which are his specialties. His first exhibit was made at Boston in 1889, at which time an award was tendered him for general portrait effects. Two years later, at Buffalo, he received

a bronze medal. In 1893, when in competition with the San Francisco photographers at Mechanics' Institute, he was awarded all of the four medals offered at that time, and during the same year, at the World's Fair convention of photographers, he was given two medals; also the two highest medals offered for portrait photography, and a medal and diploma from the Liberal Arts department. Altogether, he has won eighteen medals and several diplomas at various expositions, his latest award having been two medals at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

In Allentown, Pa., where he was born December 20, 1864, Mr. Steckel spent his boyhood days. When fourteen years of age he entered the photographic gallery of E. D. Jeans of that city, where he made such rapid strides in acquiring a knowledge of the art that in two years he had completed the same. With a view to selecting a suitable location for a home, he traveled throughout the west, and in January, 1888, arrived in Los Angeles, with which he was so pleased that he immediately decided to establish himself here. Selecting a suitable building on South Spring street, he opened a studio. A few months later he formed a partnership with J. H. Lamson, but after two years bought his partner's interest, since which time he has been alone. From year to year, the increased demands of the business have necessitated the securing of additional space, and he now occupies one-half of the second floor, and all of the third floor of the building, which gives him a large space for his studio and its equipments. During much of the year he furnishes employment to a large number of assistants, but personally takes charge of all the sittings and has the entire business under his capable and constant supervision. Through his successful exhibits and also through his membership in the National Association of Photographers, he has gained a wide reputation among photographers and by them is conceded to occupy a leading position in the list of the world's photographic artists. Aside from his professional work, in which his ambitions are centered, he has only limited associations and interests, included in these being his membership in the California and Jonathan Clubs, and the lodge, commandery and shrine of the Masonic Order.

LEONADES BLY. The family whose reputation for industry and ability Mr. Bly so well sustains is of English ancestry. Early in the history of America they settled in the east. The paternal grandfather, Abraham, was a farmer in Indiana, and afterward settled on a farm two and one-half miles southeast of Des Moines, Iowa. Rev. J. T. Bly, the father of Leonades, was born in the Hoosier state, and served for a short time in an Indiana regiment during the

Civil war. As a minister of the Christian Church, he underwent the hardships incident to his calling in the early days of Iowa, where he was a pioneer preacher. In his early youth he had given attention to contracting and building, and this occupation he followed, after leaving Iowa, in Kansas and Colorado, being a railroad contractor in Kansas. In 1884 he came to California and engaged in contracting at Los Angeles until he died five years later. He married Margaret Staten, who was born in Indiana and died in Iowa about 1868. In their family were four children, namely: A. B., a railroad man at Creston, Iowa; Mary M., of Topeka, Kans.; C. E. and Leonades, both of Los Angeles.

Until his eleventh year Mr. Bly lived in Iowa. After removing with his father to Central Kansas he continued his studies in the public schools, but at a comparatively early age began to work for a living. Upon locating in Pueblo, Colo., in 1879, he learned the trade of a stone mason. In 1883 he went to Shoshone, Idaho, where he followed his trade with the railroad company. The next year he came to Los Angeles, where he worked at his trade two years, and then began building and contracting. Among his contracts may be mentioned those for the stone work of the Lyman Stewart residence, the Foster, Harding, Vermillion residences on Chester Place, the Adams street entrance to Chester Place, and the Youman's block. In the fall of 1901 he materially increased his responsibilities by establishing a stone working plant on Alameda street between Seventh and Eighth streets, where all kinds of stone work are turned out. The plant is fitted with steam power machinery and is most complete in every detail. The quarry at Santa Barbara provides the celebrated buff stone, and the Sespe quarries furnish the well-known Sespe brown stone. His partners in business are his brother, C. E. Bly, and his brother-in-law, G. D. McGilliard. The enterprise as established by him is a distinct credit to his wise judgment.

In Los Angeles Mr. Bly married May Marchant, who was born in California, and by whom he had three children, two now living, Hazel and Albert Merlin. Mrs. Bly is a daughter of John and Susan (Stannage) Marchant, and was one of four children, the others being Walter S., of Honolulu; Thirza and Editha. John Marchant was a native of Canada, of English parentage. During the early mining days, in 1850, he came to California and tried his luck in the gold fields. Going to Nevada, he became a general merchant, which occupation he followed for many years. Finally, in 1889, he returned to California, where he was interested in the real-estate and insurance business until his death, in December, 1901, at seventy-five years of age. He was respected for his many exemplary qualities of head and heart. His widow

is still living in Los Angeles. An active member of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Bly is now president of its board of trustees. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN DALLETT BLISS. Situated at the base of the mountains and sloping down into the San Fernando valley lies the attractive homestead of Mr. Bliss, that in point of scenic beauty is unrivaled among the many beautiful homes of Los Angeles county. His removal from the east to the Pacific coast resulted less from choice than from business exigencies, but he has become a convert to the climate and scenery of Southern California, and in his ideal home is living a busy and happy life. When he came here in 1893, with his brother Robert, it was for the purpose of buying one hundred and forty acres, on which his father held a mortgage. After the death of his brother the property came into his individual possession, and in addition he has bought two hundred and ten acres in the mountains adjoining his homestead. A commodious and elegantly appointed residence has been built, suitable barns and granaries have been added, and a large tract has been put under cultivation, forty acres being in navel oranges, ten acres in lemons and thirteen in apricots.

Robert Bliss, a native of England, came to America, accompanied by his family, which included William, a twelve-year-old boy. Afterward they received a large income from England, where the grandfather was an extensive and prosperous manufacturer. William Bliss married Catherine Dallett, a native of Philadelphia, where she died at thirty-five years of age, leaving three sons, John D., William and Robert. Her father, John Dallett, was the founder of the coffee importing business in Philadelphia, where he built up a large and profitable business and accumulated a fortune. Into this firm he admitted William Bliss as a partner, and later the offices of the company were removed to New York City, where the business enjoyed increasing prestige and success. At his death, when sixty-three years of age, John Dallett left a fortune, accumulated by his rare ability and judgment in the management of his importing business. In many respects he was a remarkable man, and his name is still familiar among coffee dealers in this country. He was of English extraction and reared his family in the faith of the Church of England.

In Philadelphia, Pa., John D. Bliss was born June 28, 1862. While he was still quite small his mother died. His brother, William, died at thirty-one, while Robert passed away February 13, 1900, when he was twenty-nine, leaving the eldest son as the sole representative of the family. His education was received in private schools, after which he remained a clerk in his

father's New York office for eight years, and was then admitted as a partner into the Philadelphia branch house. In 1893 he disposed of his interest in the business and came to California, since which time he has made his home on his Glendale ranch. By his marriage to Miss Whiting, of Nashville, Tenn., he has a son, John. The family are connected with the Episcopal Church. In national elections Mr. Bliss casts his ballot with the Republican party, whose principles he believes to be best adapted to promote the permanent welfare of the nation. In fraternal relations he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

GEORGE TRUMAN GOWER. The horticultural interests of Mr. Gower include the oversight of two lemon orchards at Hollywood, besides the home place. Mr. Gower is a descendant of Maine ancestry. His father, John Truman Gower, a native of New Sharon, that state, born in August, 1820, taught school in early youth and during the summer vacations shipped on whaling vessels. After a time he shipped on a cruise of two years, during the course of which he stopped at the Hawaiian Islands. Securing his discharge from the ship's service, he became a clerk in a store in Honolulu and with his earnings bought a one-half interest in a sugar plantation, subsequently the entire plant. Prospects for the future seemed so auspicious that he sent back to Maine for his sweetheart, who made the long voyage to Honolulu, and they were there married. For a time all went well, but the reaction following the boom during the middle of the nineteenth century brought all the planters to bankruptcy. On giving up his plantation he became a surveyor, later operated a small flour and saw mill and then carried on a meat business, also engaged in farming. At the time of the Civil war he was postmaster of his town. In 1869 he sold all his property on the islands and came to Los Angeles, joining his son, George T., who had preceded him a year.

In his new home John T. Gower took up a government claim of one hundred and sixty acres, seventy of which, now owned by his widow, form a part of Hollywood. Sixty acres were sold after his death for \$400 an acre. He assisted in laying out National City, a suburb of San Diego, also laid out various tracts in Los Angeles county, and besides acquired a number of mining claims, being one of three to discover the Julian mines in San Diego county. In religion he was connected with the Hardshell Baptists and while on the Sandwich Islands took a very active part in church work. His death occurred at his homestead in Los Angeles county in 1880.

The marriage of John T. Gower united him with Mary G. Craswell, who was born in Maine,

and now makes her home at No. 3003 Minnesota street, East Los Angeles. Seven children were born of their union, namely: Mary Q., a teacher, now in New York City; George Truman, who was born at Makawao, East Maui, Hawaiian Islands, June 25, 1854, and is a resident of Hollywood, Cal.; Henry C., who is engaged in the oil business in Los Angeles; Birney P., who died at twenty-one years; Charles W.; Hattie F., a teacher in Los Angeles; and Thomas C., a mail carrier in Los Angeles. The oldest son as well as all the other children in this family was reared on the Sandwich Islands until fourteen years of age, when he came to California and made his home with Mrs. Lucy (Norton) Crane, a cousin of Nordica, the famous singer. Previous to this he had never attended an English school, but he was now given advantages in the Alameda county schools, which he attended a part of the time for three and one-half years, the balance of the time being given to work in the orchard. After coming to Southern California he remained with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he took up a government claim in Kern county, and at the end of three years he sold his improvements and removed to the San Fernando valley. As foreman, he had charge of five thousand acres, a part of the San Fernando grant, and during the nine years he remained with the same company he accumulated considerable property through fortunate investments, although later during the reaction after the boom he suffered the losses experienced by all property-holders. On leaving the company's employ he took charge of his mother's ranch, which he has since managed.

By the marriage of Mr. Gower to Miss Mary J. Jenifer, who was born near Marysville, Cal., four children were born, namely: John Truman, Harrison Preston, Lena Jenifer and Alice Drusilla. The family are connected with the Park Congregational Church. For twelve years or more Mr. Gower has been a delegate to county conventions of the Republican party and has always been a staunch adherent of Republican principles. Interested in educational work, he has served efficiently in the position of school trustee, meantime acting as clerk of the board. Movements for the benefit of his locality receive his encouragement and aid, and his progressive plans and high citizenship have proved of the greatest help to Hollywood.

J. H. HOFFMAN. Numbered among the representative business men of Los Angeles is J. H. Hoffman, who has been a resident of this city since January, 1896. For a few years afterward he conducted the Kitchen Cafe on San Fernando Road, but in December, 1899, he purchased the Los Angeles fertilizer works, which he has since greatly enlarged and successfully

conducted. At this writing the plant is the largest of its kind in Southern California. Steam is used as motive power, and a specialty is made of the manufacture of high-grade tankage fertilizer. At first only two teams were needed, but so steady has been the growth of the business that now about ten teams are kept in constant use.

When a young man, John T., father of J. H. Hoffman, crossed the ocean from his native Germany and settled in Albany, N. Y., where for years he conducted a large blacksmith shop. He died in that city in December, 1875. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion a member of the German Reformed Church. His wife was Mary Elizabeth Knodine, a native of Germany, and now living in Albany. Five sons and five daughters were born of their marriage, one of the sons, George, being now the proprietor of the blacksmith shop established by the father. J. H. and F. P. are the only members of the family in California. The former was born in Albany, N. Y., April 11, 1864, and received his education in public schools. In 1882 he became a fireman on the West Shore Railroad, his run being from Syracuse. After some time he was promoted to be engineer, which position he filled for two years. Going to Texas in 1887, he ran an engine on the Southern Pacific out from San Antonio for six years. While making his home in that city he was married there to Miss Annie Elliott, who was born in Dallas, Tex., and by whom he has one son, Leon.

During the years of his work in Texas, while he had runs all over the state from Houston to El Paso, he was fortunate in never meeting with an accident, although there were a number of such catastrophes at the time in that state. In 1893 he went to Albuquerque, N. M., where he became an engineer on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road between that city and The Needles. Two years later he resigned the position and for a short time carried on business in Williams, Ariz., coming from that city to Los Angeles, where he has since made his home. In politics he is independent, voting for the man and the measure rather than the party.

HENRY C. HOOKER. The ancestry of the Hooker family is traced to the illustrious Congregational clergyman, Thomas Hooker, D. D., who crossed the ocean from England in the second ship that landed at Plymouth Rock and shortly afterward went from Massachusetts to Connecticut, where, in 1635, he founded the city of Hartford. Descended from him was Judge Seth Hooker, a soldier in the war of 1812, and later a successful attorney of Hinsdale, N. H., and judge of the courts of Cheshire county. His marriage united him with a daughter of Rev. Bunker Gay, member of an English family that was represented among the pioneers of

New England. In his day Rev. Mr. Gay was a noted man and exceedingly popular. Following the example of the apostle Paul, he accepted no remuneration for his services as a preacher, but gladly and through love for the cause filled the pulpit each Sunday of his active life. Under his supervision was erected the first parsonage at Hinsdale. The possession of an able mind and a deep love for humanity breathed through all of his pulpit utterances and all of his published sermons, and his earnest labors were productive of much good in the communities where he lived.

Though born in Connecticut, Henry Hooker, who was a son of Judge Seth Hooker, spent the greater part of his life in New Hampshire, where he died at ninety-four years of age. From his father he inherited keen mental faculties that enabled him to reason logically and well; while from his grandfather he inherited fluency of speech and a sincere love for Christianity. All of his life he adhered to Congregational teachings, and, whenever his pastor was absent, he was accustomed to act as pulpit supply, although, in deference to his views concerning clergymen and laymen, he never took his place in the pulpit, but preached from the foot of the same. In politics he voted with the Whigs and became a Republican on the organization of that party. He married Mary Daggett, who was born in Chesterfield, N. H., of an old family of New England, and died at sixty years of age. They became the parents of nine children, all still living, namely: Mrs. H. N. Jones, of Hinsdale, N. H.; George P., a retired farmer of Hinsdale; Charles G., who came to California in pioneer days and is now a capitalist of San Francisco; Henry C., of Los Angeles; Mrs. Nutting, whose husband was a clergyman in Hinsdale; Mrs. Robinson, whose husband was a business man of New York City; Anson C., who occupies the old homestead of Rev. Bunker Gay in Hinsdale; J. D., of Los Angeles; and Mrs. N. T. Smith, whose husband is treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and intimately connected with the Leland Stanford estate.

At Hinsdale, N. H., Henry C. Hooker was born January 10, 1828. When twenty years of age he went to New York City and a year later proceeded as far west as Kansas City, where for three years he clerked in an Indian trader's store. As representative of his firm, in 1852, he was sent to the Cherokee nation and was there at the time the government paid \$1,500,000 for the Cherokee lands. During the same year, returning to New York City, he started for California via the isthmus, and in January, 1853, with his brother, Charles G., arrived in San Francisco. His first employment was as clerk in mines, but soon he opened a general store at Placerville, where he continued in business for some years. At the time of the Frazer

river excitement, in the spring of 1858, he went to British Columbia, where he engaged in prospecting, but in the fall of the same year went back to San Francisco.

About this time began Mr. Hooker's connection with the cattle business, in which he has since gained prominence throughout the west. At first, as a speculator, he bought stock in the Pacific coast regions and shipped them to the markets. In 1866 he took a contract to supply the army in Arizona with meat and established his headquarters at Fort Goodwin on the Gila river. His work was rendered unusually difficult owing to the presence of the bloodthirsty Apaches, the fiercest and most cruel of all the Indian tribes. Time and again their depredations caused him heavy losses in stock and in his freighting trains, of which latter he had fifty ten-mule trains. However, in spite of these and other discouragements, the business proved sufficiently profitable to warrant its continuance, and he remained a government contractor until 1888. Meantime he traveled much through Arizona, and, being a man of keen and shrewd judgment, he decided that large profits could be secured from the raising of stock. With this end in view, in 1872 he started a ranch twenty-four miles from Willcox, Ariz., in Sulphur Spring valley, beginning with eleven thousand head of cattle bearing the brand of a crooked H. Thirty years have since come and gone, and have witnessed marvelous transformations in Arizona and in the stock industry, much of which may be attributed to his enterprise and progressive spirit. At this writing he has twenty thousand head of cattle on his range, which covers twenty-five by forty miles, he himself owning about five thousand acres of patent.

After he had been engaged in raising cattle for some years, Mr. Hooker decided to attempt an experiment. This was in connection with the introduction of full-blooded stock. In 1881 he brought twenty-five head of Hereford bulls to his ranch, these being the first full-blooded cattle in the entire west. These animals had been purchased from the Hereford breeder, T. L. Miller, of Beecher, Ill. Three years later he made an importation of stock at a cost of \$30,000, and ever since then he has added to his herd by bringing between fifty and one hundred head from abroad. His experiment in the introduction of Herefords was watched with interest all over the west, and when it was proved beyond question to be a success, others followed the example he had set in the purchase of full-blooded stock. In this way his influence has been of a most important nature. For the hilly and mountainous regions of Arizona, the Herefords have proved to be well adapted. It is Mr. Hooker's experience that on level plains, thickly sown with alfalfa, the preference might

be given to Shorthorns, but as range-feeders the Herefords are far superior. Another fact in their favor is that they produce a greater proportion of hind-quarter meat than any other breed, so that butchers are always glad to buy them. As an incentive to harmony of action among the cattle-growers of Arizona, Mr. Hooker secured the organization of a territorial association for stock-growers, but his interest in it ceased when men were admitted to membership who owned but a few head of cattle.

At the same time that he has developed a remarkable cattle business, Mr. Hooker has also become known for his fine horses, having brought to his ranch the finest in Arizona. Notable in his stud is Valbrino, son of Stamboul, 2:07½. At four years old Stamboul had a record of 2:17½, made in a race with Arab in Los Angeles. At five years this record had been lowered to 2:14½, and at six years to 2:11¾. The three first crosses in Valbrino are the finest of American trotting blood. Another stallion possessing points equal to those of Valbrino is Parisee, whose sire, Palo Alto, has a record of 2:08¾, against time, to a high-wheeled sulky; dam by General Benton (1755), the producer of many fine trotting animals. No stockman in the west has been more successful in the raising of horses than has Mr. Hooker, and he expects to continue in the business, together with the raising of cattle, as long as his life is spared. Indeed, he still continues to spend a portion of each year on his Arizona ranch, superintending details and maintaining a general supervision, although he leaves to his two sons, Edwin R. and J. M., who reside in Willcox, the general charge of the land and stock. In 1901 he built an elegant residence on West Adams street, Los Angeles, where he and his wife (whom he married in Placerville in 1856 and who was formerly Elizabeth Rockwell, of Pennsylvania) are surrounded by all the luxuries that add to the pleasure of existence. Their two sons, as previously stated, live in Arizona; their only daughter, Ida, is the wife of M. W. Stewart and resides in Los Angeles. The family attend the Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Hooker is a member.

During his long and active identification with the cattle interests of the west, Mr. Hooker has had many interesting experiences. A man possessing only limited powers of physical endurance could not have stood the strain of frontier life, but with his fine physique and robust constitution he has been enabled to withstand all of the hardships and is as hale and hearty at seventy and more years as are many men at fifty. His interest in stock-raising is as keen now as it has ever been, and the fact that he sells annually between four and five thousand head of cattle of his brand proves that the dimensions of his business have not decreased.

It is no uncommon sight to see four train-loads of his cattle, with eighteen cars to a train, start from Arizona for the east in the spring, while in the fall he makes shipments to the coast. In 1884 he was a delegate to St. Louis, where was held the first national gathering of cattle-growers, and he still retains his membership in the National Cattle Growers' Association. Among the people of Los Angeles he is granted that respect and esteem which a successful man merits and which are especially merited by that class of men who owe their success, not to chance or to luck, but to the exercise of the qualities with which they have been endowed.

HON. ROBERT F. JONES. The history of a town is best told in the lives of its people, particularly of those who have fostered its interests and promoted its welfare. Perhaps no name is more intimately associated with Santa Monica than that of Robert F. Jones, who, as mayor of the city and as head of several important financial and industrial enterprises, has been a constant contributor to civic progress. The family of which Mr. Jones is a member originated in Wales, where were born his great-grandparents, James and Mary (Kilson) Jones. The grandfather, Thomas, was born in England in 1793 and grew to manhood upon a country estate. Accompanied by his wife, Mary (Pugh) Jones, and their six children, in 1831 he came to America and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he established the granite and marble business. He won the esteem of all and his death, which occurred in Cleveland in 1870, was deeply mourned. His widow, who was born in 1802, died at the summer home of her son, United States Senator John P. Jones, in Santa Monica, Cal., when she was ninety years old.

Of the thirteen children of Thomas and Mary Jones, all lived to maturity, and seven survive, namely: Hon. John P. Jones, United States Senator from Nevada, and for years intimately associated with the development of Santa Monica, where his summer home, Miramar, is one of the most beautiful residences by the sea; Samuel L., a wealthy mine owner in Gold Hill, Nev.; Frederick K., of Detroit, Mich.; James M., a member of the bar of Cleveland, Ohio, and former judge of the court of common pleas; Mrs. Caroline E. Lester and Mrs. Cornelia Gorham, both of Santa Monica, Cal.; and Mrs. Frances A. Hamilton. The eldest child of Thomas and Mary Jones was Thomas Jones, Jr., father of Robert F. Jones. He was a man of financial and executive ability, and his standing in Cleveland was the highest. In the office of internal revenue collector of the twenty-first district, to which he was appointed, he acquitted himself with scrupulous integrity and with zeal. For several years he served as president of the city council of Cleveland.

Robert F. Jones was born in Cleveland March 27, 1847. For a time he acted as cashier under his father, who was then internal revenue collector. Largely through his efforts was effected the organization of the Merchants Banking and Storage Company of Cleveland, of which he was treasurer and manager for several years. At the same time he served as a member of the Cleveland city council. With the hope that the climate of California would prove beneficial to his health, which had become impaired through the pressure of business, in 1891 Mr. Jones came to the Pacific coast, and has since been a resident of Santa Monica. In 1893 he purchased the controlling stock of the First National Bank, which he liquidated and reorganized as a state institution under the name of the Bank of Santa Monica, April 1, 1893, being the date of the reorganization. The capital stock is \$50,000, and the officers are: Robert F. Jones, president, and C. L. Bundy, secretary.

The organization of the Santa Monica Land and Water Company was completed in July, 1894, at which time the concern was incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, taking in twenty-eight thousand acres and the water system of Santa Monica. The North Beach Bath House Company, of which Roy Jones is president and R. F. Jones secretary, was organized with a capital of \$100,000 and has erected a bathhouse, also an auditorium with a seating capacity of fifteen hundred. These two gentlemen have also erected a bowling pavilion with eight alleys, this being the first pavilion in the county. In company with R. C. Gillis, Mr. Jones purchased the original town site now known as Sawtelle, consisting of two hundred and twenty-five acres, after which they organized the Pacific Land Company, Mr. Jones being elected secretary and treasurer of the company. They laid out the town of Sawtelle, which is situated four miles from Santa Monica, and twelve miles from Los Angeles. The site is an excellent one for a town, by reason of the proximity of the Soldiers' Home. By a law of the state, liquor can never be sold within one and one-half miles of the Home, hence Sawtelle is necessarily a prohibition town, and is thus attracting a class of people who prefer residence in a town where saloons can never be opened. So rapid was the growth of the town that the company was obliged to buy additional land. The town now contains three tracts, aggregating twelve hundred acres, viz.: the Barrett Villa tract, with two hundred and twenty-five acres; Lindsay addition, one hundred acres; Pacific farms, four hundred acres, and other adjoining lands. Under the energetic supervision of the officers the town is being established upon a solid basis and its population each year shows a gratifying increase. Probably not a little of the success is due to the fact that there

are no salaried officers and no dividends paid, but all of the proceeds are put into land, real-estate and improvements, thus benefiting the community rather than enriching private individuals.

The marriage of Mr. Jones and Miss Maria Tilden, a native of Ohio, was solemnized April 3, 1873. Mrs. Jones is a daughter of Josiah S. and Matilda (Kimball) Tilden, natives respectively of Herkimer county, N. Y., and Connecticut, the latter a daughter of Alvin Kimball, a native of Connecticut and an early settler of Adrian, Mich. The paternal grandfather, Mason Tilden, of New York, became a merchant in Cleveland, and also dealt in live stock and real estate. He was well known as a skillful checker player. At the time of his death he was seventy-eight, while his wife died at sixty-two years. They were the parents of two children. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have an only daughter, Matilda Tilden Jones.

The active interest maintained in public affairs while in Cleveland has been noticeable during the residence of Mr. Jones in Santa Monica, where he was elected to the city council in 1894 and to the office of mayor in 1896. Externally he is connected with the National Union, Royal Arcanum (of which he has been a member for twenty-four years), Independent Order of Foresters, and was made a Mason in Southern California Lodge No. 278, F. & A. M., of which he is still a member.

JOHN McARTHUR. From the time that the now antiquated stage coach brought Mr. McArthur to Los Angeles, in February of 1869, to the present year, he has had important property interests in this city. The year after his arrival he took up one hundred and sixty acres from the government, all of which was then wild and unimproved land, but now contains within its boundaries some of the most elegant homes of Los Angeles, its northern limit being what is now Adams street, the southern extremity Jefferson street, while Western avenue formed the eastern boundary. The claim was proved up on and held by him for two years, when a portion was sold, the selling price being \$30 an acre. Later the balance was disposed of at \$50 an acre. He then bought ten acres on what is now Washington and Figueroa streets. This tract, like the other, was wholly unimproved. Building a home, he began the task of improving the property and setting out fruit and shade trees. As the city expanded in dimensions the land was sold in lots, but he still retains for a homestead two acres, comprising one hundred and seventy-six feet on Figueroa and three hundred and fifty-two feet on Washington street.

Of Canadian birth, Mr. McArthur was born in Glengarry county, Ontario, in 1838. His

father, John, was the son of Scotch parents, but was himself a native of Glengarry county, where he spent his life in the tilling of the soil. At the age of sixteen John McArthur began to serve an apprenticeship to the carriage-making trade, in which he continued for four years. Leaving Canada in September, 1856, he took passage on the steamer Illinois for Panama, and after crossing the isthmus boarded the John L. Stevens, which landed him in San Francisco at the end of an uneventful voyage of twenty-four days. Going at once to Sacramento he found work at his trade. When the fall rains came he went to the Sonora mines, where he prospected. With the return of spring he went back to Sacramento and took up his trade. In the fall he again engaged in prospecting and mining, and for many years he alternated his trade with expeditions to the mines. At Hangtown and Placerville he owned some good claims, and he was also successful in Nevada mines. He did not discontinue mining with his advent into Southern California, but has had some important interests, and is now a member of an incorporated company, just beginning to develop mines in Orange county, this state.

Quiet and retiring in manner, but whole-souled and liberal, kind to those in trouble and staunch in his friendships, it is doubtful if Mr. McArthur has ever made an enemy during all his long life. Those who have opposed him in any business matter have nevertheless given him credit for the highest sense of honor and the most unwavering integrity. Among his associates in the Southern California Historical Society are many of his warmest friends, while all pioneers of Los Angeles county are particularly loyal in their friendships. By his marriage to Catherine Durfy, of New York, he has two daughters, Viola C. and Myrtle Agnes. The family are believers in the Unitarian doctrines and contributors to general movements for the benefit of church, educational and charitable plans. In his political belief he is independent, voting for the man rather than the party.

MRS. EMMA L. MALCOLM. Among the many interesting enterprises which interest the permanent residents and casual tourists of Long Beach none is more characteristic of the time and place than is the enterprise in the Bank of Long Beach Building, devoted to shells, taxidermy, curios, and orange-wood novelties. From earliest youth devoted to investigating the marvels of natural history as found in all parts of the world, Mrs. Malcolm is admirably adapted to her occupation. A more than local reputation is attached to her work as a taxidermist, and specimens may be found not only in the United States, but also in England and on the continent. In her collection of mounted birds the range extends from the smallest hum-

ming bird to the largest swan, and she has gathered for perpetuation examples of the feathered tribe all along between the Atlantic and Pacific. With her brothers and later with her husband she has shouldered the gun in the most inaccessible parts of the country, and many of her finest exhibits have fallen before her unerring aim. She has gathered her curios with discrimination, and the charming devices suggestive of the ocean's roar, of orange wood trees, and hosts of the air, are all that could be desired for study or pleasure.

Accompanied by her husband, Mrs. Malcolm came to the Pacific coast in 1891. Harvey C. Malcolm was born and reared in Philadelphia, Pa., and became one of the most popular hotel men in the country. He seemed to possess a particular faculty for catering to the traveling public. At different times during his career some parts of the finest hostleries between the oceans were under his management, not the least important of which were the Brunswick of New York City, the Auditorium at Chicago (which opened its doors under his control), the Metropole in Denver, Colo. (which also started out under his management), the Portland Hotel of Oregon, and the Tacoma Hotel of Washington. In 1897 Mr. Malcolm was proprietor of the Terminal Inn at Terminal Island for a year, and then went to Anaheim, where he became the owner and proprietor of the Commercial Hotel. After returning to Long Beach and perfecting a two years' lease of the Terminal Inn, his death the same year put an end to his long career as an hotel man. He was popular, and his services were typical of the best that obtains in any country in the world.

Mrs. Malcolm is a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, and since her husband's death has resided in Long Beach. As evidence of her faith in the city's future, she has invested in real-estate holdings, and owns a residence on the corner of First and Elm streets. Her admirable personal attributes have won many friends.

FRANK J. PALOMARES. To be descended from a family whose members have borne an honorable and influential part in the history of their nation is an heritage by no means to be despised. Such is the inheritance of Frank J. Palomares, of Los Angeles, who traces his lineage direct to Francisco de Palomares, governor of the castle of St. Gregory, at Oran, Spain. In the family of the governor there were six children, viz.: Esteban, who was lieutenant-colonel of the Knights of the Order of Santiago; Juan, who became governor of the castle after his father's death; Antonio, who was a judge; Jose; Eugenio, who lost his life in an attempt to overthrow the Roman Catholic religion; and Francisca, who married Diego Francisco, Knight of the Order of Santiago and governor

of the plaza of Oran. The second of the sons, Juan, is remembered in history as the officer who led his men in a determined but hopeless resistance against the Turkish troops at Borch. After almost all of his men had been slain, being no longer able to defend himself and the castle, he set fire to the powder house and blew up the castle, beneath whose ruins the dead bodies of himself and his soldiers were later found.

The first of the Palomares family in California was Christopher, who came as a sergeant in the Mexican army and afterwards became a judge in Los Angeles. In his family there were the following children: Concepcion, Barta, Rosario, Francisco, Ygnacio, Louise, Dolores, Maria Jesus and Josefa. Of this family, Ygnacio married Concepcion Lopez, and their children were Louise, Tressa, Tomas, Francisco, Manuel, Josefa, Concepcion, Caroline and Maria. The second of the sons, Francisco, at an early age secured employment as assistant on a ranch, but later became a wealthy cattleman as well as the largest land owner in the Pomona valley. At his death, in 1882, he left a wife and four children, the latter being Concepcion, Christina, Frank J. and Porfirio. The wife and mother, Lugardia Alvarado, died June 14, 1896, at the age of fifty-six years. Further mention of the family will be found in the sketch of Porfirio and Jose Dolores Palomares, the former a brother of Frank J., of this sketch.

At the old homestead near Pomona, Cal., Frank J. Palomares was born July 30, 1870. As a boy, when not attending public school he assisted on the ranch, where there was always work for an active boy to engage in. On leaving the local schools he entered St. Vincent's College, where he took a full course in book-keeping and was graduated in 1886. Next he entered Santa Clara College, expecting to take the complete course, but at the end of two years his health was such as to force an abandonment of all studies, much to his disappointment, as he was within one year of graduating. In December, 1889, he returned home, and the next month accepted a position as book-keeper in the street commissioner's office of Los Angeles county, under Col. W. D. Mulford. After having held this position six and one-half years he became cashier of the Herald Publishing Company. Eight months later the paper was sold, and he then entered into the real-estate business. A short time afterward he secured a position as head bookkeeper in the city engineer's office, where he remained for two years, and then resigned in order to accept a similar position with the American Beet Sugar Manufacturing Company at Oxnard. January 1, 1901, he returned to Los Angeles, to enter upon the duties of bookkeeper in the office of the street commissioners, which position he now

fills. In 1894 he was the Democratic nominee for county auditor, and was the youngest man on the entire ticket; also had the distinction of running far ahead of the ticket in the city of Los Angeles, but the county was so overwhelmingly Republican that he failed of election.

By the marriage of Mr. Palomares to Virginia, daughter of Joseph M. Miller, he has one son, Frank J., Jr. Another son, Charles A., died at the age of six months. The family are identified with the Roman Catholic Church. In fraternal relations Mr. Palomares is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Elks, Native Sons of the Golden West, and in Masonry belongs to East Gate Lodge No. 290, F. & A. M., and Los Angeles Chapter No. 33, R. A. M.

WILLIAM M. OSBORN. A noteworthy position among the pioneers of Los Angeles is held by Mr. Osborn, of No. 1345 Albany street. He was born in Chenango county, N. Y., October 30, 1834, but at the age of three years was taken to Illinois, where his father, Archibald, became a pioneer farmer near Princeton, Bureau county, remaining in that locality until his death at sixty-five years. During the existence of the Whig party he had been one of its staunch upholders, and upon its disintegration he identified himself with the newly organized Republican party. The boyhood years of William M. were uneventfully passed on the home farm, which he assisted in placing under cultivation. Desirous of seeking his livelihood in the west, where he believed opportunities to be greater than in Illinois, in 1855 he came to the Pacific coast via the isthmus. Like all newcomers during the '50s, he considered mining the only industry possible in California, and accordingly he hastened to Downeyville, where for three years he prosecuted the work of a miner. However, the results were less gratifying than he had anticipated, so he abandoned his claim and came to Los Angeles, his first visit here being in 1858. The then sleepy Spanish town did not especially attract him, so he went elsewhere, but in 1861 returned to Los Angeles. Here he bought teams and began teaming and freighting from different points in California to Arizona, conducting the business with such success that he finally acquired one hundred and twenty-one horses and twenty-four wagons, all of which were in constant use. An entire month was consumed in making a round trip between the points on his route. Not only was the journey a long one, but it was not without danger as well, for Indians were very numerous and gave frequent instances of hostility. On selling his outfit to the Sierra Gorda Freighting Company, he opened a livery and also engaged in the harness manufacturing business. His connection with the latter business was unexpected to himself. He was obliged to take, on a

security debt, a harness shop on Fifth street between Broadway and Hill, and, not being able to dispose of it to advantage, took up the management of the same himself, and has continued the same to the present time. During early days he bought for \$300 the lot where the Chamber of Commerce now stands, and this he later sold for \$1,800, investing the proceeds in his present property on the corner of Fifth and Broadway. Here he built a livery barn and conducted business in the renting and sale of horses until September, 1901, when he sold his equipment and rented the building.

In San Bernardino county Mr. Osborn married Miss Rosetta Baldwin, who was born there April 10, 1853. The year before she was born her parents, Robert and Rosanna Baldwin, crossed the plains from the east (her father having been originally from England), and settled at San Bernardino, entering one hundred and sixty-five acres of land and engaging in the stock business, making a specialty of hogs. On that ranch Mr. Baldwin died when fifty-eight years of age, and his wife when sixty-two. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Osborn are as follows: Rose, Mrs. F. W. Putnam, of Vermont; Maude, who died in infancy; William, who was seven at the time of his death; George, a farmer near Riverside, Cal.; Arthur, a twelve-year-old boy, now attending school; and Donald, also a pupil in local schools.

Through the influence of his wife, who is an enthusiastic believer in the principles of socialism, Mr. Osborn has been converted to that political belief. During his early residence in Los Angeles he served for one term as a member of the city council, and in 1887 he was honored by election as county supervisor, which office he filled carefully and well. Like all pioneers, he has the greatest faith in the prosperity and growth of Los Angeles and believes that it is destined ultimately to be the queen of all the cities on the sunset sea.

LOUIS PHILLIPS. During the half century of his residence in Los Angeles county Mr. Phillips not only secured large landed holdings, but also gained a warm place in the esteem of the people and a wide acquaintance among the pioneers. His birth occurred in 1831, in Prussia, Germany, and there he received his early knowledge of books, at the same time receiving such home training as would fit him for a life of usefulness. In 1848 he accompanied a brother to New York, and the following year, at the time of the rush to the gold fields of California, he joined the emigrant throngs. Instead of trying his luck in the mines, as he had planned, he and his brother opened a small store in San Francisco, using for their quarters a building that boasted a board front, but was otherwise constructed of canvas. The next year they

were burned out, and, instead of rebuilding, they left that city and came to Los Angeles.

By purchase in 1853 Louis Phillips acquired large holdings on the San Gabriel river, and there for ten years he engaged in raising cattle. On selling that property in 1863 he came to Spadra, where for a time he was engaged in cattle raising. In 1866 he purchased twelve thousand acres of the San José ranch, much of which was as fine land as could be found in the valley. Later he sold enough of the tract to clear the balance of indebtedness, and from that time onward his progress and prosperity were uninterrupted. His neighbors were few and, as a rule, of Spanish extraction, while he was a typical German in his tastes, disposition and views; yet his friendship for them was strong and unwavering, and their confidence in his honor was not misplaced. On his broad acres horses and cattle grazed, at times as many as five thousand head of cattle and three thousand head of horses bearing his brand. However, after he had sold a considerable portion of the land, it seemed best for him to give his attention to sheep rather than to the other stock, and in the raising of these he was equally successful. Aside from a small vineyard, all of the land was utilized for grazing purposes. At the time he purchased the ranch it was improved with a two-story adobe building, the largest and most elaborate in the country round about. The entire house was surrounded by a wide veranda, and, as was the custom in those days, the stairs were on the outside. For some years he made his home here, but later erected a handsome residence, which was surrounded by citrus and deciduous trees of all kinds in abundance. A new vineyard yielded large harvests of luscious grapes. In early days an abundance of water was secured from a large pond fed by springs, but eventually the boring of artesian wells in the valley dried up the springs and forced him to drill for water and build a reservoir. At the time of his death he owned six thousand acres of the San José ranch, besides business properties in the cities of Los Angeles and Pomona.

Fraternally Mr. Phillips was connected with the Odd Fellows, being a charter member of Pomona Lodge No. 246. In his political sympathies he was a Republican. Upon the establishment of the office in Spadra he was appointed postmaster in 1866 and served acceptably. In religious views he was liberal. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Miss Esther Blake, daughter of William Blake, a native of New York City, who came to California about 1875 and engaged in the real estate business, dying in 1898, when eighty-four years of age; his wife was killed in a runaway accident when she was fifty-five. Of their eight children, Mrs. Phillips is the sole survivor. She was born near

Quincy, Ill., and came to California in girlhood. In all of her husband's enterprises she was a faithful helpmate and co-worker, and not a little of his success is to be attributed to her wise judgment and economical direction of household affairs. Their marriage was one of mutual helpfulness and happiness until broken by the death of Mr. Phillips, which occurred at his home March 16, 1900. One of his sons, Charles B., is deceased; the other children are living, viz.: Nellie B., who married Frank George, and has two sons, Frank C. and Ralph P.; Louis R., who married Esther E. Way; and George S., who married Irene R. Dudley, and has two children, Adelaide Louise and Louis Dudley.

SCHEE BROS. Through their several enterprises, notably those connected with horticulture and general farming, Walter S. and William F. Schee, partners under the title of Schee Bros., have become well known in the vicinity of Santa Monica and, indeed, throughout Los Angeles county. They are sons of William Fulton and Mary (Meyers) Schee, natives respectively of Delaware and Ohio. The ancestry of the Schee family is traced back to England, whence some of the name came to America at an early day and settled in Delaware. During the Revolutionary war several of the name bore arms in defense of American liberty. On settling near Uhrichsville, Ohio, William Fulton Schee turned his attention to millwrighting, and also built boats for the Ohio river and canal. Some years later he removed to Iowa and settled on a farm near Oskaloosa, where he was extensively engaged in general farming and the stock business. In 1892 he came to California and settled in Los Angeles county. Here he improved forty-seven acres, making of the tract one of the finest orange groves in the region. At this homestead he died in the fall of 1898. By his first wife, who died in Iowa, he had eight children, namely: John, who died in Iowa at the age of twenty-one years; Mrs. Isabelle Gay, of Redlands, Cal.; Mrs. Ella Elliott, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Lurana Shroyer, who died in Redlands; Walter S.; Mary Ida, Mrs. Reeves, of Santa Monica; William F., and James Everett Schee, who is a cattleman in Wyoming. The second wife of William Fulton Schee bore the maiden name of Rebecca Ross, and was born in Ohio. Two children were born of their union, namely: Mrs. Olive Copeland, of Redlands; and George, who is a horticulturist at Redlands.

The two brothers, Walter S. and William F., were natives respectively of Ohio and Iowa, and grew to manhood upon an Iowa farm, meantime receiving common-school advantages. In 1889 they came to California and for two years leased land on the Santenel. Their next venture was the leasing of a part of the San

Jacinto rancho at Santa Monica, where they have since engaged in raising stock and general farm products. In addition, they lease and cultivate the Malibu rancho. It is probable that they are the largest individual farmers in Los Angeles county. The success they have achieved is merited by industry, perseverance and determination. They are progressive farmers, anxious to avail themselves of all modern machinery and improvements in farming. Among the implements on their place is a combination header and thresher, to which they hitch forty head of horses and mules. The grain is cut from the stalk, and in a very few moments runs out as grain, from the other side of the machine. With the help of this one machine they frequently gather as much as seven hundred bushels in a day. The raising of stock forms one of their main industries, and a portion of the grain produced on their land is utilized for feed, in which way it brings a larger profit to the enterprising proprietors than if sold in the market.

In 1890 the brothers became identified with the horticultural industry at Redlands. Buying an eighty-acre tract, they set it out in navel oranges, and their grove is today conceded to be one of the finest in the state. While it is under the ditch, they have developed water on the land by sinking a well which yields a flow sufficient to irrigate the entire ranch, if necessary. This they did on account of the water becoming low in the ditch during the few dry years, and, not wishing to run any chances, they deemed it best to sink the well. Besides their other enterprises, they have copper and silver interests at Chloride, Ariz. In politics both are Republicans. Fraternally Walter S. is a Mason and William F. is connected with the Royal Arcanum.

R. M. FURLONG. The genealogy of the Furlong family can be traced back to Norman ancestors who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. Later generations bore an honorable part in the subsequent history of the British Isles and aided in giving England a foremost place in the galaxy of nations. When Walter Furlong was a boy he removed with his parents to Ireland, where he became a land owner and gentleman farmer of county Wexford. His son, John, was born and reared in that country, and when a young man visited America, with which he was so pleased that he decided to locate permanently in this country. Returning to his native land, he married Mary Dalton, who was born in county Wexford, her father, John Dalton, having been the son of an Englishman who owned large estates in Wexford.

Accompanied by his wife, John Furlong came to America and settled in Illinois, buying a

tract of raw land now within the city limits of Springfield. This property he broke, cleared and improved, and devoted to general farming. In later days the growth of Springfield made the land too valuable for agricultural purposes, and it was divided into building lots. Both he and his wife are deceased, and their homestead is now occupied by a son, Walter. Another son, James, is engaged in the mercantile business in Springfield, while the only daughter is also a resident of Illinois, the youngest son, R. M., being the only member of the family on the Pacific coast. He was born in Springfield December 24, 1857, and received his education in the grammar and high schools of Springfield and South Bend (Ind.) University. Before graduating from the university he discontinued studies there in order to take up law under Robbins, Knapp & Schutt, of Springfield, with whom he remained until he was admitted to the bar. His examination was creditably passed, but being under twenty-one years of age his license was withheld until he had reached the age stipulated by law. Afterwards he spent two years in Europe, traveling over the British Isles and through the continent.

Shortly after his return to the United States Mr. Furlong came to California on a pleasure trip and sight-seeing expedition, and among other towns visited Pasadena, intending merely to spend a few days here. However, the invigorating climate, cultured people and ideal surroundings proved a charm too strong to be resisted, and he at once decided that Pasadena should be his future home, nor have subsequent years changed his opinion of the place. Indeed, like other citizens, a long identification with the city's interests only adds to his fondness for his adopted home. Besides practicing law he has had various mining interests and has invested in a few companies which his conservative judgment believes will prove dividend paying. On the incorporation of Pasadena he was a member of its first board of trustees and, as chairman of the ordinance committee, had charge of the drawing up of the ordinance that was adopted by the city, and was instrumental in the passing of the prohibition ordinance still in force. He is a member of the Board of Trade. Reared under Democratic influences, he early became an adherent of that party and has continued firm in his allegiance to its principles. In local politics he has rendered good service as a member of the county central Democratic committee and the executive committee of the same. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His marriage, in St. Louis, Mo., united him with Miss Ida B. Porter, daughter of William Porter, a Virginian by birth, but throughout active life a planter of Kentucky, where she was born and reared.

JOHN F. CONNELL. The chief engineer for the Stimson estate of Los Angeles was born July 20, 1859, in a humble cottage on the banks of Lake Michigan, in Manitowoc county, Wis. He was the fourth among the ten children of J. F. and Margaret (Ryan) Connell, natives of Ireland. His father came to America at ten years of age and settled in Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming during much of his active life, dying when sixty-five years of age. The mother, who was born in county Limerick, August 15, 1823, came to the United States in girlhood, and in 1849 was married in Milwaukee, Wis. Her death occurred at eighty-three years of age.

After receiving a common-school education, John F. Connell worked for two years on his father's farm. While packing shingles in a mill near by he first became interested in machinery. For two years he worked as fireman and assistant engineer in the mill, then entered a local machine shop to learn the machinist's trade. Two and one-half years later he entered the blacksmith's department to gain a knowledge of the working of iron and the quality of the same. After a year in that department, he was for three years first assistant engineer in a large flour mill, and at the end of that time opened a shop of his own near the old homestead for the manufacture of agricultural implements. In this he was successful, and continued until the winter of 1888, when the failure of his health caused him to dispose of his business and seek California. Here he soon regained his health and took a position as engineer in a sash and blind factory at San Jacinto. One year later he became chief engineer and master mechanic with the San Jacinto Box and Lumber Company, which position he filled until the entire plant was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1891. A few months later he was appointed superintendent to erect a new modern mill, and this position he held until the fall of 1892, when the financial affairs of the company became so involved that he tendered his resignation.

Removing to Los Angeles, Mr. Connell secured employment as engineer with the Los Angeles Lighting Company. In the spring of 1893 he resigned in order to take charge of the erecting of the machinery of the Stimson block, then under course of construction. After all of the machinery was in place and the building complete, he was engaged as regular engineer, and continued in this capacity until the spring of 1898. He was then granted leave of absence to enable him to erect the new and modern power plant in the Douglas building. On the completion of the contract he was appointed chief engineer for the entire Stimson estate to remodel the entire power plant of the various buildings and connect them with one central station. Taking up this task, he submitted plans

and specifications and was directed to proceed with the work at once. The construction of a tunnel under large, heavy buildings like the Stimson and Douglas is a novel piece of engineering and requires great skill. Much has been written and published by the press from time to time concerning this work, and it has been often said that the engineer's plan could be followed to advantage by owners of hotels and office buildings.

Concerning the engine room of the Douglas we quote the following, which appeared in a daily paper soon after the erection of the building:

"The engine room was designed on the lines of the engine room of the famous battleship Oregon. The dimensions of the room are 46x60, twenty-two-foot ceiling, and it is situated in the rear of the basement. A subterranean passage one hundred feet long, six feet in the clear, extends under the cellars of the tenants to the front of the building, where it connects with the elevators and front entrance to the building. The room is equipped with two horizontal tubular boilers, manufactured by the Gem City Boiler Company of Dayton, Ohio, of one hundred horse power each, fitted with full flush fronts and ornamented with stars and shields. The safety valves on the boilers are of a new design, used almost exclusively on all new American warships.

"The most novel feature in the equipment of the room is the oil-burning system in an arrangement which makes it possible to replenish the supply of oil while the machinery is in full operation. The method was developed by Mr. Connell, the patentee, who also was the first engineer to burn crude oil successfully in office buildings, five years ago in the Stimson block, which has been in continual operation ever since, and is now used in every office building and hotel in the city."

The most recent enterprise of Mr. Connell was the installation of a cross compound Corliss pumping engine, which contains more new and modern improvements than any engine yet built for the purpose. Many of these improvements represent ideas of Mr. Connell. It is characteristic of him that he has always favored any change of working plans which he believes to be judicious and helpful. For some time he was the only local engineer who upheld the hydraulic elevator system instead of electric power, and it is now noticeable that the large plants at present have adopted hydraulic power. He is a charter member of California Stationary Engineers No. 2, of the National Association, and for several years served as its financial secretary. In 1896 he organized the employment department, of which he was secretary until 1898. Fraternally he is connected with Golden Rule Lodge No. 160, I. O. O. F., and

is also a member of the Maccabees. In politics he is a free thinker and invariably casts his ballot for the candidate he believes to be best qualified for office, regardless of party ties. June 24, 1894, he was united in marriage with Miss Mamie E. Craig, a native of San Francisco.

E. S. CORDERO. One of the most worthy representatives of the old Spanish pioneers of California is E. S. Cordero, extensively engaged in the stock raising business in Santa Barbara county, and the owner of five thousand acres of country land, besides valuable possessions in the city of Santa Barbara. The family emigrant from Spain was the paternal grandfather, Mariano Cordero, who first settled in Mexico, and practiced his craft of tailoring, later removing to Santa Barbara, where he labored for the Franciscan Fathers. Joan J., the father of E. S., was born in Santa Barbara in June of 1801, and became a large land owner and rancher, his land being a portion of the Las Cruces rancho, upon which he continued until his death at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Maria Antonia Ballenzinllo, who was born in Santa Barbara, a daughter of Enosio Ballenzinllo, a native of Mexico, and an early settler in Santa Barbara county. Mrs. Cordero, who died in Santa Barbara, was the mother of thirteen children, seven of whom are living, E. S. being third of these.

Upon his father's portion of Las Cruces rancho E. S. Cordero was born December 8, 1838. He attended the schools of Santa Barbara. From his earliest youth he was familiar with ranching, and materially aided his father in the management of his large interests up to the time of the latter's death. He then bought a portion of the ranch, about two thousand acres, and he is now the owner also of the Na Jaue ranch, of over three thousand acres, making in all over five thousand acres of ranch land. Besides cattle he raises large numbers of horses and hogs, the original ranch being devoted to a dairy and hogs, and the later acquisition to cattle and horses. He raises only the best improved stock, his brand being TC. He is one of the oldest stock raisers in this part of the county, and ships large numbers to Santa Barbara and Los Angeles. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Santa Barbara Parlor, 116, Native Sons of the Golden West. Mr. Cordero is a public spirited gentleman, and has played his part in the development of the county in which he takes such justifiable pride. He is foremost among the stock men of the county, and enjoys a reputation for fairness and sterling business integrity.

The pleasant home of Mr. Cordero is presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Ortego, who was born in Santa Barbara. Four children are the result of this union: Mariana, who is

the wife of James Donahue, of Highland, Cal.; E. F., who is ranching with his father; Evaristo, and Juan, who are assistants in the management and care of the ranching interests.

FRANK B. CLARK. Added to a successful career in California as an agriculturist and discerning business man, Mr. Clark has dignified and broadened his life by courageous service during the Civil war, during which period of strife he served his country for four years and four months. Although the war records designate him as captain of Company K, Twenty-first Infantry, he nevertheless served as a private in the beginning, and saw service both in infantry and artillery. Owing to impaired health from the vicissitudes of war, he sought to improve his general condition by removal to the west, which he accomplished in 1869, and the following year settled in Hyde Park. His good management and thrift may be judged of when it is known that from a purchase of eighty acres of land, his possessions have increased to two hundred and fifty acres, and from untilled inactivity to fine alfalfa and general farming land. A more ideal rural abode it were hard to find, for Mr. Clark has erected a beautiful home, and has a small village of barns and outhouses, besides varied adornment in the shape of verdure, including palms and fine shade trees, the latter having grown from small saplings to producers of grateful and spreading shade. Upon the original land was found the walls for an adobe house, and upon these was placed a roof, doors were added and windows, and here the family lived and prospered until about twelve years ago, when the present well planned and more than ordinarily convenient house was erected. The adobe house is now used as shelter for the employes who are required to carry on the different departments of the farm. About twelve years ago the Santa Fe Railroad was built through the property, and this, combined with the lumber yard erected on the place, and the manifold activities ever in operation, produce upon the visitor a business like impression remote from the general order of farming.

The average output of the farm besides general farming is two hundred acres of alfalfa, which is baled on the place and shipped in large quantities to Los Angeles and Pasadena. Mr. Clark also owns other property in the county, and has a store in Hyde Park, which is rented out. In 1888 he married Lizzie S. Leach, a native of Vermont, Mr. Clark having been born in Connecticut. The only living child of this union is Clarence, who is ably assisting his father in the management of his ranch. Mr. Clark is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His general admirable characteristics, his devotion to his home, and to all that broadens and eno-

bles life, is best illustrated by his act in erecting the Congregational church, at Hyde Park, to the memory of his daughter, Cora Clark, who died at the age of sixteen years. This edifice is now used as a union church, and is a standing monument to a father's devotion, and a citizen's appreciation of how best to combine an interest in the past with the best good of the present.

JOHN J. BLEECKER, M. D. Descended from the sturdy old Knickerbocker stock so intimately associated with the early development of New York, Dr. Bleecker, of Pasadena, is the inheritor of mental and physical endowments that are his heritage from a colonial ancestry. For successive generations the family has given to the nation men of high patriotism and noble qualities. Among its most gifted representatives was the doctor's grandfather, Hon. John Anthony Bleecker, who was born in New York City, and became a leading attorney and prominent jurist; also served as a member of the state assembly. His last years were spent in Whippany, Morris county, N. J. He had a brother, James, who was one of the most successful of New York's bankers and brokers.

Born and reared in Morristown, N. J., John J. Bleecker, Sr., the doctor's father, became a physician of Cincinnati, Ohio, and later engaged in practice at Canton, Ill., where he died in 1879. He is survived by his widow, Rosanna, who at the age of sixty-nine years is making her home with her son in Pasadena. She was born in Preble county, Ohio, her father, Jeremiah Bader, having come there from Germany and settled upon a farm. Later he removed to Schuyler county, Ill., and from there to Fulton county, where he died. To the marriage of John J. and Rosanna Bleecker there were born three sons and two daughters who are now living. There was also a son by a former marriage, William H. Bleecker, M. D., who served in a New York regiment during the Civil war.

While his parents were living in Cincinnati, Ohio, John J. Bleecker, Jr., was born November 20, 1852. In 1859 he accompanied the family to Astoria, Ill., and later attended school in Schuyler county, Ill. To secure the necessary funds for his medical education he taught school, first in Illinois, and then at Liberty Union, Ind. As soon as he had saved sufficient to defray his expenses in school, he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College and continued there until his graduation in February, 1885. Immediately afterward he opened an office in Bushnell, Ill., but two years later found him in the new town of Pasadena, Cal., where he has since engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. Meantime he has taken two courses in his alma mater and two in the Chicago Post-Graduate College, it being his ambition to keep in touch with the latest devel-

opments in therapeutics. Discoveries are constantly being made in the science of materia medica, and these he keeps conversant with, studying them closely in order to select those which he deems practicable. He is a member of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society. In his practice, as in politics, he is inclined to be independent, selecting what is best in every school. The success with which he is meeting is merited by years of conscientious study and painstaking practice.

In Rushville, Ill., Dr. Bleecker married Miss Mary Creighton, who was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, a daughter of Ezekiel Creighton. She died in Pasadena in September, 1889, and afterward Dr. Bleecker was united with Miss Annie Boynton, a native of Worcester, Mass. He has one son, Robert Boynton, and one daughter, Averick Eveanna. While in Astoria, Ill., he was made a Mason, and is now connected with Corona Lodge, F. & A. M. In the Pasadena lodge of Odd Fellows he is past noble grand. Another organization in which he holds membership is the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Through his service as a member of the board of health he has done good service in behalf of his home city. However, his preference is for private practice rather than positions of public prominence that are the gift of his party. In religion he is connected with the Presbyterian Church.

B. O. SPRAGUE. At an early period in the history of America the Sprague family became identified with its growth, and during the colonial period various representatives were influential among the citizens of Boston. The services of Richard T. Sprague in public life were recognized in his appointment as United States consul to Gibraltar, and while living there his son, Richard Tucker Sprague, was born. Returning to America, the family resumed residence in Boston, where Richard T. was reared, educated and married, and where also his son, B. O., was born and passed the years of childhood. In 1890 the family came to California, where the son had the advantage of three years of study in Leland Stanford University. He possessed an eager and ambitious disposition, less inclined for professional career than for business activities. On leaving school he entered the refinery of the American Sugar Refining Company in San Francisco, securing a position as assistant chemist and sugar boiler. Ambitious to acquire a thorough knowledge of the business, he worked in every department, and each position he filled with intelligence and energy.

After two years in San Francisco, Mr. Sprague entered the employ of the American Beet Sugar Company, and in July, 1899, came to Oxnard, where he has since made his home.

For a time he was foreman of the sugar house, from which position he was promoted to be assistant superintendent, assuming charge of the night work. In addition, he acts as general assistant of the day watches, if duty renders it necessary. His thorough knowledge of the sugar business in all of its details makes his services of the greatest value to the company, and without doubt future years will bring him increasing successes along the line of his chosen occupation. He is not active in politics and has shown no desire to enter official life, but gives his allegiance to the Republican party and sustains its principles as they concern national affairs. He is a member of the college fraternity Sigma Nu.

EVERY BELCHER. Long Beach is singularly fortunate in being the home of a number of women whose business capacity is not surpassed by the opposite sex, and who also possess culture and refinement. Such an one is Mrs. Theresa Belcher, widow of Avery Belcher, and one of the most enthusiastic residents of this promising town. Avery Belcher, a man of leading characteristics, pioneer of Montana, and the possessor of wealth acquired in mining, cattle-raising and banking, inherited his sterling traits from a worthy English ancestry, whose connection with the historical events of their country was by no means immaterial. He was born in Berkshire, England, November 6, 1829, and when twenty years of age came to America with his parents and settled in Michigan, where the father died the following year. From Michigan the son went to Illinois and engaged in farming, and continued the same occupation after removing to Audubon county, Iowa, in 1855. When the gold craze was at its height in 1861 he went to Pike's Peak overland with horse teams, and experienced the average failure and success while mining in Black Hawk and Central and Russell gulches. After his marriage in 1863 he removed to Montana, which state was to prove the field of his greatest activity and most substantial accomplishment. The journey was undertaken from Denver with ox-teams and wagons, via Fort Bridge, Soda Springs and Alder Gulch, and in 1864 he engaged in ranching and stock-raising on the Ruby river, near Virginia City, Mont. He had a fine range and large numbers of cattle, but in time sold out his interest and removed to near Helena, the same state, and later to Milk River and Bear Paw. He was also somewhat interested in mining in Montana, and out of his abundance acquired from cattle investments organized the Bank of Boulder, of which he was president as long as he remained in the state. He was also one of those who organized the Bear Paw Pool, in which about a dozen large cattlemen were interested, formed for the pur-

pose of mutual assistance in the handling of their cattle. The remainder of these men are still in the cattle business.

In 1881 Mr. Belcher took a trip from Fort Benton down the river to Iowa, and in 1893-4 first familiarized himself with the great chances existing in Southern California. From then on he made several trips back to this part of the state, and in 1898 so arranged his affairs in Montana as to enable him to take up his residence in Long Beach. He soon became interested in the affairs of the town, invested heavily in real estate and general property, and was keenly alive to the advantages awaiting the investor. His death, July 5, 1901, terminated a career of immense vitality. He was a typical westerner in thought, heart and enterprise, and his struggles and victories in the heart of the desolate and wild Montana regions bespeak an enormous amount of courage and shrewd common sense. In politics he was a Democrat, but was by no means radical, and his affairs were always too numerous to permit of his participating to any great extent in local political affairs.

The marriage of Avery Belcher and Theresa Earley occurred in Exira, Audubon county, Iowa, March 14, 1863. Mrs. Belcher was born in New Hope, Ohio, and is a daughter of Leonard Earley, born near Georgetown, Ohio, and a merchant and manufacturer at New Hope. In 1855 Mr. Earley removed to Henry county, Iowa, and engaged in farming, but in 1895 located in Exira, which is still his home. He is at present retired from active business or farming life, and is greatly interested in promoting the cause of education. He is fraternally an Odd Fellow. His father, Thomas Earley, was born in Maryland, became a stock raiser in Ohio, and met a tragic death in Texas, where he was murdered by the son of Governor Isaac Desha of Kentucky. He had gone to Texas from New Orleans with the proceeds of a flatboat load of farm products, from Brown county, Ohio. While in Texas he was murdered by Desha, whose father had just pardoned his wayward son for a wilful murder. The wife of Thomas Earley, formerly Mary Stephens, died in Highland county, Ohio, in 1848. The mother of Mrs. Belcher, Catherine (Fiscus) Earley, was born in Ohio, and was a daughter of Abraham Fiscus, who, with his wife, was a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Earley, who died in Ohio, was the mother of one son and four daughters, of whom Mrs. Belcher is the oldest. Mrs. Mary McConnell died in March of 1901; William Worth is a miner in the Big Horn Basin in Wyoming, and Sarah Ann lives in Harrison county, Iowa.

Mrs. Belcher was reared in Iowa and was educated in the public schools, and since her husband's death has carried out his plans in re-

gard to the management of his numerous affairs. She is an enthusiastic resident of this city, where she has many friends, and where her standing is an enviable one. She is a member of various clubs in the town, and her experience with human nature has developed an innate tact peculiarly her own, and of immense value to her in the conduct of her affairs. It is doubtful if any private individual in the state has a finer collection of shells than has Mrs. Belcher, and she has made a curtain of snail shells, and also one of clam shells, which have elicited great admiration from all who have been permitted to see them. Mrs. Belcher has one daughter, Clara Nevada, who was educated at Hillsdale College, Michigan, and who is now living with her mother.

LEWIS WILLIAM STEVENS. As president of the Santa Monica Surf and Ocean Boat-house Company, which he incorporated in 1896, Mr. Stevens is well known to the thousands of visitors whom the fame of this ocean resort annually draws hither. In the sale of fish to Los Angeles, Riverside and San Francisco, he has also built up an important business. Not only does he manufacture his nets and tackle, but even his boats, and he is the inventor of the Stevens surf and lifeboat, patented in 1898. The first boat of this kind proved so successful that he has since made a second and larger one. The plan of operating the boat is on the cable system, which enables the boatman to control the boat as a man controls the movements of a horse. In 1900 he took the boat to Nome, Alaska, and engaged in the transfer business, taking baggage and passengers from the ship to the shore through the surf. He remained during the season and then returned home. Besides these boats, he has various pleasure and fish boats which he rents.

In Monroe, Mich., L. W. Stevens was born February 4, 1844, and was the fourth among six children (four sons and two daughters), four of whom are now living. His father, O. P. Stevens, a native of New York, and a pioneer of Monroe, Mich., built the first saw and grist mill in Monroe, for which work he was fitted by a previous experience in building and operating a mill on Swan creek, the present site of Toledo, Ohio. Returning to Ohio, he settled in Cleveland and engaged in the milling business until his retirement. He died there when seventy-six years old. His wife, Sally R., was born in Bangor, Me., and went with her father to Toledo, Ohio, later to Monroe, Mich., where her father and husband were partners in milling.

When four years of age L. W. Stevens was taken by his parents to Cleveland, Ohio, and there his education was obtained. At the age of fourteen he began sailing on the lake as a cabin boy, from which he rose to the rank of

seaman. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Third Ohio Infantry, and was sent to Kentucky, where he was transferred to the Mississippi squadron, U. S. N., as seaman on the Petrel. He bore a part in the siege of Vicksburg, and afterward was transferred to the Juliet, same squadron, engaged in patrolling the river. After being honorably discharged at Vicksburg he went to Chicago and became mate on a lake boat. Later he was captain and then owner of the Franklin, a schooner in the coasting trade, continuing with the same until the boat was lost by its mate. His next venture was in the fishing business at Put-in-Bay Island. About 1884 he came to California, and after a year in Los Angeles came to Santa Monica, where he took up the fishing business. During 1886 he went to San Diego, where he carried on a confectionery business, and also owned and operated a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on Bernardo creek. Returning to Santa Monica in 1894, he has continued here in the fishing business ever since, and was the first to introduce gill net fishing for halibut, a scheme that has proved very successful. He is married, his wife having formerly been Miss M. J. Stebbins, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Grand Army Post in San Diego.

JULIUS H. ARDIS. Remotely of Scotch-Irish and German extraction, the more recent representatives of the Ardis family have been allied with the history of the south. The leading attorney of Downey, whose name introduces this article, is of southern birth, having been born at Eldorado, Ark., May 11, 1863. His father, John C., born in Germany in 1823, was reared in that state and Alabama, where in early manhood he engaged in the profession of law, but later entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Removing to Arkansas, he took up teaching, which he followed some years. However, the confinement of the occupation proved injurious to his health, and having learned that California was a health-restoring region he came to the Pacific coast July 28, 1868. There was little to attract a permanent settler save the charm of scenery and climate. No improvements had been attempted in the vicinity of Downey. Great stretches of land seemed worthless except as pastures for stock. Neither grass nor trees relieved the monotony of the landscape. With a keen intuition as to the possibilities of the soil, he was not discouraged by its appearance, but at once bought twenty-five acres one-half mile west of Downey and set about the improvement of the land, which is now in walnuts. A later purchase comprised thirty acres, but this was soon sold, subsequent to which he bought an-

other forty-acre tract at El Monte. Nine years passed busily and happily in his new home, where his life ended, December 24, 1877. Though not spared to old age, he yet accomplished more than some men to whom longer life is granted. As a practicing attorney, as a member of the Arkansas state legislature for two years, as preacher and teacher, he lived a helpful, useful, active life, and rendered many services in behalf of his fellowmen. His education had been obtained in Emory College at Oxford, Ga., added to which he had a broad mind, fluent command of language and the ready resources of a public speaker, all combined with the high character and deep devotion of a Christian preacher and educator.

The wife of John C. Ardis was Fannie A. Harris, who was born in Alabama, received an excellent education in the Female College at LaGrange, Ga., and still makes her home on the property they purchased in 1868. Like her husband, she has been consistent in her devotion to the church. Of her eleven children, the following survive: John D., a rancher at Downey; Isaac L., who lives at Downey, and cultivates an orchard at Banning; Sallie A., wife of A. S. Gray, a rancher at Downey; Lida T., the widow of William T. Crawford, and who has taught in the public schools of Downey for fourteen years; Julius H., attorney-at-law, of Downey; William M., who is with a wholesale leather house in Los Angeles; and Julia, wife of J. H. McCullough, a blacksmith and dealer in implements at Downey.

When the family came to California, Julius H. was four years of age. In 1884 he was sent back to the south, entering Emory College, of which his father had been a student years before. From that institution he was graduated in 1888, with the degree of A. B., under Dr. Isaac Hopkins. Instead of returning to California, he entered a law office in Atlanta, Ga., where he studied Blackstone for a year. Going thence to Sheffield, Ala., in 1890, he remained for a year in professional work, and then came to Downey, where he has since built up a growing and important practice in all of the courts. In addition to the management of an extensive clientele, he has been prominent in the Democratic party, and in 1901 served as chairman of the county convention. Chosen as his party's nominee for the legislature in 1896, he made a splendid run, but a split in the party caused the success of the opponents. Besides his private practice, he acts as attorney for the Arroyo Ditch and Water Company, and also for the Los Nietos Valley Bank of Downey. Fraternally he is connected with the Foresters, Masons, Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Brotherhood, and Maccabees.

Through his marriage to Miss Mamie Haygood, Mr. Ardis became connected with one of

the leading families of the south. Mrs. Ardis is a daughter of the late Bishop Atticus G. Haygood, who was born at Watkinsville, Ga., November 19, 1839, and at twenty years of age was graduated from Emory College at Oxford, Ga. Immediately after graduating he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and entered upon ministerial work, in which he achieved noteworthy success. In 1876 he was called to the presidency of Emory College. He found his alma mater, which was an old Methodist institution, established in 1838, suffering from the effects of the Civil war, with only one hundred and ten students, and carrying the burden of a heavy debt. With an energy characteristic of the man he at once began the task of reducing the work to a systematic basis, and so notable was his success that, when he resigned in 1884, the institution had three hundred and fourteen students, all of the burdensome debts had been lifted, many improvements had been made and a large endowment fund had been raised. Meantime from 1878 to 1882, he also acted as editor of the *Wesleyan Christian Advocate*, a leading denominational paper. In 1882 he was raised to the office of bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the general conference at Nashville, Tenn., but not wishing at that time to leave the college, he declined the honor. Again, in 1890, at the conference held in St. Louis, Mo., the same honor was tendered him, and he accepted, serving as bishop until his death, in January, 1896. In 1885 he was appointed general manager of the John F. Slater fund of \$1,000,000 for the education of the colored youth of the southern states. In spite of his varied duties as editor, educator, manager of trust funds, bishop, etc., he still found time to write for the press and also to prepare numerous works for publication. Wielding a ready pen and having a message for the people, some of his happiest moments were spent in his study, in literary work. Among the works of which he was the author may be mentioned "Our Brothers in Black," "The Monk and Prince," "Sermons and Speeches," "Jack Knife and Brambles," "Our Children," "Pleas for Progress" and "The Man of Galilee," which latter has been translated into Spanish and Japanese and is used extensively by missionaries as an aid to Gospel teaching. During much of his life he made Oxford, Ga., his headquarters, and always considered it his home, although the duties of his work often called him away for long periods, and from 1891 to 1893 he was a resident of Los Angeles county, Cal., having come here for his wife's health. Without any doubt he was one of the brightest lights the south has ever produced, and the amount of good he accomplished for that portion of the country cannot be overestimated.

In addition to receiving the advantages of a collegiate education, Mrs. Ardis was given a thorough education in music and became an accomplished vocalist. Born of her marriage to Mr. Ardis are five children, namely: Ethel, Ruth, Dorothy, Atticus Haygood and Lida Crawford.

R. D. ADAMS, M. D. The inducements of climate that brought Dr. Adams to Monrovia in 1893 have made him a permanent resident of the town, where he owns an attractive home on the corner of White Oak and Primrose streets. Dr. Adams is of eastern lineage, his parents having been born in New York. At one time his maternal grandfather, Jonathan Russell, owned all of the land now occupied by the city of Auburn; by trade a jeweler, he engaged in the manufacturing business and also carried on a retail trade. About 1826 W. R. Adams, father of Dr. Adams, removed to Michigan, where in the midst of the then pioneer surroundings and in a locality but sparsely settled he carried on a general store, of the type belonging to the past generation. In 1868 he retired from business and removed to Illinois, where he died the following year. His son, R. D., was born at Walled Lake, Oakland county, Mich. Being given better opportunities than fell to the lot of many boys in Michigan about the middle of the nineteenth century, he was sent to New York, where he took the regular course in the Syracuse high school. His studies were interrupted by a service of two years as hospital steward in the United States navy, after which he took a course in the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. His medical education was acquired in the Long Island College Hospital, of which he is a graduate.

The first practical experience in professional work which Dr. Adams gained was in Skiddy, Morris county, Kans., where he opened an office in 1873. After a short time he secured a foothold in the profession and his services came into demand for many miles around. From there in 1885 he went to Council Grove, Kans., but the climate proved in many respects objectionable, and in 1888 he came to California, establishing himself at Alhambra, from which town he came to Monrovia. Dr. Adams was married in Bloomington, Ill., to Miss Ellis, a native of Ohio. The children born of their union are as follows: Jennie; Charles, a telegraph operator; Alice; and Frank, a graduate of the Monrovia high school in 1902. The family attend the Baptist Church and are identified with its work. The Republican party has secured the allegiance of Dr. Adams ever since it was organized, and his faith in its principles is unwavering. Before coming to California he was active in politics and at one time was elected

to the Kansas state legislature, where his service won the approval of his constituents.

EDITH WHITE. Among the artistic temperaments which have reached their highest development in the inspiring atmosphere of California, and whose reproductions have found their way into homes and cities in different parts of the country, none is regarded as worthier of the appreciation bestowed upon extraordinary talent than is Edith White, flower and landscape painter. Especially as a delineator of flowers, Miss White is noted for the fidelity with which she immortalizes these transient delights of man; for her exquisite understanding of effective arrangement, and her wonderful production of transparent color effects. Her landscapes have atmosphere, ideality and truth, but her rarely beautiful rose productions have been handled not only masterfully, but with reverence.

Years of patient toil in her delightful field of effort have preceded the present unchallenged position of Miss White in the art world. Her ancestors were among the original settlers of Massachusetts, and afterwards settled in Connecticut, where her great-grandfather was born in 1769. When he was nine years old he moved with his father's family to Newport, N. H., where occurred the birth of her paternal grandfather, Nathan, a merchant and traveler. Her father, Elon, was born at Newport, N. H., and when nineteen years of age started west to Iowa, where he engaged in the hardware business, and where his daughter was born near Decorah, Winneshiek county. The father in 1859 took his family across the plains with ox-teams and wagons, encountering many dangers on the way to the far west, fording rivers and streams, and otherwise suffering from the deprivations and hardships incident to the four months' trip to Nevada county, Cal. For a time he engaged in mining, with indifferent success, and finally went into the hardware business in Nevada county. In 1884 he came to Los Angeles, Cal., and in 1885 settled in Pasadena. In 1901 he removed to San Diego, Cal., where he still lives. His wife, formerly Mary Stanton, is a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Thomas Elwood Stanton. Mr. Stanton came of old Virginia stock, which claimed also Secretary Stanton, of Civil war fame, and which were one and all members of the Society of Friends. He settled in Indiana, and then removed to Winneshiek county, Iowa, from which state he crossed the plains in 1849, returning east later. In 1859 he again came west, and later died in Montecito. In politics he was a Republican. Besides their daughter, Edith, there was born to Elon White and his wife a son, Nathan, who is at present a business man and inventor in Pasadena.

From earliest youth Edith White studied

flowers and skies and colors, and as a little child used to draw and paint. She was educated primarily in Nevada county, Cal., and later graduated from Mills College, Alameda county. For a year she studied at the old School of Design in San Francisco, under Virgil Williams, and in 1882 she came to Los Angeles, where she opened a studio and worked with success. In 1892 she went to New York, and visited her father's old birthplace in Newport, N. H., during her visit in the east making many sketches of interesting places in New England, and studying for a year at the Art Students' League in New York City. In 1893 she opened a studio in Pasadena, and from this city have gone forth many gems in color, not only to the remotest corners of the United States, but to different parts of Europe. Miss White is a member of the Universal Brotherhood, and is intensely interested in all that elevates, brightens and develops.

T. J. ROYER, chief engineer of the United Electric Gas and Power Company, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, July 22, 1872, a son of A. J. Royer, a native of the same county. The great-grandfather, Christian, was born in Pennsylvania, where he also died, his career made noteworthy by service in the war of the Revolution. The grandfather, Samuel, was born near Reading, Pa., and settled in Ashland county, Ohio, where he built a fine mill on the Mohican river, and successfully managed the same until his removal to near Oshkosh, Wis., where his death occurred. A. J. Royer was a farmer in Ohio for twenty years, and then crossed the plains with ox-teams to Santa Fe, and from there came to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and Ventura, settling in San Francisco in 1849. After engaging in mining for five years, he returned to Ohio, via the Nicaragua route, and bought a farm in Ashland county, upon which he lived until 1897. He then sold his property and came to Los Angeles, where he is now living. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married Martha Peterson, a native of Ashland county, and daughter of Thomas Peterson, a native of Maryland, and an early settler of Ashland county. Mrs. Royer, who was the mother of nine children, died in Ohio.

F. J. Royer was reared on his father's farms in Ashland and Richland counties, and in 1883 accompanied the family to Newton, Kans., from where they returned to Ohio after three years. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1892 began to shift for himself. About the time of the World's Fair he remained in Chicago for eighteen months, and meanwhile managed to pick up the machinist's trade. In 1894 he came to Los Angeles and engaged in oil well drilling. In 1898 he was placed in charge of the pipe line of the Pacific Oil Refinery & Supply Com-

pany, in Los Angeles, and attended to the pumping and general management for eighteen months, when he resigned to accept a position with the United Electric Gas & Power Company at Long Beach. The plant was in the worst possible shape, but Mr. Royer entered heartily into the plan of keeping it in order until more power could be gotten from Santa Monica. In 1900 he was transferred to Santa Barbara as chief engineer for the company, and was given charge of both of the old plants, at the same time superintending the erection of the new plant of one thousand horse power. Mr. Royer has a fine library of technical and mechanical books, which he has thoroughly studied. He married, in Los Angeles, Sarah Rogers, a native of Texas. Mr. Royer is a member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers.

O. D. WILLIAMS. Although a comparative newcomer to Pasadena, Mr. Williams has demonstrated, to the satisfaction of all concerned, his ability to run a first-class hotel, and tactfully cater to the migrating public. Upon coming here in October of 1901 he purchased the Los Angeles House, since changed to the Williams Hotel, an excellently managed and popular hostelry.

As the name suggests, the cradle of the Williams family was in the prosperous little country of Wales, and the ancestor, in search of larger opportunities in a new land, settled presumably in Virginia. In the Old Dominion state the paternal great-grandfather, William, was born, and during the Revolutionary war served in the colonial army. He became one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, removing thither with Daniel Boone. His son, Oliver, the paternal grandfather, who was born in Virginia and became a large land owner in his native state, later removing to Kentucky, where his son, Oliver, the father of O. D., was born. The second Oliver became an extensive stockman in Kentucky and Indiana, and died in Ladoga, Ind., when his son, O. D., was twenty-one years of age. He married Maria Allen, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of William Allen, born in Virginia, and an early settler in Kentucky, where he owned large landed possessions. Of the nine children born of this union, six are now living, O. D. being the youngest in the family.

Until his twelfth year O. D. Williams lived in Kentucky, whither his family had taken him as a baby from his native town of Ladoga, Montgomery county, Ind., where he was born August 2, 1853. When the family fortunes were again shifted to Indiana, he continued to live on the paternal farm near Greencastle until the death of his father. He was educated in the public schools and at Bainbridge Academy, and at the age of eighteen began teaching during the winter season in his home district. When nineteen

years old he still continued to make the home stock farm his headquarters, but at the same time engaged as traveling salesman for Adams, Osgood & Williamson, of Indianapolis, for two or three years. He then removed to Emporia, Kans., and embarked in business as an exporter of walnut lumber and logs, shipping his goods to many foreign ports, including London and Hamburg. He continued to be thus employed until 1901, although in 1893 he took up his residence in Chicago, Ill., and bought, through his nephew, the lumber coming from Kansas, Missouri, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas. Upon disposing of his walnut business he came to Los Angeles in 1901, and from the first became interested in mining, in time assisted in the incorporation of the Black Horse Copper Company, of which he is vice-president, and which operates in Acton, Los Angeles county. In the fall of 1901 he came to Pasadena to engage in the hotel business, in which he has since been successful. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Universalist Church. While living in Emporia, Kans., he was made a Mason, raised to the Chapter, and to Commandery No. 8.

The marriage of Mr. Williams and Joanna Dickerson was solemnized in Indiana, and of this union there are three children: Mamie, who is now Mrs. Higby, of Chicago; Blanche, who received her musical education in the Chicago Conservatory and is considered one of the finest pianists in Southern California; and Geraldine. Mr. Williams is possessed of a genial and optimistic disposition, and of those forceful and reliable characteristics which not only win friends but success.

ROBERT H. GAYLORD. Pasadena is fortunate in the citizenship of a large number of cultured young men, who may be looked upon as the leaders of her advancement and hopeful future. Prominent in this class stands Robert H. Gaylord, a resident of this city since boyhood, and the owner and occupant of an attractive modern residence at No. 96 North Los Robles avenue. Though so much of his life has been passed within the charming environments of Southern California, he is of eastern birth, and was born at New London, Conn., March 9, 1876, being the only child of Dr. Charles H. and Marie (Palmer) Gaylord, natives respectively of Connecticut and Georgia. The Gaylords are an old-established family of New England, and Dr. Gaylord engaged in practice there during all of his active life.

Excellent advantages for obtaining an education were given Robert H. Gaylord, and of these he availed himself studiously, though he realized then far less than he does now that knowledge is power, and that they achieve the most in life who bring to their work the most careful train-

ing and preparation of mind and body. For a time he studied in private schools, and later took a course in electrical engineering in the Throop Polytechnic Institute. Since leaving college he has devoted his attention wholly to the care of his large estate, with its many attendant and important responsibilities. Included in his possessions are real-estate interests in Connecticut which he inherited from his parents; also stocks and bonds in New York City; and a brick block, with a frontage of twenty-six feet on Colorado street, Pasadena.

The marriage of Mr. Gaylord and Miss Elizabeth Emory was solemnized in Pasadena and has been blessed by a son, Emory Stafford. Mrs. Gaylord is a daughter of Hiram A. Emory, who spent his entire life in Bay City, Mich., and was for years one of the leading and most successful lumbermen of that region. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord are members of and contributors to the First Presbyterian Church of Pasadena. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar and Mason of the thirty-second degree, while in politics he is a staunch Republican.

FREDERICK MULL. During his eventful life Mr. Mull has invaded many avenues of activity, has traveled in many lands, and has stored up a fund of information which renders him one of the most companionable of men. His career offers vast encouragement to the youth who deplores a lack of opportunity, for it has been his good fortune to create chances where none was supposed to exist. Of conservative Teutonic ancestry, he was born near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., February 3, 1827, a son of Paul and Catherine (Everett) Mull, natives of the vicinity of Manheim, Wurtemberg, Germany. His father settled in Franklin county, Pa., upon immigrating to America, where he engaged in gardening, and where he died in 1883, his wife surviving him until 1885. They were the parents of seven sons and one daughter, of whom four sons are now living. Adam and Oliver served in the Civil war in a Pennsylvania regiment.

The early days of Frederick Mull were passed on the paternal farm near Three Brother mountains in the western part of Franklin county, Pa., and a more dreary place it were hard to find. The children were obliged to go to work when very young, and they lived in a log cabin, surrounded by wild animals and few of the civilizing influences of life. November 23, 1833, the night stars fell, and they saw the wolves and bears around the house, and the ground covered with black, rattle and copperhead snakes. They afterwards removed to Path Valley, and improved the new farm, rendering it more habitable and pleasant than the other. As may be imagined, the children had but meager opportunities for schooling, and Frederick received in

all but a year's training at the subscription school in the neighborhood. The family finally removed to Huntingdon county, Pa., where the father had one hundred and sixty acres of land, which Frederick helped to improve during the summer time, and worked in the woods in the winters.

In 1850 Mr. Mull removed to Canton, Ohio, and drove a team for a year, thereafter engaging in farming in the vicinity of Cleveland for nearly five years. He then engaged in the livery and omnibus business for five years, and for the following sixteen years conducted a profitable grocery, feed and flour business. In 1873 he went to Europe with Prof. James Strong, and during his year's absence from America visited Liverpool, London, Paris and the principal cities in Europe; going thence to Africa, and up the Nile in Egypt; over the Arabian desert to Palestine, Assyria, Asia Minor; then to Greece and Turkey, including also in his return trip the Adriatic, Hungary-Austria, and Bavaria, Germany. Upon returning to his former home in Cleveland, Ohio, he again engaged in the grocery business, but eventually disposed of the same on account of the trouble with strikers. As a traveling salesman for the Cleveland Electric Company and the Cincinnati Safe & Lock Company, he covered the territory including Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois and western Ohio, and at the same time dealt in real-estate in Cleveland with considerable success.

In 1891 Mr. Mull located in Pasadena, later taking a trip all over the north, but since practically retiring from active business life. He has dealt extensively in real-estate; has built up several residences in the city, and owns four residences, his home being at No. 727 North Fair Oaks street. In Springfield, Mass., he married Laura E. Livingston, and of this union there were four children: Ella Porter, now Mrs. R. B. Morehead, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Stella Porter Smith, deceased; Fred, an electrician of Cleveland, who served in the Spanish-American war; and Mrs. Jessie A. Reed, of Cleveland. Mr. Mull is fraternally associated with the Masons and the Odd Fellows, and in political affiliation is a Republican. He is a member of the Universalist Church, of which he is a trustee.

LOUIS HLAVIN. One of the enterprising meat market men of Southern California is Louis Hlavin, who came to this state in 1891, and to Pasadena in 1894. For the first year of his residence in the state he traveled, and in 1892 went into the meat business in Los Angeles with S. Mayer. This association continued for two years, and after coming to Pasadena he entered the employ of John Bremer, in time becoming foreman of his meat establishment. In June of 1901 he resigned from his seven

years' association with Mr. Bremer to enter upon an independent business, and bought out the old market of R. B. Newby, at No. 130 Colorado street. More recently he has embarked in business at Ocean Park.

In Pasadena Mr. Hlavin was united in marriage with Leah Wood, a native of Portland, Ore., and daughter of New York parents, who crossed the plains in the early days and settled in Oregon. Of this union there is one child. Mr. Hlavin is a member of the Journeyman Butchers' Association, of which he was recording secretary for four terms; the Merchants' Protective Association and the Board of Trade. Fraternally he is associated with the Lodge No. 222, F. & A. M., at Pasadena; Knights of the Maccabees No. 2, Los Angeles; the Fraternal Brotherhood; and the Woodmen of the World, of which he is a charter member in Pasadena.

F. X. LINCK. After various experiments of a more or less uncertain character, Mr. Linck engaged in the milling business, and in 1895 bought the site of the Washington street planing mill, Los Angeles, upon which had stood another mill, eventually devoured by flames. After rebuilding, he put in modern machinery, also engines with a capacity of sixty horsepower, and began to manufacture all manner of mill commodities, including sash-doors, mouldings and general building necessities, as well as furniture of all kinds.

A native of Milwaukee county, Wis., Mr. Linck was born August 31, 1854, and is the youngest of nine children, of whom four sons and two daughters attained maturity, three surviving at the present time. One son, Anthony, served in the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war, and is now a resident of Claremont, Los Angeles county, Cal., himself and brother, F. X., being the only members of the family in California. The father, Anthony F. Linck, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, as was also his father before him, and came of an old family of that part of the country now under German rule. The father was an officer in the French army, but resigned his post to come to America, and located on a farm in Milwaukee county, Wis., where he reared his family and eventually died. He married Mary Seitz, also a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and whose father died in New York City. Mrs. Linck died in Milwaukee county.

In his youth Mr. Linck received the home training and common school education accorded the average farm-reared youth in the middle west, and when eighteen years old was apprenticed to a carpenter for two and a half years. He then began contracting and building in Bay View, Wis., now a suburb of Milwaukee, and at the end of a year and a half accepted employment with the Milwaukee Iron Company, whose

mills were located in Bay View. For six years he was engaged in the roller department and was principally employed at rolling rails. In 1882 he removed to Millbank, Grant county, S. D., where he engaged in contracting and building. In Millbank he was appointed fire warden and building inspector, and took an important part in the county-seat fight which resulted in Millbank being the gainer. He erected the bank building and most of the fine residences of the town.

In May of 1888 Mr. Linck removed to California, and upon locating in North Ontario engaged in building and contracting for eighteen months. He invested heavily in real estate, his first assessment being for \$10,000. In the end the other parties had the money and Mr. Linck had the experience, a fate all too common with the subsiding of booms. With available assets amounting to grit and determination he started out to again forge his way to the front, and for a couple of weeks swung a pick at a dollar a day. He finally succeeded in getting carpenter work, and at the end of a couple of years began to contract. In 1892 he rented a planing mill on the site of his present business and ran the same for three years, after which he disposed of his interests and built the Los Angeles Ferris wheel. This mammoth novelty was sixty feet in diameter and was first set up at Santa Monica, and after its sale in 1895, Mr. Linck, as heretofore stated, bought the site of the burned mill.

The first marriage of Mr. Linck occurred in Milwaukee, Wis., and united him with Mathilda Ewald, who was born in Wisconsin and died in Los Angeles. Of this union there were three children, two of whom are living: Mrs. Josephine Passmore, of Los Angeles, and Grace. In Los Angeles Mr. Linck married Mary Passmore, a native of San Bernardino, Cal., and member of an old family in that town. To Mr. and Mrs. Linck has been born one child, Alexander Jerome. Mr. Linck is a director of the Hartford White Oil Company. He is a charter-member and vice president of the Los Angeles Planing Mill Association, a member of the Builders' Exchange, and of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Republican and a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood.

HENRY NEWBY, cashier of the Pasadena National Bank, is not only one of the most successful bankers and financiers of Pasadena, but is also one of the city's most honored and upright citizens. He was born in Spiceland, Henry county, Ind., May 4, 1868, and comes of Quaker ancestry. His father, Albert, was born in North Carolina, as was also his paternal grandfather, the latter being one of the very early settlers of Henry county, Ind. The Newby family came originally from England, and the emigrating members settled in North Carolina.

The mother of Mr. Newby was formerly Caroline Hubbard, who was born in Milton, Ind., and was a daughter of Richard Hubbard, a minister in the Society of Friends. Richard Hubbard departed somewhat from the time-honored traditions of his church, and courageously lifted his voice in song at a meeting of Friends at Milton, Ind. Being the first to start the innovation, he found himself in disrepute with the higher powers of the church, who considered his case and misdemeanor at the yearly meeting, and almost disowned him for his tolerance of vocal praise. His example was, however, soon followed by others, and in time the practice ceased to be regarded as other than orthodox. Richard Hubbard was a man of cast-iron habits and unyielding disposition, stern as granite, yet honorable in all his acts. His father, Jeremiah, claimed the distinction of being the largest Quaker minister in the history of the church. He was seven feet high, and stood head and shoulders above everyone else at the yearly meeting. He was a half Cherokee Indian. His father, Joseph Hubbard, was a civil engineer, and while on a government commission to Virginia married Anna Crews, daughter of a chief of the Cherokees. The interest centering around the Hubbard family is thus of two-fold moment, for its members were not only among the greatest and most influential of the Quakers, but have coursing through their veins the blood of the bravest and most enlightened of the red men of the plains. The Hubbards were early pioneers of Indiana, and were prominent in state as well as church. Mrs. Newby, who is now the wife of Mr. Painter, of Spiceland, Ind., had eight children by her first marriage, two sons and two daughters now living, of whom Henry Newby is the second youngest.

After completing the course at the Academy at Spiceland, Ind., Henry Newby spent a year at the Maryville (Tenn.) College, thereafter returning to his former home in Indiana. He came to California in 1887, and soon after entered the First National Bank of Pasadena in an humble capacity. By perseverance and application he soon worked his way to the front of the bank's interests as assistant cashier, which position he maintained with distinct credit for three years. August 31, 1900, after being with the bank thirteen years to a day, he resigned his responsibility to accept the position of cashier and manager of the Pasadena National Bank. When he came to the bank the deposits amounted to \$120,000, and at the present time they are over \$600,000.

Many additional interests in Pasadena have claimed the attention of Mr. Newby, prominent among these being the East Pasadena Land & Water Company, of which he is one of the organizers and a director. This company is devoting its energies and funds to the develop-

ment of water, and to the general improvement of the eastern part of the city. Mr. Newby is also one of the organizers, and was a member of the first board of directors, and the first treasurer of the Los Angeles County Mutual Building & Loan Association. He is a member of the Pasadena Board of Trade, and of the Twilight Club, and in political preference is a Republican. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; and with his wife is devoted to the church of the Society of Friends. He is treasurer of the Corona Masonic Lodge; a member of the Pasadena Chapter; Pasadena Commandery No. 21; and Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles.

In Pasadena Mr. Newby married Minnie Pearl Berry, born in Cadiz, Ind., a daughter of A. J. Berry, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Berry settled in Cadiz, Ind., at an early day, and there reared fine horses and thoroughbred stock. He came of an old Kentucky family, and married Mary Bond, also a Kentuckian by birth. Mr. Berry was accidentally killed in Knightstown. To Mr. and Mrs. Newby has been born one daughter, Marjorie Berry.

A. L. PHILLIPS. A business experience covering many years has converted Mr. Phillips into one of the sound financiers and successful business men of Chatsworth. He was born in Marshall county, Iowa, in 1860, a son of Alpheus Phillips, a native of Vermont, and by occupation a farmer. He has five brothers living and two sisters. His education was acquired in the public schools of Iowa, and terminated with his graduation from the high school, after which he engaged in educational work for two years. His first business venture was undertaken in partnership with his brother at Vancleve, Iowa, at which time each bought a half interest in a mercantile establishment, which was later removed to St. Anthony, where they continued to do business for six years. The brothers then separated their interests, A. L. conducting the business alone for three years, and then sold out, after which he lived on a farm for two years; meantime the brother removed to Omaha, Neb.

In the spring of 1890 Mr. Phillips came to California and lived for two and a half years at Pasadena, and a part of that time was employed as a bookkeeper for Breiner & Crosby. While thus employed he traded off his Iowa property for property here. He and his family attended the World's Fair at Chicago, and upon his return he attended to the management of his orchard at Chatsworth, where he put up a small store building and laid in a stock of general merchandise. From this insignificant beginning he was enabled to branch out to meet the growing demands of the population, until at the present time he has a very large store, with a com-

plete stock, reaching to all possible requirements in a general way, and including agricultural implements. The business is conducted in partnership with his brother-in-law, M. H. Pierce, and so successful has been the management of their concern that branch stores at Norwalk and Lancaster have proved satisfactory investments and additional sources of revenue. Mr. Phillips oversees all three of the stores, buys the goods, checks up the stock, and is general overseer. In addition, he manages his orchard of deciduous fruits, and attends to the multitudinous obligations incurred by reason of his ability. For the past five years he has been postmaster at Chatsworth, and has attended to the affairs of the office in a highly creditable manner. Before coming to the town he was for five years cashier of the St. Anthony Bank, and during the latter part of that time was manager as well as cashier. He also served as township clerk two terms and was candidate for county recorder, but was defeated at the primary.

At St. Anthony, in 1885, Mr. Phillips married Phoebe A. Pierce, daughter of Anthony R. and Charlotte (Bivins) Pierce. Mrs. Phillips, who died in December of 1899, was the mother of three boys and one girl. The ages of her sons at her death were: Clifford M., nine years; Anthony Leo, five years, and Earnest J., ten and one-half months; Gracie C. died with diphtheria at the age of four years, just after their arrival in California. Mr. Phillips has been able to keep his children together, having a woman to help him care for them. In national politics Mr. Phillips is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine. The parents of Mr. Phillips died in 1897, his mother, formerly Miranda Kelly, living but five days longer than his father, and he was called from California to administer the estate. Mr. Phillips is entitled to great credit for his success in life, for many obstacles have come his way and have been met with fortitude, not the least of his troubles being the inconvenience caused by a crippled limb, the result of a severe illness in childhood.

JAMES J. JEFFRIES. The champion heavyweight of the world was born near Carroll, Franklin county, Ohio, April 17, 1875, and is a son of Alexis C. Jeffries, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. When six years of age he was brought to Los Angeles by his parents and settled on the ninety-acre ranch which has since continued to be the family home. In the development of this ranch he assisted during boyhood, and also attended the public schools and Los Angeles Business College. At an early age he was apprenticed to the boiler-maker's trade with the Lacy Manufacturing Company and on completing his time engaged at the occupation as a salaried assistant. For about six months of the year, however, he devoted himself to

hunting, and spent his time in the mountains of Southern California, a mode of living which he especially enjoyed. It was through the outdoor life, the long walks in the open air and the bracing effects of the mountain atmosphere that he developed a physique remarkable for power and endurance. He stands six feet and two inches in height and is a Hercules in build, training down to two hundred and twelve and two hundred and eight pounds. Yet, though he is as strong as an ox, he is as light of foot as a schoolboy, and it is this combination of strength and agility which has won him pre-eminence in the ring.

While Mr. Jeffries was still a boy, his friend, Charles Murray, induced him to enter the ring and arranged a match between him and an old fighter, Griffin. Though the younger man lacked the skill of the older one and had not been in training at all, yet he came out the winner, and, indeed, his record is the remarkable one of never having suffered defeat. In a contest with Van Buskirk he won in two rounds, and this victory brought him local notice, for Van Buskirk was considered the heavy weight champion of the Pacific coast. In his next experience he was pitted against Henry Baker, of Chicago, and won in about the ninth round. Later contests were with Gus Ruhlin and Joe Choynski, the latter of whom was then at the top notch of his fighting skill. Tom Sharkey was his next logical opponent and a match was arranged between them, but was called off by the authorities. In a match with Joe Goddard, the Barrier champion, he won in four rounds. This was February 28, 1898. During the same year Jeffries fought with Peter Jackson, Peter Everett, Tom Sharkey and Bob Armstrong. The three-round bouts with Jackson and Everett came in March and April, and that with Sharkey followed in May, giving Jeffries the victory after twenty hard rounds. During the same year he spent some time in New York, with "Billy" Delany, his manager. On his return to Los Angeles he took up boiler-making again, but the next year found him back in New York, with William T. Brady as manager.

June 9, 1899, Jeffries won the championship of the world from Robert Fitzsimmons, getting in his knockout blow on the eleventh round. Contrary to precedent, the champion did not rest long on his laurels after winning them. November found him fighting with Sharkey once more. The twenty-five rounds of that fight are said by many to have put their mark on the sailor for the rest of his career, but Jeffries was none the worse for the encounter. April 6, 1900, he won in the first round with Jack Finnegan at Detroit. His next battle was with Jim Corbett at Coney Island, and the former champion made a valiant struggle to regain the honors, but was defeated in the twenty-third

round, falling before the same blow that had vanquished Fitzsimmons. The Lewis law putting a stop to fighting in the east, Jeffries returned to California. During the next year, September 17, he won from Hank Griffin in four rounds, and a week later won from Joe Kennedy, after which, November 15, he vanquished Gus Ruhlin in the fifth round. His latest achievement was the match with Robert Fitzsimmons July 25, 1902, at San Francisco, when he won from his opponent in eight rounds, thus once more proving his right to rank as the champion heavyweight of the world.

ANDREW O. PORTER. Referring to the life record of this pioneer of Pasadena, we find that he was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., being a son of Capt. Thomas Porter, who was an officer in the war of 1812. The latter was a native of Kentucky, his father having gone there from Pennsylvania. In early manhood he became a farmer of Indiana, where he settled in the midst of a raw and unimproved farming region. After having for some years engaged in forwarding and shipping merchandise between Cincinnati and New Orleans, in 1852 he came via Panama to California and engaged in mining on the North Fork of the American river. In 1858 he returned to Indiana via Panama and became proprietor of a flour mill at Shelbyville on the Blue. Many years were quietly spent in the pursuits of a business career. Through all of this time, however, he never forgot his years in California, nor did his love for the far west languish.

The year 1873 found Mr. Porter in Los Angeles, where he was one of the organizers of the San Gabriel Orange Growers' Association. Buying property in Pasadena, in 1874 he erected a cottage on Columbia, opposite the south end of Orange Grove avenue. The fifteen acres of his home place were put under fruit culture and carefully superintended, besides which he improved several ranches. One of his most important enterprises was the buying and selling of real estate. During the boom days he laid out fifteen acres as A. O. Porter's subdivision. In the founding of the State Bank (which subsequently was merged into the First National Bank) he took an interested part. He was among the organizers of other companies and business concerns associated with the development of the resources of the region.

Until 1884 Mr. Porter voted with the Republicans, but he then joined the Democratic party and afterward adhered to its principles. On the organization of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Pasadena he was a charter member and afterward assisted in its upbuilding. His death occurred January 18, 1888, before much of his work had borne fruit in the development of this ideal western city. In the home which he built in 1874 his widow now resides. She

was formerly Anna Green, and was a native of Rush county, Ind. With her is her only surviving son, Don Carlos, the older son, William, having died when ten years of age. Don Carlos Porter was born in Shelbyville, Ind., December 6, 1870. His early education was acquired in Parker's Academy, after which he carried on the studies of the University of Southern California until the senior year. In December, 1893, he took up the study of law in the office of A. R. Metcalfe, and in 1895 was admitted to the bar. In 1899 he formed a partnership with Mr. Sutton, under the firm name of Porter & Sutton. For a time they had their office in the Stowell block, but are now located in Mr. Porter's former quarters in the First National Bank building, where a general practice is conducted. Ever since he was admitted to the bar he has held the office of city attorney of South Pasadena. In politics he is a Republican. His membership is in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Pasadena, of which his father and mother were early members. In addition to his professional work he superintends his five-acre ranch on Columbia avenue and Orange Grove Drive. He aided in the organization of the Pasadena Savings Trust and Safety Deposit Company and the Los Angeles County Building and Loan Association, and has since been a director in both concerns.

JOHN F. SCHWARTZ, county treasurer of San Diego county and a resident of the city of San Diego since 1887, was born in Prague, Austria, in 1860, being a son of Frank and Mary (Bech) Schwartz, natives of the same locality and of German descent. In 1861 the family came to the United States and settled in Chicago, where the father died in 1874. The mother is now living in San Diego. There are two sons in the family, John F., of San Diego, and A. D., of Chicago. The earliest recollections of John F. Schwartz are associated with Chicago. At nineteen years of age he entered the employ of the Fort Wayne Railroad (now the Pennsylvania line) as a clerk in the freight department at Chicago. During 1883 he went to Flagstaff, Ariz., as assistant agent, and later held a similar position at Williams, where he also managed an eating house for the company. On his return to the north he was made assistant agent at South Chicago.

Coming to San Diego in 1887, Mr. Schwartz two years later became agent here for the National City & Otai Railroad, continuing in the same capacity until he entered public life. His nomination in the fall of 1898 for the office of county treasurer was followed by an election with a majority of eight hundred votes. The duties of his office he assumed in January, 1899, for a term of four years. While living in Chicago he married Anna Kuceoa, of that city, and a native

of Peoria, Ill. They have three sons, Edmund, Richard and Joseph. In his fraternal relations Mr. Schwartz is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Order of Foresters and Ancient Order of United Workmen, in several of which he is a trustee.

RUFUS FISLER. Eighteen miles from San Diego and two miles from the village of El Cajon lies the Chase ranch, which is one of the most thriving and productive of all the estates in the El Cajon valley. Ever since 1883 it has been under the efficient management of Mr. Fisler, to whose perseverance and enterprise may be attributed its neat appearance and increasing revenues. In the ranch there are seventeen hundred and fifty acres, all in one body. Of this vast tract one hundred and forty acres are under cultivation to various kinds of fruit, fifty acres being in raisin grapes, twenty-five in oranges, besides an abundance of pears, peaches, apples and prunes, also two hundred and seventy-five lemon trees and three hundred olive trees. The remaining acres are utilized for stock-raising purposes, a specialty being made of cattle, although in past years many horses were also raised.

A son of S. F. Fisler, M. D., the subject of this article was born at Clayton, N. J., in 1855. His education was such as the local schools afforded. At an early age he began to take charge of lands owned by his father, and in this way he acquired knowledge that has since proved of inestimable value to him. In 1876 he went to Boulder, Colo., where for a year he engaged in prospecting and mining. On leaving Colorado for California, he settled in San Diego county and engaged in ranching for a year near the city of that name, after which he spent a year on the Sweetwater Frisbie ranch, then returned to San Diego, and soon afterward accepted the oversight of the ranch owned by Major Chase. Since then the entire ranch has been under his supervision, and he has given his time wholly to its management, taking no part in politics except to vote the Republican ticket. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOSEPH GABRIEL, proprietor of the Sunflower poultry and pet stock farm, located on New York street and Maiden Lane, Pasadena, represents one of the largest poultry enterprises in Southern California, and by far the largest in Los Angeles county. Mr. Gabriel has made a scientific study of poultry raising, and no more perfect arrangements can be found anywhere for the successful raising of all kinds of domestic, fancy and game fowls. Much space is required for the maintaining of the thousands of

chickens raised every year, and four incubators are used the year round. Last year over four thousand were hatched, while this year (1902) the number has increased more than a thousand. Mr. Gabriel has about one thousand laying hens, and representatives of thirteen fine breeds, including Buff Cochins, Silver and White Wyandottes, white, brown and buff Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, black, spotted and white, black Langshangs, and many other varieties. He makes a specialty of Cornish Indian game cocks, and also has on hand numerous mammoth Pekin ducks and brown turkeys. His fowls are in demand all over the United States, and it is thought that he has shipped to every state in the Union.

In his younger days Mr. Gabriel lived on the paternal farm in Germany, where he was born March 1, 1860, a son of Joseph and Caroline (Drauske) Gabriel. When thirteen years of age he lost his mother, and that same year was apprenticed to a carpenter, under whose instruction he remained for two years. In 1877 he came to America and located in Chicago, Ill., where he worked at his trade until 1885. He then came to San Francisco and worked as a foreman of construction for a couple of years, and in 1894 located in Pasadena, where he was similarly employed. Although successful in the application of his trade, he gradually became interested in the poultry business, and, starting with a few fowls of good breed, worked up to his present large business. In Chicago, Ill., Mr. Gabriel married Christine Miller, a native of Germany, and of this union there are six children: Annie, William, Carrie, Rosa, Josephine and Fritz. Mr. Gabriel is a Republican in political affiliation, and he is regarded as an enterprising and worthy member of the community of Pasadena.

WILLIAM H. EVANS. Through the medium of various enterprises Mr. Evans has been enabled to promote the prosperity of his home town, Monrovia, where he has resided since December of 1888. Perhaps in no way has he been more helpful than in the interesting of eastern people and capitalists in this ideal residence portion of the west, and the investments made by parties have proved not only advantageous to the investors themselves, but have reacted favorably upon the town and its interests.

In Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. Evans was born in 1849. The educational advantages given him included attendance at the common schools, supplemented by a course of study in Newark College. On taking up an occupation he selected the trade of merchant tailoring, which he learned in all of its departments. When he selected a location for business, he chose Sandy Valley, Ohio, and there, in addition to working at his trade, he was interested in coal mines and

the manufacturing business, remaining in the town until ill health rendered a change of climate advisable. He then came to California and visited different towns, deciding soon that Monrovia offered exceptional and unsurpassed advantages from a climatic standpoint. The merchant tailoring establishment that he opened was the first shop of the kind here. After a short time he became interested in buying and selling real estate, which he continues to the present.

The marriage of Mr. Evans united him with Miss Herbert, of Columbiana county, Ohio, who now has charge of the office of the Sunset Telephone Exchange. They have two children, Antoinette and Harry, the former being the wife of George O. Monroe, and the mother of a son, Merton K. Monroe. Fraternally Mr. Evans is connected with the Royal Arcanum, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World, in which latter he has for four years served as an officer in the grand lodge of the state. More than once his fellow-citizens have showed their appreciation of his ability by selecting him to serve in offices of trust and responsibility, and these various positions he has filled with energy, faithfulness and a high sense of honor. Included among these offices are those of city recorder and city clerk, which latter he held for two and one-half years. The position of notary public he has also filled for eight years.

J. R. COOK. As proof of the long association of Mr. Cook with the delightful surroundings of Long Beach, there stands at No. 327 Pine avenue a landmark interesting to all who enjoy the present advantages of the place, and which is none other than the first house erected on the site of the town by Mr. Cook, and for which he drew the lumber and plans. When he arrived here in 1882 little had been accomplished save the surveying of the town, and its present popularity and charm were undoubtedly but vaguely speculative. At first purchasing land for general farming purposes, a portion of which was set out in orchard, he devoted about four years to teaming, and in this capacity was instrumental in securing most of the early lumber for the erection of the first home and buildings, which he brought from Wilmington and San Pedro. In connection therewith he successfully managed his farming and horticultural interests, and in time purchased a walnut orchard near San Juan, which he still owns, and which contains a walnut grove of ten acres ten years old. He also owns Long Beach property, for his faith in the future of his adopted town has inspired investments in some of its valuable holdings.

Not alone in California but in other parts of the country Mr. Cook has been brought in close proximity with pioneer conditions. Of English

descent, he was born in Richland county, Ohio, November 12, 1829, and is one of two sons still living in a family of seven children, five daughters being deceased. His father, Jacob, was born in Pennsylvania, as was also the paternal grandfather, Noah, although the latter eventually removed to Ohio, where his death occurred. Jacob Cook was one of the very early settlers of Richland county, Ohio, and he lived upon the farm cleared from the heart of the forest until his death at the age of sixty-five years. He married Mary Lee, a native of the vicinity of Richmond, Va., and daughter of Solomon Lee, representative of a famous southern family. Mr. Lee was also an early settler of Richland county, Ohio, and died there when eighty-two years of age. While living on the paternal farm in Ohio, J. R. Cook attended the public schools and graduated from the high school at Lexington. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, and followed this occupation for three terms, and after his marriage, September 26, 1848, began farming near Shelby, Ohio. In 1852 he removed by ox-teams to Whitley county, Ind., where he bought crude land and improved it from timber, and in 1857 again traveled over the country with teams and wagons, landing in Brown county, Kans., near Padonia, and five miles from Hiawatha. So well pleased was he with the west that he determined to still further penetrate its possibilities, so in 1860 he went with mule teams to Pike's Peak and then to Fairplay, in which locality he engaged in mining for a year. He then returned to Kansas via the Santa Fe route, and established a trading post at what is now Fort Leonard, but was then Pawnee Rock, and here encountered the various interesting phases of pioneer life, at the same time working up a big business in general merchandise and general trading. At the time the Indian was an ever present menace to life and property, and the surrounding plains resounded to the tramping hoofs of innumerable buffalo herds. Mr. Cook went on many hunts after the buffalo, and he managed to keep on friendly terms with the Indians until the time of the final massacre. Even then his hitherto fair and considerate treatment of the red men was prolific of good returns, for a friendly savage warned him of the impending danger, and he was thus enabled not only to get out of the country with his family and goods, but could also aid others in making their escape from a terrible fate. Upon settling in eastern Kansas he farmed for some time, but eventually removed to Grand Island, now Buffalo county, Neb., where he improved a farm from the rough and established a postoffice called White Cloud, and was himself the postmaster. He materially aided in the building up of this section of the country, which happened to be on the great Mormon trail, and was ex-

tensively used by the disciples coming and going from the Mecca in Salt Lake City. He started the first school district of the place, and invested with his enthusiasm and enterprise many different outlets of activity.

In the spring of 1867 Mr. Cook fitted out an expedition and started over the plains with his family and worldly possessions, via Salt Lake City and the Humboldt route, and spent nearly three months in reaching Santa Cruz county, Cal. Here he put in his time farming, teaming and freighting, and in 1868 removed to Monterey county, and settled on a farm near Salinas, for three years also engaging as foreman of a large warehouse. In 1878 he removed to Southern California, locating near Capistrano, in what is now Orange county, and farmed for three and a half years, and, as heretofore stated, came to Long Beach in 1882.

Mrs. Cook was formerly Harriett A. Kinney, a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., and daughter of George Rix Kinney, a native of Bennington, Vt. Mr. Kinney settled in Cayuga county, N. Y., and later in Lexington county, Ohio, although his death occurred after his removal to Huron county, Ohio. He married Sylvia Graves, who was born in Vermont and died in Ohio, and who was a granddaughter of Rev. Increase Graves, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Graves were born thirteen children, ten of whom attained maturity, and three are now living. One of the sons served in the Civil war. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook, viz.: James Adelbert, who is a builder in Clearwater, Cal.; Rudolphus B., who is a horticulturist and owns thirty acres of land at Capistrano; Amy Jane, whose marriage to Joseph Rowse, of Capistrano, occurred February 12, 1884, being the first wedding that occurred in Long Beach (then known as Willmore City); Elmer Ellsworth, who is a horticulturist in Tustin; Ozias B., a horticulturist of Capistrano; and Frank Emerson, who represents the Shepherd Fruit Company in Los Angeles. In political affiliation Mr. Cook is a Republican, and the Prohibition cause has found in him a stanch and uncompromising supporter. He has exerted his influence in this direction in Long Beach, and has in many other ways contributed to the best development of this part of the county.

THOMAS E. CLELAND, one of the successful ranchers of the vicinity of Florence, was born in Washington county, Me., in 1853. At the common schools he received a practical education, and under his father's instruction became a model farmer and stock-raiser. At the age of eighteen he started out to earn his living, and in Boston, Mass., engaged as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, changing his location in 1876 to California, and to the vicinity

of Florence, which has since been the scene of his untiring efforts. In 1881 he purchased the ranch on Florence avenue upon which he now lives, and which has been transformed from wild mustard land to as fine a property as there is in this part of the county. Unimproved, the land was worth \$300 per acre. It is at present fitted with all modern devices, among which is a private water plant, with an electric pumping apparatus.

Beginning in 1898, Mr. Cleland engaged in the dairy business, and he now has forty cows, and delivers milk and cream by wagon in Los Angeles. His stock consists of Jersey, Holstein and Durham cattle, and the dairy is conducted on model lines, with due regard for neatness and the welfare of customers. In 1883 Mr. Cleland married Leafy A. Stever, and of this union there are four children: Thomas E., Jr., Mary E., Paul O. and Fred W. The children are at home, and are receiving the benefits of a common-school education. In national politics Mr. Cleland is a staunch Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield. Ever since he arrived in this part of the state he has served on the school committee, and the graded school is located at the corner of his place. Fraternally he is well known, and is associated with the Independent Order of Foresters, Lodge No. 966, at Los Angeles. He is one of the well-known upbuilders of Los Angeles county, and has taken a part in all public matters, being esteemed for his uprightness of character and common sense business methods.

NATHANIEL C. CARTER. At least two conclusions may be arrived at from the experience of Mr. Carter in Southern California, first: that the climate affords remarkable advantages for the restoration to health of those whose lives have been despaired of elsewhere; second: that the soil affords opportunities for the attainment of ample means by men possessing perseverance and force of will. When Mr. Carter came to the state, in 1871, the physicians of Lowell, Mass., had rendered their professional opinion to the effect that he could not live until spring. Nature, aided by climate, however, accomplished what other remedial agencies could not do, and he has since become one of the most energetic and prosperous horticulturists in his adopted home.

As the founder of the Sierra Madre colony Mr. Carter is best known, for it was largely through his judicious advertising that immigrants were attracted hither from the east, thus furnishing a colony that for intelligence and moral standing has no superior. In February, 1881, he purchased from E. J. Baldwin one thousand and one hundred acres of Santa Anita rancho, commencing at the base of the Sierra Madre mountains and gently slop-

ing toward the valley. The tract was then in the primeval condition of nature, its sole use having been as a pasture for stock. Foreseeing, however, its susceptibility to cultivation, he divided the land into twenty and forty acre tracts, which he sold at low prices to permanent settlers. In order to render fruit-raising possible, he secured a water supply from numerous spring and streams in the mountains, and thus the problem of irrigation was easily solved. People began to buy homes here. Orchards and vineyards were planted, avenues laid out, schools and churches erected, and the community established upon a permanent and substantial basis, which makes of it to-day one of the best portions of the county in which to establish a home.

In Lowell, Mass., N. C. Carter was born in 1840, being a son of William and Julia (Coburn) Carter, lifelong residents of Lowell. The grandfather, Nathaniel Coburn, held the rank of captain in the Revolutionary war, later dying in New York state. In connection with a brother, in 1862 N. C. Carter opened a grocery in Lowell, but later sold his interest to the brother and turned his attention to the sewing machine business, also engaged in the manufacture of ready-made clothing and United States flags. The first flag made by machine work for the United States government was made by his wife in 1866. This lady, whom he married in February, 1864, was Annetta M. Pierce, of Lowell. They are the parents of five children, namely: Florence, wife of W. H. Mead, of Los Angeles; Arthur N., of Sierra Madre; Julia F. and Anita E., at home; and Philip C., a student in the Throop Polytechnic Institute at Pasadena.

Obligated to relinquish all his interests in the east by reason of failing health, Mr. Carter came to California. For a few years he owned and occupied the Flores ranch near San Gabriel. Few of the pioneers spent more time than he in making known to eastern people the virtues of the great west, and it was he who in 1872 organized the Carter excursions, the first of the thousands of excursions that have since been conducted for the purpose of bringing prospective settlers to the coast. For some years, and until 1881, he conducted these excursions, but his subsequent interests became so important that he could no longer take the time to go east as frequently as before. He was among the first to lay out lots in Pomona, and also laid out Sierra Madre, and a subdivision of the city of Monrovia. In the organization of the Sierra Madre Water Company he was an active factor, and is still its largest stockholder and a director. Politically a Republican, he has served his party both on the county and state central committees. In religious views he is a believer in Christian Science. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of

Odd Fellows. For years he was a member of the Sixth District Agricultural Board, and in many other ways he has aimed to promote the general welfare.

The home of Mr. Carter, known as Carterhia, occupies one of the most picturesque locations in the San Gabriel valley. Its elevation of almost fifteen hundred feet renders possible an excellent view of the Pacific ocean, thirty miles distant; also the towns of Pasadena, San Gabriel and Monrovia. Adjoining it is Santa Anita, the celebrated ranch of E. J. Baldwin. Los Angeles, fifteen miles away, is within easy access by means of an excellent steam-car service, thus giving the residents of Sierra Madre all the advantages of proximity to a metropolis, while at the same time they have the peace and plenitude of an ideal country home. With the greatest degree of truth it may be asserted that Mr. Carter made the most fortunate move of his life when he selected Sierra Madre as the scene of his future activities, and that decision, made about twenty years ago, he has since had no cause to regret.

G. W. SHIPLEY. The San Fernando Shetland ranch, which was started by Mr. Shipley in 1900, is the only place in California where these ponies are bred and raised. In addition to the management of the ranch, he had charge of a saddle, livery and riding school at No. 145 North Raymond avenue, Pasadena, where he had about forty saddle horses for rent. His riding school proved an original plan, and during 1901 instruction was furnished to three hundred and sixty-three pupils.

In St. Thomas, Canada, G. W. Shipley was born September 30, 1851, a son of John and Agnes (Sanders) Shipley, natives respectively of St. Thomas and Nova Scotia. His father, who was the son of a Scotchman, devoted his active years to farming pursuits, first in Canada, and later in the United States. In 1861 he settled on a farm in Lesueur county, Minn., and later made Sioux City, Iowa, his home, but is now living in Pasadena, Cal., where his wife died in 1901. In their family of five children, all but one are in this western state. The eldest, G. W., grew to manhood in the parental home, and learned the car-builder's trade at Sioux City in the shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Coming to Southern California in 1873, he spent a year at Westminster and two years in Anaheim, where he engaged in the horse business. In 1876 he returned east with a herd of wild horses, comprising six hundred and forty head, which he drove over the old Mormon trail east and sold in Columbus, Ohio. Next he went to Texas and bought wild horses, large herds of which he drove north each year for four years, his route usually lying along the old Chisholm trail and up to Dakota and

Minnesota. Altogether he engaged in buying horses in Texas about eight years, meantime making his headquarters at Fort Worth and San Antonio, and shipping fourteen different herds into the northern states. A later location was in the Black Hills, at Rapid City, S. D., thirty miles from which town he had a ranch on Elk creek, and engaged in raising horses for sale to street-car companies. He was also manager of the South Dakota horse ranch, which owned four thousand acres under fence and had unlimited range for the pasturage of its herd of over one thousand horses.

Almost twenty years after his first trip to California, Mr. Shipley again came to the west, locating at Encinitas in 1892 and continuing there in the livery business for three years. Later he made Pasadena his home. Of late years he has made a specialty of Shetland ponies, and has had many fine mares of this breed. Among them is Midget, perhaps the smallest pony in the country. Another is Major, weighing four hundred pounds. At the head of his herd are two fine imported stallions, weighing respectively two hundred and thirty and four hundred pounds. The ranch on which the animals are kept is situated in the San Fernando valley, near Calabasas, and comprises three hundred acres. In politics Mr. Shipley is a Republican, and fraternally is connected with the Woodmen of the World. His marriage, in Sioux City, Iowa, united him with Miss Mary Strange, who was born in England, and by whom he has one son, Fred.

ABBOTT J. BENT. The Bent family was established in America by one Abbott Bent, an Englishman and a farmer, who settled in New York and gave loyal service to his adopted country during the war of 1812. William, a son of this immigrant, was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1807, and spent much of his active life at Medina, that state, where he died at eighty-four years. Farming was his principal occupation in early manhood, but later he gave much attention to promoting gas companies. He married Betsey H. Jackson, daughter of Philip Burr Jackson, a native of New York and a soldier in the second war with England. Of the two children born of their union, Abbott J., of Monrovia, Cal., was the elder, and was born in Orleans county, N. Y., March 13, 1839. He studied in Medina Academy, Wesley Seminary at Genesee, and graduated from Eastman's Commercial College in Poughkeepsie. Very soon after the Civil war opened he enlisted in defense of the Union, his name being enrolled June 17, 1861, as a private in Company A, Third New York Cavalry, each man in which owned his own horse. Before the close of the war physical disability caused him to be honorably discharged.

Entering the railroad service, Mr. Bent was for a time brakeman on the Erie road and was later promoted to be conductor, holding this position in the government employ at the close of the war. From that time until 1871 he was with the Louisville & Nashville road and the Canada Southern. In the latter year he went to Medina, N. Y., and organized the first gas company there, the stock of which he afterward sold. In 1874 he secured employment as conductor with the Canada Southern Railway Company. Four years later he settled in Shelbyville, Ill., where he carried on a jobbing and retail business in books, stationery and music. In 1878 he ran the first train into the National Park over the Northern Pacific Railway from Livingston, Mont., and afterward was a conductor on the St. Paul road, with headquarters at Wabasha, Minn. His residence in California dates from 1888, when he settled at Monrovia, afterward working with the Santa Fe for six months and the Southern Pacific for a similar period. Since 1891 he has engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, is also promoting the mining stock of the Big Five Mining Company of Colorado, and is a director in the Edgar Union Consolidated Mining and Mill Company.

While living in Shelbyville, Ill., Mr. Bent married Miss Isabel V. Sampson, who was born in New York. Their daughter, Leila E., is the wife of Prof. G. Walter Monroe, principal of the high school and superintendent of the city schools of Whittier, Cal. Fraternally Mr. Bent is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, Lodge No. 308, F. & A. M., at Monrovia, of which he is a charter member, Lake City Commandery No. 6, K. T., and has also been raised to the Scottish Rite degree. While in Shelbyville he became a charter member of Lodge No. 92, A. O. U. W. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. In political belief he adheres to the principles of the old Jacksonian Democracy, and always votes for the men and measures of his party. In religion he is connected with the Congregational Church.

The Big Five, already alluded to as forming one of the chief interests of Mr. Bent, is a co-operative mining association, in which five thousand people in various states are interested. Although in existence only since 1895, the association now controls and operates mines in three of the important gold centers of Colorado, and is extending its work into Mexico. Among its properties are the Dewdrop mine and mill, and the Adit, NiWot, Columbia and Timberline mines in Ward district of Colorado; Wilcox and Central tunnels, Miami, Edgar-Union, Belman and Dove's Nest mines at Idaho Springs; the Union tunnel in the San Juan country, Colorado, and old Spanish mines in

Sonora, Mexico. The total acreage of mines owned approximates one thousand acres, while the total value of equipments is \$800,000.

G. A. STARKWEATHER. Descended from an old family of New England, Mr. Starkweather of Ventura was born near Concord, N. H., April 19, 1852, and was left an orphan at the age of five years. Two years later he went to Baltimore, Md. While in that city he made the acquaintance of some members of the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, on their way to the front at the opening of the Civil war. Through this chance acquaintanceship he was appointed sutler's clerk and accompanied the regiment to Louisiana and Mississippi, witnessing the siege of Vicksburg and accompanying Bank's expedition up the Red river. During the latter part of the war he was with the First Delaware Light Artillery. On his return from war he went to Wilmington, Del., and soon was taken as a protegee by a physician of Centerville, that state, with whom he made his home and for four years had the privilege of attending school. Later he entered the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1873 as a civil engineer and with the rank of first lieutenant. During a portion of his college course he was enabled to pay his expenses by serving as an instructor and officer in charge.

In the fall of 1873 Mr. Starkweather secured employment as a civil engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona and was sent to different localities and different divisions of the road, working as draughtsman and assistant engineer and rising to the rank of supervisor of work. In 1887, by reason of impaired health, he relinquished his position, intending to abandon railroad work entirely. On coming west he spent a year in the mercantile business at Pasadena, but in 1889 took up railroading once more, this time in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, as general foreman of the Yuma district, then at Santa Ana and later at Los Angeles. In 1891 he was appointed to the Yuma district, and a year later sent to Benson, Ariz., on the Tucson district, from which point in a year he was transferred to Deming, N. M. In 1895 he was sent to the Fresno district as roadmaster. March 1, 1898, he was appointed roadmaster of the Ventura district.

The marriage of Mr. Starkweather united him with Mary J. Ehrenfeldt, a sister of Fred and George Ehrenfeldt, who are connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad system. The six children born of their union are as follows: Rose A., who is married and lives in Fresno, Cal.; George Albert, Jr., an agent with the Southern Pacific Railroad; Susie P., Annie, Essie and Frank. Mr. Starkweather was made a Mason in Ventura Lodge No. 214, F. & A. M., and is

connected with Chapter No. 50, Commandery No. 18, the Council, R. & S. M., and Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles. Other organizations which number him among their members are the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Fresno, the Fraternal Aid and Fraternal Brotherhood. He is a believer in the doctrine of the Methodist Episcopal Church and politically upholds Republican principles.

CHARLES BECKWITH. While undoubtedly the success so far gained by Charles Beckwith of Ventura county may be ascribed in part to the excellent start given him by his father, the late Francis J. Beckwith, yet he possesses qualities so energetic and manly that, without any assistance, it is safe to say he would still have achieved commendable success. It was in 1874 that he came to California with his parents, Francis J. and Sarah (Gruenemyer) Beckwith, natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania, the former of English descent, the latter of German extraction. As a pioneer of Indiana, F. J. Beckwith for some years tilled the soil of Steuben county, where he was well known and honored. In that county were born his children, Carrie, Charles, Adelbert and Emma, all of whom now reside in California.

On settling in Ventura county, F. J. Beckwith bought property near Santa Paula, the increase in value of which added not a little to his income. With a brother, Addison, he inherited seven hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, a portion of the old Briggs grant. This came to them from the estate of another brother, Appleton W. Beckwith, who had long been one of Ventura county's most honored citizens and had served acceptably as supervisor and in other positions of trust. Some years after his death, F. J. Beckwith purchased the interest of the brother, Addison, in the estate, thus acquiring all of the valuable land, and this he bequeathed to his wife, at his death, December 27, 1901, when sixty-seven years of age. It was his desire above all things else to assist his children in getting a start in the world, and to this end he presented each of them with a ranch of forty acres. His daughter Carrie, wife of George Jones, is living three miles east of Ventura, on the land given her by Mr. Beckwith, while the other daughter, Emma, wife of Milton Baker, resides six miles east of Ventura. The sons, Charles and Adelbert, reside with their mother on the home ranch.

The education of Charles Beckwith was mainly received in the schools of Ventura county. It was a part of his father's creed that children should never be reared in idleness, so he was early put to work and given his duties on the home farm. He scarcely remembers when he was not helping with the work, so young was he when initiated into the labor of the ranch.

Having acquired a thorough knowledge of agriculture at an early age and being pleased with the occupation, he determined to make it his life calling, and therefore has continued to follow it uninterruptedly to the present time. He is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood of America, and in politics votes with the Republican party. His marriage united him with Llewella Oar, who was born in Sonoma county, Cal., and is a daughter of Edwin and Mary Oar. The three children born of their union are Ada, Ralph and Myrtle.

REV. CHARLES B. SUMNER. There is no one whose name is more closely associated with the history of Pomona College than Rev. Charles Burt Sumner, who holds the position of secretary of the executive committee of the board of trustees and has also occupied the chair of Biblical literature since 1888. Indeed, ever since the founding of the institution, his own personal history has run parallel with that of the college. He has fostered its welfare, has advanced its interests, and by his literary and business ability has been a powerful factor in its growth. No record of the college in future generations will be complete which omits the name of this scholarly gentleman and firm champion of advanced education.

Briefly narrated, the history of the founding of Pomona College is as follows: In 1867 three Congregational churches were formed in Southern California; these united to organize the Southern California District Association, and the constitution provided for a committee on education. In 1882 they took action looking to the establishment of a Congregational school. Five years later it was decided to form a general association of Southern California, and this general association, consisting at that time of twenty-one churches with twelve hundred members, immediately gave full power to its committee on education not only to select the college site, but also to appoint trustees, requiring them to take final action within thirty days. It was then decided to establish the college near Pomona, and soon afterward the committee on education appointed the first board of trustees. Rooms were rented and work was begun at Pomona in September, 1888. In January of the next year Claremont (now Sumner) Hall, together with considerable valuable property, was given to the college, and the work was transferred to Claremont. The first president was appointed in July, 1890, and the first class was graduated in June, 1894. It is the aim of the college to give a complete and thorough college training, but it also endeavors to develop physical health, moral sturdiness and Christian principles. Its teachers are chosen, not merely with reference to scholarship, but also with regard to their personal influence in the forma-

tion of character. In accordance with the state statute, the college is a self-perpetuating body with powers of a corporation. It is managed by a board of trustees that reports to the churches from time to time, and the general association has a board of visitors which keeps the churches in touch with the college. The three courses of study, classical, literary and scientific, each require four years of strictly preparatory work. Special courses are permitted, but lead to no degree, while to other graduates are given the degrees of A. B., B. L. and B. S. respectively. Diplomas are also given to graduates of the School of Music and the School of Art and Design.

Taking up the personal history of Rev. C. B. Sumner, it may be stated that he was born at Southbridge, Mass., received a common-school education, supplemented by the splendid advantages afforded by Yale College, of which he is a graduate, class of 1862. He then took a theological course in the seminary. For five years he taught in Monson Academy, after which he was pastor of the Monson Congregational Church twelve years, and for three years ministered to the church at West Somerville. The condition of his wife's health rendered a more favorable climate necessary, and he removed to Tucson, Ariz., where he served as superintendent of home missions for three years. Overwork caused the failure of his health, and in 1887 he came to Pomona, where he organized a Congregational Church. At the same time he became interested in establishing a Christian college of the best New England type, and soon resigned his pastorate in order to devote himself to the founding of such an institution. The trustees having the selection of a site in charge considered various propositions, and the result finally was that the college was at Claremont, four miles northeast of Pomona. The college was incorporated October 14, 1887, and in January, 1888, Mr. Sumner, one of the original trustees, was selected financial agent. Eighty acres were donated by H. A. Palmer and forty acres by the Misses Wheeler. On this site plans were made for building. The corner stone was duly laid September 26, 1888. The first term was begun in a rented building, corner of Fifth street and White avenue, Pomona.

However, before much had been done on the building, Messrs. G. H. Fullerton, E. F. Kingman, F. A. Miller and H. A. Palmer, who owned the beautiful building erected for a hotel at Claremont, presented the same, with three hundred town lots, to the trustees for the use of the college. The original site was then abandoned, and January 1, 1889, removal was made to Claremont, where the building now known as Sumner Hall was at once utilized. It was admirably adapted for the purpose and was wholly new, never having been used for hotel

purposes, although constructed with that object in view. Holmes Hall was erected in memory of Cyrus W. Holmes, Jr., of Monson, Mass., by his widow and daughter, and is a large building, heated with steam. It contains faculty rooms, art rooms, society halls, chapel and recitation rooms, and a reading room with the better class of daily and weekly papers. The donors of this building, which cost \$25,000, were members of the church in Massachusetts to which Mr. Sumner at one time ministered.

The Pearsons Hall of Science is the gift of Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, and cost \$25,000. It is of cream pressed brick, two stories in height with basement, 90x60 feet in dimensions, lighted by gas, heated by steam, and practically fireproof. In this hall are the office and president's room, the physical department (first floor), chemical department (basement), and biological department (upper floor). In 1900 a gymnasium was built at a cost of \$5,500, one-half its cost being contributed by Mrs. Helen Goodwin Renwick in memory of her husband, whose name has been given to it by action of the trustees.

The first president of the college, Rev. C. G. Baldwin, was elected in July, 1890, and served until 1897. The following year Rev. F. L. Ferguson assumed the presidency, and in 1902 he was succeeded by Dr. George A. Gates. Administration of affairs is in the hands of fifteen trustees, the majority of them must (by articles of incorporation) be Congregational, but it is especially specified that the college shall not be sectarian, and the instruction given in religion is broad and comprehensive, with no tinge of denominational spirit. This department has been constantly under the oversight and in the charge of Mr. Sumner, who has filled it with tact and ability. He also fills the chair of moral philosophy.

Among the local positions filled by Mr. Sumner are those of director of the Indian Hill Citrus Union, trustee and member of the board of managers of the Claremont Congregational Church, director of the San Antonio Fruit Exchange and of the San Dimas Lemon Association. He has a beautiful home which commands a broad view of the Pomona valley, and in it he has spent many happy and contented years. His heaviest loss was the death of his wife, Mrs. Mary L. Sumner, in whose honor Sumner Hall is named. They became the parents of two children. The daughter is the wife of Rev. Eugene H. Benson, an Episcopalian rector. The son, George Stedman Sumner, Ph. D., was graduated from Pomona College in 1894 and received the Ph. D. degree from Yale College. Ever since completing his education he has been connected with the faculty of Pomona College, where he is now professor of history, and instructor in economics.

A. J. AMESTOY. The estate managed by Mr. Amestoy consists of six hundred acres of land and lies near Rosecrans, where he makes his home. In order to promote the interests of the heirs of his father, Domingo Amestoy, the estate has been incorporated, and he owns an equal share with the others. A visitor to the ranch is impressed by the unusual number of buildings, and also by the large collection of birds, representing many unusual kinds. A glance over the land shows that it is under the care of a careful and painstaking manager, who delights in maintaining a high order of cultivation.

By virtue of his birth in this state, Mr. Amestoy is entitled to membership in the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West. He was born July 20, 1868, and is a son of Domingo and Marie (Aycagues) Amestoy, natives of the south of France. When seventeen years of age his father left his native land and went to South America, where he was employed in the manufacture of shoes at Buenos Ayres and later at Montevideo. After seven years in that country, in 1851 he became a pioneer of California, settling at Colegrove, Los Angeles county, where he embarked in the sheep business. From a small beginning he built up a large business, and at times had on his ranch as many as fifty thousand head of sheep. The industry proved a very profitable one until the advent of settlers in ever increasing numbers rendered it difficult to secure large ranges for his flocks, and he then sought new fields of activity. In 1875 he came to Gardena and bought six hundred and eighty-five acres of the Rosecrans tract. On this ranch was located a half way house, where the stage coach running between Los Angeles and San Pedro was accustomed to secure relays of horses. In addition to this property he acquired El Encino ranch of four thousand four hundred and forty-four acres, situated in the wheat belt of the San Fernando valley, and the improvement of this tract occupied not a little of his time in later years. When he died, March 17, 1891, he left a large estate, representing the fruits of a lifetime of toil and judicious management. Besides the large tracts mentioned, his estate owns the following Los Angeles property: No. 202 North Main street, sixty feet; west side of Spring, between Temple and Franklin streets, two hundred feet; North Los Angeles street near Plaza, forty feet; Los Angeles street, between Commercial and Requena streets, one hundred and fifty feet; corner of Aliso and Alameda streets, two hundred feet; and Aliso street, fifty feet; also five lots near East Side park. Through the constant growth of Los Angeles, much of this property has acquired a high value, and represents investments of the utmost importance.

In the family of Domingo Amestoy there are

five sons and three daughters, namely: A. J., J. B., P. D., M. F. and J. P.; Mrs. J. A. Gless, of Boyle avenue, Los Angeles; Mrs. L. Sentous, of Girard street, Los Angeles; and Mrs. C. W. Wells, of Los Angeles street, same city. Of these sons the first-named, A. J., received his education in Santa Clara College, supplemented by two years of study in an institution in France. Since his return home and his entrance into business affairs, he has made his home in Gardena, and is judiciously managing the Rosecrans tract. He is loyal to his native land, a typical Californian, interested in all that contributes to the welfare of the state. Like his parents and the other members of the family, he adheres to the Roman Catholic faith. His marriage united him with Miss Therese Hiriart, who was born in France. Her father, Frank Hiriart, likewise a native of the south of France, came to the United States and settled in California, engaging in the fruit business in Los Angeles, where he built up a considerable wholesale and retail trade.

CALVIN W. ABBOTT. Among the architects and builders whose attainments have redounded to the credit of Southern California, none is more securely launched in the public esteem than Calvin W. Abbott, formerly one of the principal upbuilders of Pasadena, and now one of the creative forces of Long Beach. Preceded by his well earned reputation he came to this town in March of 1901, and although the intervening time has been comparatively short, has abundantly substantiated prevailing expectations, as evinced particularly in the Friends' Church and the Bowyer Hotel.

In his ancestral affiliations Mr. Abbott is fortunate, for among those bearing his name patriotism has played a conspicuous part, as well as the high moral courage and devotion to principle as lived and taught by the Society of Friends. The emigrating forefathers came from England, and evidently settled in the south, and some of their number carried muskets upon the gory battlefields of the Revolution. The paternal grandfather, John, was born in Georgia, and settled near West Milton, Miami county, Ohio, in 1817. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1854 removed to Marshall county, Iowa, where terminated his useful and industrious life. While in Ohio he joined the Society of Friends, a faith to which his children and grandchildren have since adhered. On the farm developed by the grandfather near West Milton, Miami county, Ohio, Calvin W. Abbott was born January 21, 1840, and there also his father, Samuel, was born. The elder Abbott was reared in Ohio, and in 1852 removed to West Branch, Cedar county, Iowa, near Springdale, where he lived until his retirement. In

1884 he came to Pasadena, Cal., and died while on a visit to his son in Trinidad, Colo., three years ago. He also was a member of the Society of Friends. He married Rebecca Miles, a native of Miami county, Ohio, and daughter of William Miles, born in South Carolina. Mr. Miles was a member of the Society of Friends, and an early settler near West Union, Ohio, where he conducted a farm, and where he died in 1852. Mrs. Abbott, who died in Colorado shortly after her husband, was the mother of three children, of whom Calvin W. is the oldest, and all of whom have developed into capable members of society. One of the sons, Judge A. J., is an ex-judge of Kansas, and the father of Clarence Abbott, attorney-general of New Mexico. J. M. Abbott is chief engineer of the Walter Morgan System of Heating and Ventilating, in San Francisco.

Though reared on the paternal farms in Ohio and Iowa, Calvin W. Abbott was favored with excellent educational advantages, due largely to his studious habits and ability to earn the money for his advanced tuition. When seventeen years old he entered the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, and later taught school for a few years. During 1857 and 1858 he was one of those selected to run the underground railroad in Iowa, ten miles being the extent of his run. In this capacity he had many exciting adventures vastly pleasing to a boy between seventeen and twenty years of age, and he retains vivid recollections of an acquaintanceship with John Brown, J. H. Keage, and many others belonging to that notable following. In 1857 he began to learn the rudiments of architecture and building at West Branch, Iowa, and in 1860 started out on his own responsibility as a contracting architect and builder. In 1874 he embarked upon an ambitious planing mill enterprise at Muscatine, Iowa, and for five years did a large business in cutting lumber, making sash, doors and other acquisitions to buildings. In 1879 he began farming near Osage City, Kans., and at the same time he contracted and built, combining the occupations with considerable success. In 1884 the Kansas farm was disposed of and he came to Pasadena, Cal., where he was identified with the upbuilding of the town. During the first three years of his residence there he devoted himself to the sale of lots in the C. W. Abbott subdivision, for which he had purchased ten acres of land, and after that he devoted his time to building and contracting, and in all drew the plans and put up sixty or more residences in the city, besides numerous public buildings. Owing to impaired health he decided upon a change of occupation in 1892, and traveled for three years along the coast in the interest of the Smead Heating and Ventilating Company of Denver, Colo. Upon returning to Pasadena he continued his former

occupation of architect and builder, and in March, 1901, located in Long Beach.

In West Branch, Iowa, Mr. Abbott married Harriett Kirk, a native of Randolph county, Ind., and of this union there have been four children, three of whom are living. Everetta is now the wife of Mr. Keys, of Los Angeles, manager for the Westinghouse Electric system; Lenwood is agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Bakersfield; and Lillian is the wife of Albert Smith, of Berkeley, Cal. Albert Francis was a shoe merchant, and died in Pasadena at the age of twenty-five years. Mr. Abbott is a member of the Society of Friends, and is nationally and locally a Prohibitionist.

ALBERT C. WILLIAMS. There is no enterprise of its kind better known throughout Santa Barbara county than El Monte dairy, of which Mr. Williams is the proprietor. In 1895 he purchased a ranch of two hundred and twelve acres adjoining Santa Barbara, and on it engaged in general farm pursuits until 1899, when he started the dairy that is now the object of his care and attention. The success of the venture soon justified him in increasing the size of the dairy, and he now has one hundred head of cows, of which the majority are Jerseys, with a few Durhams in the bunch. He makes a specialty of furnishing the best grades of milk and cream to the Santa Barbara trade. His dairy is noted for the excellence of its products, and his business is therefore large and growing. In 1901 he built a three-story residence on El Monte ranch. The house stands on an elevation and overlooks Channel Island, Goleta valley and parts of Santa Barbara, thus affording a picturesque view and an attractive environment. In addition to this property he owns a farm of six hundred and forty acres, of which three hundred and forty acres are under cultivation.

On La Mesa, Santa Barbara county, Mr. Williams was born March 24, 1864, his parents being A. J. and Julia Williams, the former deceased and the latter well known as the lighthouse keeper at Santa Barbara Point. When he was a boy he spent much of his time at the lighthouse. In 1881 he graduated from the Santa Barbara high school, after which he engaged in farming in El Cajon valley near San Diego, having as a partner in the venture his brother-in-law, Mr. Maxfield. In 1883 he went to Olympia, Wash., where he was employed by Robert Frost in the hardware business. Two years later he went to Los Angeles, where he opened a fruit and general commission business, continuing in that city for four years, and then removing to San Francisco, where he had an office on Front street, and carried on a general commission business. In 1891, as traveling salesman, he went to Mexico, and for a year trav-

eled through that country for a San Francisco firm, his services in this capacity being especially valuable on account of his familiarity with the Spanish language. Returning to San Francisco, he remained there until 1895, and then established his ranch near Santa Barbara, where he has since made his home. His interest in politics is limited to casting a vote for Republican candidates, but he has always been too engrossed in business matters to participate in public affairs.

The marriage of Mr. Williams took place in Oakland, Cal., and united him with Miss Lily Le Noir, who was born in that city. Her father, Nathaniel Le Noir, was a member of a Philadelphia family that descended from French ancestors, and was a pioneer of Oakland, where he engaged in business many years. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Congregational Church and a participant in much of its work, as well as in other movements of an uplifting and philanthropic nature. One child was born of her marriage, a daughter named Leonora Frances.

GEN. PHINEAS BANNING. This noted pioneer of California was born in Newcastle county, Del., September 19, 1831, and descended from one Phineas Banning, of England, who in colonial days settled in what is now Kent county, Del. His son, John, a merchant of Dover, was a member of the council of safety during the Revolutionary war, and, as a member of the first electoral college, was one of the three from Delaware to cast the electoral vote which made George Washington the first president of the United States. John A., son of this revolutionary patriot, graduated from Princeton College, and was a man of scholarly attainments. By his marriage to Elizabeth Lowber he had eleven children, Phineas being the ninth. When he was a boy of twelve years he left home, and with fifty cents as his entire capital, started for Philadelphia. Arriving at that city, he secured work in his brother William's law office, but afterward was employed in a wholesale store. In 1851 he left Philadelphia for California, via the Isthmus of Panama. Landing in San Diego, he proceeded to Los Angeles. In November, 1852, he began freighting between this city and San Pedro. From that time forward he was prominently identified with the history of California. He founded the town of Wilmington, which he named in honor of a city in his native state. For some years he had the sole management of the Los Angeles & Wilmington Railroad.

Realizing the incalculable advantages to be derived from a good harbor on the coast here, he twice went to Washington to secure appropriations from congress for the improvement of San Pedro harbor. Besides attending to his

business interests he bought and improved six hundred acres in Wilmington. On this property he had the largest well in the country, attaching thereto steam pumps, by which water was raised into several reservoirs, thus furnishing the water supply for Wilmington and San Pedro, also for irrigating purposes and for vessels in the harbor. He made large sums of money through his various enterprises, and, had it not been for his great generosity, he might have become a millionaire. In politics he was a Republican. His military title was earned in the command of the first brigade of the California state militia, of which he was appointed brigadier-general. He died in San Francisco, March 8, 1885, leaving to his family a fine estate, which was the accumulation of the later years of his life.

TRUMAN BERRY was the second permanent settler in Whittier, having located here in 1891, when a barley field covered the ground on which now stands the prosperous town. He is a native of far off Somerset county, Me., where he was born December 18, 1852. His parents, William and Lucy (Andrews) Berry, were also natives of Maine, as were many of his ancestors. He passed his youth on his father's farm in Maine, and was of valuable assistance in the management of the farm. He also studied with zest at the public schools, which opportunity was supplemented by a course at the Concord (Me.) high school. Having thus fitted himself for an active, independent life, he decided to start out for himself, and in 1889 undertook the journey to Socorro, N. M., where he engaged with marked success in the transfer and livery business. Not being satisfied with the future prospects of his surroundings, he next moved to California, and located in East Whittier, where he became interested in the up-building and improvement of the crude conditions then existing here. At the present time he has a fine ranch given over to the cultivation of oranges, lemons and English walnuts and covering ten and one-half acres. In addition he owns a ranch of fourteen and one-half acres in English walnuts.

P. J. BOLIN. A builder to whose skill Los Angeles is indebted for many constructions is P. J. Bolin, a native of Brockville, Ontario, born January 11, 1858. His paternal grandfather, Frank Bolin, was born in Ireland, and crossed in a sailing vessel to Canada, where he settled on a farm near Brockville. The country was wild and unpromising, and might have offered slight inducement to an indolent man, but this earnest pioneer cleared off the timber and created a home for those dependent on him. He lived to be ninety years old. His son, John Bolin, the father of P. J., lived to be eighty-six

years old, and he also was a farmer in Ontario, and a promoter of the agricultural prosperity of his neighborhood. Long life is further insured to Mr. Bolin on the maternal side, for his mother, formerly Catharine Dean, a native of Kittly, Ontario, and daughter of Anthony Dean, a farmer of Ontario, is now nearly eighty years old, and her father lived to the age of ninety. To John Bolin and his wife were born nine children, of whom P. J. is fourth, another son, Thomas, is also a resident of Los Angeles.

The preliminary education of Mr. Bolin was acquired in the district schools of Ontario, and from earliest youth he was taught to assist in the work around the farm. At the age of fifteen his somewhat circumscribed life broadened perceptibly when he started out to learn the trade of carpentering, at which he applied himself until 1880. He then located in Chicago, Ill., and after a time started west gradually making his way to McPherson, Kans., then to Trinidad, Colo., and later to Las Vegas, N. M., tarrying for a time in Deming and Silver City. He then found employment in the building department of the Santa Fe Railroad Company at El Paso, afterwards returning to Trinidad, Colo., in 1882. In May of the same year he located in Los Angeles, and from that time until 1892, found positions as foreman for different contractors. Since 1892 he has engaged in independent building and contracting with success, and has put up many residences, flats and public buildings in different parts of the city. Among his undertakings may be mentioned the Goss flats on South Hope street, the Morgan flats on the corner of Eleventh and Los Angeles streets, the Campbell residence on Rampart street, the E. A. Warner residence on Vermont avenue, the F. X. Fields residence on East Los Angeles avenue, and Dr. Murphy's home on Boyle Heights.

In Los Angeles Mr. Bolin married Anna Rudesill, a native of California, and of this union there are three children, Leland, Lela and Mabel. Mr. Bolin is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Politically he is a Republican in national elections, but in local matters votes for the best man irrespective of political ties.

GUSTAV A. BOMAN. Before associating himself with the cement contracting industry of Los Angeles in 1892, Mr. Boman acquired an extended knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the extremity of the middle north states, and especially was he made familiar with the perils and experiences which befell the freighter among the heavy timberlands of the pineries. He was born in Westrejtlan, Sweden, near

Falkoping, December 27, 1865, his parents, John and Johanna (Larsen) Boman, being natives of the same part of the country. His father was a stockman and farmer, and the possessor of several large ranches, making his headquarters for the greater part at Karsgaarden. The paternal grandfather, Andrew, was a soldier in the Swedish army up to the time of his death. The parents, who died in Sweden, reared six of their eight children to maturity, and the three living are in America, Gustav A., however, being the only one in California.

At comparatively an early age Mr Boman was obliged to shoulder responsibility, for at the age of fourteen he was left an orphan, and thereafter went to live on an adjoining large farm with his guardian. He attended the public schools and learned to be a farmer after the best known methods. In 1882 he came to America, remaining for a year at Rockford, Ill., and then went to Minneapolis, and on to British Columbia. There he was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company in the construction of their line from Calgary west to Cariboo Creek. With four horse teams he freighted for the railroad for three years, and in 1886 participated in the Indian war in the northwest territory as freighter for the Canadian government. At the expiration of hostilities he returned to Minneapolis, but was soon back on Cascade Range as a freighter for the Canadian Pacific. At the end of six months he again located in Minneapolis, but a year later tried his luck in the Gogebic Region of northern Michigan.

In 1890 Mr. Boman became identified with the Pacific coast, and for a couple of years mined in different parts of Oregon, and in November of 1892 located in Los Angeles. He became interested in the cement business with Mr. McCombs, and afterwards was foreman for Clark & Neimann for four years. In 1897 he began to do business on his own responsibility, and has since built up a large trade in the cement contracting line. His skill has not only been exercised in Los Angeles, but he has received commissions from Soldiers' Home, Pasadena, and many adjoining towns, and has constructed miles of curbing and sidewalks. He built a residence at Gladys avenue and Seventh street, but this was eventually sold, and he now owns a home at No. 532 Beaudry avenue.

While living in Portland, Ore., Mr. Boman married Tina Swenson, a native of Norway, and of this union there are five children: Ellerly Sigfrida, Gladys Juliette, Stella, Esther Maria and Florence Elevera. Mr. Boman is a member of the Cement Contractors' Association. With his wife he is a member of the Swedish Christian Mission, and is one of the board of trustees. He has a large acquaintance in Los Angeles, where he is regarded as one of the

reliable and substantial members of a prosperous community.

COL. J. A. DRIFFILL. One of the most enterprising men of Oxnard is Col. J. A. Driffill, manager of the American Beet Sugar Company. He was born at Rochester, N. Y., September 24, 1859, a son of William H. and Elizabeth Driffill, and received his education in the high school of his native town, supplemented by a course at a business college. Upon starting out in the world to earn his own living, he engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business at Rochester for a few years and came to California in 1883, settling at Pomona. For about ten years he was interested in the cultivation of oranges, and then entered the employ of the American Beet Sugar Company at Chino. When the factory was erected at Oxnard, in 1897, he was the first man on the ground, and has since looked after the interests of the company with unflagging zeal and remarkable executive and financial ability. His capabilities are recognized by all the community, and he is ever brought forward to lend the benefit of his counsel and judgment in all matters of important public moment. His responsibility in connection with the Beet Sugar Company is of such a nature as to demand the time and undivided attention of any two ordinary men, but so great is his capacity for application that no smallest detail is neglected, nor any duty, however slight, left undone.

In 1883 Mr. Driffill married Miss Emma Gordon of Rochester, N. Y., daughter of Alexander Gordon of that city. Of this union there are two daughters, Mary Edith and Emma Mabel. Mr. Driffill has an additional responsibility in connection with the presidency and management of the Colonial Improvement Company and with the vice presidency of the Bank of Oxnard. He is variously associated with the social and other organizations in which the town abounds, and he has been a member of the Los Angeles lodge of Masons since 1887. He was connected with the same organization in Pomona, and is president of the Masonic club at Oxnard, which built the Masonic Temple, generally conceded to be the largest in a town of this size in the United States. He is also a member of the Elks at Santa Barbara and the Knights of Pythias at Chino.

H. NOTTHOFF, the chief engineer of the United Electric Gas and Power Company at Santa Monica, is of German ancestry and a member of a family which has for generations given evidence of exceptional mechanical ability. His father, William, was a son of John Notthoff, an expert machinist, and at an early age entered the government employ as a locomotive engineer, continuing as such for forty-

eight years, when, June 1, 1901, he was retired on a pension. His wife, Katie, was born in Nassau, Germany, a daughter of Jacob Miller, who engaged in the freighting business. To their union were born four sons and two daughters, all living. The two who are in America reside in Santa Monica, where W. G. is his brother's assistant engineer.

In Essen, Rhine province, Germany, H. Notthoff was born June 27, 1863. His education was obtained in public and private schools of Essen. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed as a machinist in the government locomotive works at Essen, where he served for four years. On completing his trade, in 1881, he came to America and settled in Racine, Wis., where he was employed as erecting engineer with the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company for eighteen months. In the fall of 1883 he came to California and for four years was chief engineer of Maier & Zobelein's brewery at Los Angeles. When the Los Angeles cable street railway was introduced he became a machinist in the company's shops. After a year he went to Fillmore, Cal., as erecting and operating engineer and superintendent of the quarries owned by D. Kilpatrick, whose plant he completed and then operated for a year. Returning to the east, he was for two and one-half years chief engineer of the Loebe Foundry Company at Decatur, Ill., whose shop he erected, introduced the machinery, put the plant in running order, and then operated for a time.

On his return to California Mr. Notthoff was for three years foreman of the Eureka Oil Company of Los Angeles. For several years, as erecting engineer for Levi Booth & Sons of Los Angeles, he traveled through this state and Arizona, putting up engines for them. May 10, 1899, he became superintendent and erecting engineer of the United Electric Gas and Power Company at Santa Monica, which plant he started and has since operated, having an engine of fifteen hundred horse-power, which supplies light and power for Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Long Branch and Redondo, also for San Pedro, Soldiers' Home and Sawtelle. To aid him in his work he utilizes various inventions that are the product of his fertile brain and skillful hands. All of the appliances are the most modern and the plant is first-class in every detail. Along the line of his chosen occupation he holds membership in No. 2, National Association of Stationary Engineers, in which he served as secretary for two terms. He is connected with the Fraternal Brotherhood No. 133, at Santa Monica. In politics he votes with the Republicans. His marriage took place in Peoria, Ill., and united him with Miss Annie Henzel, who was born in Decatur, that state. They have six children, Harry, William, Arthur, Raymond, Hannah and Mary.

PHILIP EICHHOLZ. In his capacity as an expert slater and tiler Mr. Eichholz has been identified with building interests in Los Angeles since the summer of 1885. He is a native of the Rhine province, Germany, and was born at Mulheim, June 12, 1857. His father, William, was a native of the same province, where his active life was devoted to slate contracting at Mulheim, on the Ruhr, and his grandfather, Eichholz, was a boat owner and extensive shipper on the Rhine, and he also served in the German army. The mother of Philip Eichholz was formerly Gertrude Hueser, a native of the Rhine province; her father, a shipper on the Rhine, lived to be ninety-three years of age and his father lived to be a century old. Mrs. Eichholz, who is still living in Germany and is eighty-five years of age, is the mother of thirteen children, all of whom are living, Philip being the fourth in order of birth and the only one in America.

In accordance with the long-established custom, Philip Eichholz left the public schools when about fourteen, and was apprenticed to a slater in Mulheim, his term of service covering three years. After completing his trade he started out as a journeyman slater, and in his wanderings visited Austria, Bohemia, Germany, Italy, France and Switzerland, and picked up a great deal of useful information as well as considerable financial remuneration for services rendered. In 1877 he enlisted in the German army as a soldier in the Seventeenth Mulhausen Regiment, and served in Alsace for three years after which he was honorably discharged. In 1880 he came to America, and in New York City he worked at his trade for three years, later finding employment in Newark, Jersey City and Brooklyn. In 1883 he crossed the ocean and visited amid the scenes of his youth in the Rhine province, and upon returning to America came immediately to California, which he reached in the fall of 1884. In San Francisco he worked at his trade until the summer of 1885, when he located in Los Angeles and engaged in general building and contracting, but made a specialty of slating and tiling. He has been variously employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and did the work for the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Stewart building, the United States Postoffice building and the Sisters' Hospital, besides numerous residences and general buildings throughout the city. On his own responsibility he has built three different residences besides the fine and substantial Eichholz block, which is two stories high and 110x50 feet in ground dimensions.

In New York City Mr. Eichholz married Emma Preusser, who was born in Elberfeldt, Germany. Of this union there was one child, Anna, who died when one year old. Mr. Eich-

holz is a Republican in national politics, and has taken a great interest in the undertakings of his party. He is connected with the Masonic order, Maccabees and Foresters.

JOHN M. EVANS. As his name implies, Mr. Evans is a Welshman. He was born in Merionethshire, Wales, May 11, 1862, and his father, David, his mother, Jane Evans, and his grandfather, Evans, were natives of the same shire. The father was a farmer in his native land, where his death occurred. The mother, who is now a resident of Montgomeryshire, Wales, had nine children, six of whom are living, J. M. being the oldest and the only one in California.

J. M. Evans was reared among the hills of his native land, and was educated in the public schools of Dolgelly. When sixteen years of age he began to work in the state stone quarries at Festioniog, in the northern part of the shire. At nineteen years of age he immigrated to America, reaching Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1881, where he worked at bridge building until 1883. He came to California from the northern city and engaged in horticulture and grain raising in Anaheim. Not entirely satisfied with this occupation as a permanent means of livelihood, he located in Pasadena in 1886 and engaged in teaming and general contracting for three years, after which he remained on a farm in the northwestern part of Los Angeles county until 1896. This land was homesteaded and consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, and to the improvement of the same Mr. Evans devoted his best efforts, putting in all manner of modern and labor-saving innovations, developing water and making his property a paying and congenial home. In March, 1902, he sold his farm. After he located in Los Angeles in 1896 he engaged in the feed and coal business at No. 2806 South Main street, but in April of 1891 changed his place of business to his present location at No. 2910 South Main street. Here he has worked up a large trade—in fact, the largest in this part of the city. He carries a large and complete stock of all kinds of feed, grain and fuel, and his upright business methods and desire to please have resulted in more than realized expectations.

February 23, 1887, Mr. Evans married Elizabeth Roberts, who was born at St. Asaph, Wales, a daughter of Rev. Richard Roberts, a native of the same place, and granddaughter of John Roberts, representative of a fine old Welsh family. Rev. Mr. Roberts was a merchant before entering the ministry of the Congregational Church, and his useful career was cut short at the age of forty-eight years. To Mr. and Mrs. Evans have been born three children, David Meredith, Gwendoline, and Gladys, the latter of whom died at the age of three years. While living on his farm Mr. Evans took con-

siderable interest in the politics of the Republican party and served as school trustee and was president of the board of trustees when the school was built. He is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Brotherhood. He is an excellent business man and public-spirited citizen, and has not only commercial standing but has as well made many friends in Los Angeles.

WILLIAM E. THORNTON. Among the master stone cutters and contractors of Los Angeles Mr. Thornton occupies a conspicuous place, his largest opportunity for usefulness being indicated by his position as president of the Master Builders' Association, of which he is also one of the organizers, and the representative in the Chamber of Commerce. He was born in New York City, September 30, 1854, and to an extent inherits the aptitude for his chosen occupation, his grandfather, Thomas, having been a contractor in England, while his father, another Thomas, was for many years a builder and contractor in different parts of the east. Thomas Thornton, Jr., was born in Cheshire, England, and died near Newark, N. J., in 1875. He married Mary Johnson, also a native of Cheshire, and who is at present living at Newark, N. J. There were eleven children in the family, seven of whom are living, W. E. being the second of those living and the only one on the Pacific coast.

Until 1862 Mr. Thornton lived in New York City, after which he went to England and lived in the vicinity of Liverpool, where he attended school. When fourteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of stone-cutter under his uncle, William Thornton, who was one of the best known and most successful in his line in England. After two years he returned to America with his parents, and settled in Newark, N. J., entering the employ of Spurr & Co., stone men, as a contractor, and remained with the firm until engaging in business for himself in 1874. He established stone-cutting works in Newark, which turned out ornamental stone sculpture and carving, and when his father died, in 1875, took as a partner his brother, the firm name being S. & W. E. Thornton. Soon after, owing to the death of the brother, Mr. Thornton succeeded to the entire business. He had a large business in Newark, and was one of the prominent business men of the place, dealing in Bellville, Dorchester, Ohio and all kinds of free stone, with large warehouses at Nos. 20-24 High street. In 1882 he came to California and engaged in building on a large scale, and in San Francisco built up the Sharon estate, the Children's play house at Golden Gate Park, the Crocker building on Bush street, the building of the Pacific Life Insurance Company on

the corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, the Kern Land Company's building at Bakerfield, and many other structures of equal importance in the northern part of the state. In 1892 he removed to Los Angeles and built the Southern California Hospital, and has, since his residence here began, taken an active part in all building and contracting matters. Nor have his efforts been confined to the city of Los Angeles, but have extended to San Bernardino, where he built the court house, and to Riverside, where the county hospital is the result of his ability. He also constructed the Fleming building at Phoenix, Ariz. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange, and one of the board of directors, and is connected with the foremost building associations in the city. The Master Builders' Association, of which he was one of the organizers and is the president, has been in existence since 1890, and is one of the most influential associations in Southern California. Mr. Thornton is prominent in fraternal circles, and is a member of the Masons at Newark, Lodge No. 27; Damascus Commandery, K. T.; and Al Malaikah Temple, N. M. S.; also the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he is a Republican. Mrs. Thornton was formerly Emma Fitzpatrick, a native of Fall River, Mass., and of English ancestry.

MORITZ WEBER. Ever since the fall of 1887 Mr. Weber has been identified with building interests in the city of Los Angeles. He came here with plenty of previous experience as a cabinet-maker and general carpenter, and has since put up many important buildings in different parts of the city. He was born in Switzerland, near Lauffenburg, April 9, 1863, his father, Tobias, and his mother, Catherine (Oberist) Weber, being natives of the same locality, as was also the paternal grandfather, John.

Tobias Weber was a blacksmith and nail manufacturer at Sulz Switzerland, with which city he was prominently identified for many years and where he is now living with his wife in comparative retirement. Among the offices of trust maintained by him with dignity and satisfaction was that of mayor, or burgomaster, which he held for over twelve years. His wife's father, Orban Oberist, was a farmer of the vicinity, and came of one of the old Swiss families of that part of the country. She was the mother of thirteen children, who reached maturity, all of whom are living, and eight are in America, M. Weber being the oldest of all.

It was but natural that M. Weber should early acquire a knowledge of nailmaking, in which he was quite proficient before leaving school. However, this particular method of making a living did not appeal to him as being

the most desirable, and he therefore turned his attention to learning the trade of cabinet-making, his apprenticeship being served in Basel and lasting three and a half years. In 1883 he came to America via Havre and New York and located in St. Paul, Minn., where he found employment as a cabinet-maker in a furniture factory. In the fall of 1887 he came to California and located in Los Angeles and worked at carpentering until 1890. He then began to build and contract on his own responsibility, and has since erected many important buildings in different parts of the city. He has built a residence for himself and family at No. 1203 West Twenty-fifth street, and also owns a residence on Magnolia avenue, near Adams street.

In Los Angeles Mr. Weber married Adilia Hunzicker, who was born in Alsace, and of this union there are five children, Louisa, Maria, Anton, Leonea and Alfred. Fraternally Mr. Weber is associated with the Independent Order of Foresters and the Schweitzer Verein, and he has been a member of the Modern Builders' Association since its organization. He has a thorough understanding of his interesting and useful occupation, and is one of the substantial men who have sought a home and livelihood in America, where his enterprise reflects credit upon his picturesque country.

REV. W. O. WOOD. Ohio, the mother of countless splendidly equipped men, who, by virtue of special attainments have indelibly impressed their personality upon the localities in which they have elected to reside, has not neglected Southern California in the distribution of her noble sons, as evidenced particularly by him of whom we write—Rev. W. O. Wood. Of impressive appearance and losing in his face many of the years to which he is by nature heir, he is a typical American gentleman of the old school, and combines a strong intellectuality and widely assimilated knowledge, with a splendid humanitarianism and practical business ability. It is not an exaggeration to say that Mr. Wood has few equals in the extent of his services to the state of his adoption, and whether viewed in fragments or as a whole, his life is worthy of emulation on the part of all who would accomplish much solely upon their own merits.

That adverse conditions build up the strong and break down the weak is a truism emphasized in the life of Mr. Wood. He was born in Scioto county, Ohio, and at the age of seventeen was deprived of the affectionate guidance of his parents. The years had been spent to the best possible advantage, and he had availed himself to the utmost of the privileges of the public schools. Possessing a naturally strong and self-reliant nature, he was not found wanting when

the care of the family devolved upon himself and elder brother, and courageously applied himself to caring for those dependent upon him. The family removed from Ohio to Clark county, Ill., in 1840, and with the breaking out of the Mexican war Mr. Wood offered his services to the cause, but owing to the regiment being filled, his services were not needed. When the gold fever swept inland from the Pacific coast in 1849 he sought to tempt fortune in the far west, and with a company of ninety-nine men and his oldest brother crossed the plains with ox teams, leaving St. Joe, Mo., May 7, and arriving at their destination October 8, 1849. The journey was not without its disasters, chief among them being the cholera, which visited the pilgrims with special violence and deprived them of many of their trusted comrades. Mr. Wood himself was not exempt from the ravages of the disease, but eventually regained health and strength. For several years he experienced the spasmodic losses and gains that follow the trail of the miner. Upon returning to his home in Illinois he came by way of the isthmus, and his life afterward settled down into its accustomed grooves.

January 2, 1852, Mr. Wood married Sarah Jane Marrs, daughter of Representative Marrs of Kentucky, and of this union there are four living children: Mary, who is now the widow of J. K. Newman, and has two children, Clara and Willie; Sarah who is the wife of A. L. Gordon, a rancher, and has two children, Anita and Fred; William F., who is a rancher and a deacon in the Baptist Church in San Louis Obispo county, Cal., and Ben, who is living at home with his father. Mrs. Wood died February 1, 1896, and at Springville, in the churchyard of the First Baptist churchhouse in Ventura county, which was organized and built by her and her husband, a fitting monument to her exemplary life and womanly nature marks her last resting place. In 1868 Mr. Wood returned to California with his family and spent the first two years in Sutter county and one year at Kings river, after which he came to his present home near Springville, which was then in Santa Barbara county. His first purchase of land was eighty acres of the old colonial ranch, around which he built the first board fence in the county, which, considering the fact that it was erected twenty-five years ago and is still a good and useful fence, must have been exceedingly well made. Since the first purchase he has added 160 acres near Oxnard to his possessions, and has bought still more from time to time, so that he owns in all 2,000 acres of land in Ventura county, which, with the exception of ten acres, is as level as the Kansas prairies. In addition he owns 160 acres in the celery district of Orange county, near Newport. Not content with the opportunities at hand, his investments

have extended into Mexico, where, in the state of Durango, he owns 30,000 acres of land. The home place of Mr. Wood is a truly ideal Southern California retreat, the large and comfortable house being surrounded with a forest of trees and flowers which do credit to the landscape's gardener's art, every tree and shrub that thrives in the sunlight owing its origin to the beneficent forethought and planting of its owner. Fruits also abound, oranges, lemons, berries and the general varieties dear to the heart of the horticulturist, but in quantities sufficient only for home consumption and the delight of friends.

The dominant note in the life of Mr. Wood is undoubtedly his ministry in the Baptist Church, for, permeating his coming and going, his large successes and general claims for recognition, has been the desire to do good in the world, to make life happier and better and broader in opportunity for those by whom he has been surrounded. While a resident of Illinois he was ordained in November of 1863, and during his remaining years in the middle western state he filled several different pulpits in the church. In 1871 he held religious meetings where Santa Paula now stands, and in 1878 he organized a congregation at Springville and was instrumental in securing the erection of the first Baptist house of worship in Ventura county. Senator Bard gave four acres for the church property, and in January of 1880 the building was dedicated free of debt, Mr. Wood having met the last \$600 out of his own pocket. This little church has been since under his leadership, his connection therewith dating from 1878, and in 1882 a Sunday school was organized, and has since been successfully conducted.

A staunch Democrat in national politics, Mr. Wood voted for Stephen A. Douglas, and before coming to California was prominent in political affairs, holding offices of trust and responsibility. In California, however, his entire time has been devoted to the management of his large estates and to the work of his church and to the multitudinous demands inseparably connected with the life of a man so admirably fitted to grapple with the problems of life.

THADDEUS S. C. LOWE. Of the many men of gifted attainments whom California proudly claims as citizens there are few who have attained a fame greater than that which Prof. Lowe enjoys. His name is perpetuated in the nomenclature of this state, and in the annals of Southern California he is accorded the distinctive place which his talents deserve. While he is a man of varied talents and achievements, perhaps the crowning feat of his whole life has been the building of the railroad from Pasadena to the top of Mount Lowe, a feat of engineering which stands unsurpassed in the world's

history. The road is operated by electricity, and is visited by almost every tourist from the east, by all of whom it is regarded as one of the greatest attractions offered by the Pacific coast region.

T. S. C. Lowe was born in 1832 in New Hampshire, in the village of Jefferson. Boyhood was uneventfully passed, with little to distinguish it from the lives of those around him. His education was begun in the common schools, but the broad information he now possesses is the result of self-culture. He came into national prominence during the Civil war, at which time he originated a plan of signaling with balloons and of generating gas in the field. His ability was recognized and he was placed in charge of the balloon corps in the army of the Potomac. Some years later he invented water gas and the ice and refrigerator process. In 1867, by artificial means invented by him some years before, he refrigerated the first steamship (the William Taber of New York) for the transportation of meats and other foods, which system since then has revolutionized the food supply of the world. In 1888 he came to California and established his home in Pasadena, where he built, on Orange Grove drive, one of the most beautiful residences of this city. Since then he has given much of his time and thought to the consummation of his plan to build a road to the top of the mountain named in his honor—a plan, the successful consummation of which may well be a source of gratification to him. He has also for some years past been president and general manager of the Los Angeles City Gas Company, and at the same time has been identified with other measures, which he has assisted in bringing to a successful issue.

HON. WALDO M. YORK. Identified since 1889 with the legal life of this part of California, Judge York has in the mean time gained a large acquaintance among the people here. From boyhood his tastes were in the direction of the law. With this object in view he devoted every leisure moment to study, and in 1863, when seventeen years of age, he began to teach school. For several years he engaged in that occupation, and in the mean time gave considerable attention to the study of law. In 1868 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Maine. Believing that the far west afforded opportunities not possible in the east, in 1871 he crossed the continent and opened a law office in Seattle, Wash. The following year he was elected judge of the probate court of Kings county, of which Seattle is the county seat. In 1873 he married a daughter of Rev. George F. Whitworth, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman of that city. On the expiration of his term as probate judge he was re-elected, but two years

later, in 1876, he resigned the office and removed to San Francisco, where he soon built up an excellent practice. For several years he served as town attorney of Berkeley, where he had his residence. In 1889 he came to Los Angeles to engage in practice, at the same time establishing his home in Pasadena, where he has since resided. From 1891 to 1893 he held office as chief deputy in the office of the district attorney of Los Angeles county. He received from Governor Markham in January, 1894, the appointment of judge of the superior court of Los Angeles county, to which position, in the fall of the same year, he was elected for a term of six years.

HON. THOMAS D. MOTT. Coming to California during the stirring days of the discovery of gold, in 1852, Mr. Mott settled in Los Angeles, where he afterward became an influential citizen. In 1855 he identified himself with the Democratic party, to which he adhered until 1896, when he voted for McKinley. In 1863 he was elected clerk of Los Angeles county, and re-elected in 1865, 1867 and 1869. In 1871 he was elected to the legislature, where his most important service was in the interests of the new railroad to Los Angeles. The road was completed September 8, 1877, when a golden spike was driven in the Soledad Canon, in the presence of the mayors of Los Angeles and San Francisco and a multitude of people. Fifteen hundred men were employed a year on the San Fernando tunnel, which is almost seven thousand feet long.

WALTER LINDLEY, M. D., came to Los Angeles in 1875, was city health officer during 1879-80, officiated as president of the California State Medical Society in 1890, in 1882 was president of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, many years ago became president of the Los Angeles Orphans' Home (of which he is still a trustee), served as president of the Los Angeles Humane Society in 1895, and in 1886-87 was superintendent of the Los Angeles county hospital. From 1885 for several years he served as secretary of the faculty of the College of Medicine, University of Southern California, for six years was instructor in the chair of obstetrics, and for years has been professor of gynecology in the same institution. In 1897, with others, he organized the California Hospital Association, which erected the California Hospital at No. 1414 South Hope street. During a trip to the summit of Mount San Jacinto, in 1886, he was impressed with Idyllwild, a valley of pine forests at an altitude of five thousand feet. In 1899 he again visited the locality, at which time his first impressions were so deepened that, with others, he organized the California Health Resort Company, composed of

forty medical men, who have since engaged in developing Idyllwild.

PROF. JAMES A. FOSHAY. The appreciation in which Dr. Foshay is held as an educator is shown by his election as president of the Southern California Teachers' Association, also his election as member of the California Council of Education and the National Council of Education, and as second vice-president of the National Educational Association. In 1898 he went east to the National Educational Association's convention, where he succeeded, in spite of considerable opposition, in securing a decision to hold the next meeting of the association in Los Angeles. Of the success of this gathering, held in 1899, there is no question; it is universally admitted to have been one of the most profitable and pleasant conventions ever held by the organization, and this fact is largely due to the unwearied efforts of the one who from the first championed the selection of this city for the convention.

Dr. Foshay is a director of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, and has taken an active part in musical culture and in literary societies. The addresses he has made upon important educational topics are preserved and studied as affording thought for mental development. Among these addresses are: "School Supervision," "The Teacher's Work," "School Discipline," "Vocal Music as an Educational Factor," "Some Additions to the Three Rs," "Public School Methods in Sunday School Work" and "Some Tendencies in Modern Education." Dr. Foshay is interested in politics only as an educator, but votes the Republican ticket. He is an enthusiastic Mason and is at present deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of California and eminent commander of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T. He and his wife are active members of the Baptist Church and are prominent in social functions of a high-class.

MILTON D. PAINTER, proprietor and owner of La Pintoresca, the well-known winter resort situated between Pasadena and the base of the Sierra Madre mountains, was born in Springdale, Iowa, graduated from the Muscatine high school, for five years was employed by a wholesale grocery, and for five years acted as bookkeeper in a store and mills in Marshall county, Iowa. In 1883 he came to Pasadena, and was a partner of his father, John H. Painter, and a brother, Alonzo J., until they died. On the incorporation of the Pasadena Water Company in 1885 he was made secretary and later was chosen president. In 1887, with his brother and father, he founded the Painter Hotel, which in 1897 was enlarged and rechristened La Pintoresca.

HON. ABBOT KINNEY. Among the writings of which Mr. Kinney is the author are "The Conquest of Death," "Money," "Under the Shadow of the Dragon," "Protection vs. Free Trade," "Australian Ballot," "Forestry," and "Eucalyptus." In addition to his literary work he has given time to state legislation. For two years he labored in the interests of the Australian ballot law. Another measure in which he was deeply interested was the movement to break up Indian reservations and allot the lands necessary in severalty to heads of families, with time limit, to insure the preparation of Indians for civilized life and its conditions. Another movement which he has favored is that for opening a way for Californians to own ocean ships by removing the prohibition handicap of local and state taxes, which have been unjust and fatal, because the state taxes property on open ocean, where it does not and cannot protect.

JOHN SCHEERER. Bereft of his parents when young, John Scheerer left his native Germany and crossed the ocean to Springfield, Ohio, where he learned the cabinet-maker's trade. About 1858 he removed to Platte county, Mo., where he carried on a furniture and undertaking establishment, also owned a farm, engaged in raising Shorthorn cattle, and made a specialty of raising bees and selling honey. In that county, October 20, 1861, he married Anga Blankenship, a native of Kentucky. In 1882 they sold out their Missouri property and came to Los Angeles, where they made numerous investments, including the purchase of the old Bryson building. For years Mr. Scheerer was an official member of the First Christian Church of Los Angeles. He died March 27, 1893, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery.

WILLIAM WOLFSKILL was born near Richmond, Ky., March 20, 1798, and in childhood accompanied the family to Howard county, Mo., returning to Kentucky in 1815 to attend school. Two years later he went back to Missouri. At the age of twenty-four he went to New Mexico, where he spent a year in Santa Fe, and then proceeded to Paso del Norte, returning to Santa Fe, and thence going to Taos and undertaking an expedition to the Colorado river and as far south as Chihuahua. Afterward he engaged in buying cattle and driving them east. In the spring of 1828 he took a load of goods to New Mexico and after selling them pursued his way to California, arriving in Los Angeles in February of 1831. At San Pedro he built El Refugio, probably the first schooner in California. Later he engaged in raising stock, grapes and citrus fruit. In November, 1838, he purchased the place in Los Angeles now occupied by his son, Joseph W. In 1841 he planted the first orange grove in

this section. In 1856 he planted two thousand trees southwest of what is now the Arcade depot, this being the largest orchard in Southern California at the time. The property proved profitable and large shipments of oranges were made to the east, but the rapid growth of the city caused the destruction of the orchard. Mr. Wolfskill imported sweet almonds from Italy to experiment with planting them here, but the result was not satisfactory. Other nuts and fruits, however, in the planting of which he was a pioneer, proved profitable. In many lines of activity he was a pioneer, and his work did much to prove to strangers the fertility of California soil.

ALFRED P. GRIFFITH. During the past decade no name has been more intimately connected with the development of the Azusa valley and its water interests than that of Mr. Griffith, a well-known horticulturist. The improvement of his fruit farm by no means represents the limits of his energies. For a number of years he served as vice-president and a director of the Azusa Valley Bank and he is now vice-president and a director of the Azusa Irrigating Company. He also holds the responsible offices of president of the Glendora-Azusa Water Company and the Azusa Valley Lemon Curing Company. At the time he became connected with the Azusa Irrigating Company it comprised less than one-half of its present acreage. In 1892 he assisted actively in the reorganization of the company, which, under his leadership, increased its acreage to nearly four thousand acres within the district. During his early connection with the company as director he boldly championed what, in his judgment, was right, against any opposition that appeared, and by his indomitable energy succeeded in the plans he laid for the development of the company's conduit, which during the term was changed from thirty-five miles of mud ditches to an equal length of cement or vitrified conduit. With the subsequent development of the water interests he has been closely connected. The question of irrigation, which has been one of the most vexing problems confronting the horticulturists of California, he has grasped in all its details, and by his keen foresight and sound judgment he has been a leader in the solution of this problem in his own neighborhood.

HON. ALONZO E. DAVIS. As early as 1871 Mr. Davis purchased land in Los Angeles and since that time he has been more or less closely identified with the city. He has made more than one hundred trips by wagon across the plains between Arizona and Los Angeles and his wife has made the same trip sixteen times. For several years he resided at Downey and in 1888 was elected supervisor from that place,

serving for four years. During that time the new court house was built on the superb site that commands the admiration of all visitors to the city. The original plan was for a three-story building, but this was changed to a four-story building, and he also worked indefatigably to secure the fine tunnel and elevator, which has proved remarkably convenient, saving the fatigue of climbing the steep stone steps. In 1897 he was again elected supervisor for a term of four years and was made chairman of the board, which recently, in token of regard for him, presented him with a gold-headed cane and gavel. The Republican party has always received his vote since he cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln. He is a progressive citizen and, as an officer, favors all enterprises whereby the city and county may be benefited.

HON. JOHN BRYSON, Sr. It was late in the year 1879 that John Bryson, Sr., came to Los Angeles and stamped the impress of his individuality upon the marvelous present and also the glorious future of this city. He brought with him ample means to back him in any enterprise that his ripened judgment and keen foresight might recommend as being feasible. The city had not, as yet, had even a taste of a genuine boom. The completion of the Southern Pacific Railway from San Francisco two years previous had given it a little jolt in that direction, but the boomer had not arrived, and the peaceable and leisure-loving people were entirely innocent of anything so monstrous as the boom that followed Mr. Bryson's arrival proved to be, and with which he is credited as being the chief promoter.

A brief glance back to the days of 1879 (the date of Mr. Bryson's arrival) will reveal to the reader the rapid, the marvelous strides the city has made as a direct result of the wonderful impetus given by the boom of 1885 to 1887. In 1879 Los Angeles had barely eleven thousand inhabitants. There was not a business block of any pretensions south of First street, except the Nadeau. Adjoining the Nadeau on the south was the wagon shop of Louis Roeder, and south of it stood the Scoville planing mill, and next adjoining that, on the corner where now stands the Bryson block, a lasting monument to Mr. Bryson's great business genius, was the old brick school house, built in 1854, and across the street where the Hollenbeck Hotel stands was a horse corral. Just below Third street on Main stood the old round house. The city had but two parks, the old Plaza, in a wretched condition, and the Sixth street (now Central) park, then surrounded by a dilapidated picket fence and watered by a ragged, open ditch. The city had two bobtail street car lines operated by mule power. Electric cars and electric lights had not been dreamed of. There

was not a telephone in the city, no mail delivery, not a paved street, and the city hall was a straggling old adobe at the corner of North Spring and Franklin streets, where the Phillips block now stands. The change that has since been wrought in Los Angeles is due not a little to Mr. Bryson's energy. He has been connected with various banks in an official capacity, has assisted in building up the city and has been active in local politics. On the Democratic ticket he was elected mayor, and his administration was conducted upon a business basis.

JOHN P. ENGELHARDT. The occupation which Mr. Engelhardt has followed for years is that of horticulture, in which so many residents of Southern California have gained prosperity and success. During 1882 he came to the upper San Gabriel valley and settled on the ranch which is still his home. Under his energetic supervision thirty acres have been placed under cultivation and planted to various fruits, and, in addition to this tract, he has one hundred and twenty acres of mountain land. His original purchase was only fourteen acres, but he subsequently homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land in a primitive condition, from which he has, by constant and judicious labors, evolved a fine horticultural ranch. His place is known as "Engelwile."

H. BERT ELLIS, A. B., M. D. The birth of Dr. H. Bert Ellis took place in Lincoln, Me., May 17, 1863. His education was obtained in the public schools of Fredericton and in the University of New Brunswick, where he spent a year. During the following three years he attended Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, from which institution he was graduated in 1884. In July of that year he came to Los Angeles, and for a year was engaged in agricultural pursuits and in business enterprises in this city and Pasadena. In 1887 he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Southern California, and was graduated there in April, 1888. During a portion of this time he was interne at the Los Angeles County Hospital. Subsequent to his graduation here he went to Europe in order to perfect himself in special branches, and there pursued studies at the universities of Göttingen, Germany, and Vienna, Austria. April 1, 1889, he opened an office in Los Angeles, and entered upon a professional career which has been exceptionally successful. Since 1893 he has devoted himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and has won wide distinction in this important and difficult field of labor. In October, 1889, he was honored by being chosen as a lecturer on physiology in the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California. In October, 1890, he was elected professor of

the same department, and continued to act in that capacity until January, 1896, when he was elected to the chair of ophthalmology, and in November, 1898, was further honored by being made treasurer of the college of medicine.

That Dr. Ellis stands especially high among his professional brethren is shown by the fact that he has so often been called upon to serve in official positions in the numerous medical organizations to which he belongs. In 1899 and 1900 he was president of the Southern California Medical Society. He was senior vice-president of the American Medical College Association, and has been either the secretary or assistant secretary of the Los Angeles County, Southern California, State and American Medical Associations, the American Medical Editors' Association and of the Doctors' Social Club of Los Angeles.

FREDERICK W. SHERWOOD. Within the limits of Covina valley there are few fruit-packers and shippers so well known as the Fay Fruit Company, with which Mr. Sherwood has been identified since 1898, having had the contract for the packing of their fruit at Covina. This company, during the orange season of 1900, shipped two hundred and ninety cars from Covina to the eastern markets, making the largest shipment of oranges from this point during the season, with the exception of the shipment made by the Covina Citrus Association. Besides his work in this connection, Mr. Sherwood has for ten years engaged in horticulture in Covina, owning an orange orchard of eight acres, which is in a high state of cultivation. He is also a director of the Covina Mutual Building Association and a member of the loan committee of the same.

HON. GUILFORD WILEY WELLS. After an honorable official and military career, Colonel Wells was in June, 1877, appointed consul-general to Shanghai, China, by President Hayes. He accepted and sailed from San Francisco for China on the 8th of August. His first work was, in obedience to orders, to investigate charges against O. B. Bradford, vice-consul at Shanghai, whom he found guilty of grave offenses, such as embezzlement of government fees, removal of official papers from the consul-general's office, violation of treaty rights, robbing of the United States mails, etc. On being convinced of Mr. Bradford's guilt, Colonel Wells had him arrested, and reported the same by telegraph and letter to the state department at Washington. The inexcusable delay in replying, and other matters, convinced him that Mr. Bradford and his colleague, George H. Seward, were being shielded, and he therefore tendered his resignation, and sailed for home, January 10, 1878. A committee of congressmen subse-

quently investigated the charges, found them correct, and the affair caused the retirement of both Bradford and Seward to private life. Colonel Wells was subsequently twice offered the consulate at Hong Kong, but refused.

While on their way home from China, Colonel and Mrs. Wells visited Los Angeles and were so delighted with the climate that they resolved to settle here. Accordingly, in 1879, they returned and Colonel Wells opened a law office, with Judge Brunson as a partner, this relation continuing until the latter's election to the superior bench. Afterward the firm of Wells, Van Dyke & Lee carried on a law practice until Mr. Van Dyke was elected superior judge, when he was succeeded in the firm by Mr. Guthrie. In 1886 that partnership was dissolved and the firm of Wells, Monroe & Lee was organized. In January, 1891, J. P. Works succeeded Mr. Monroe and the title became Wells, Works & Lee, continuing as such until the illness of Mr. Wells compelled his retirement. As attorney, he was connected with many of the notable cases in California, among them a number of murder trials that attracted attention throughout the entire country.

FREDERICK K. ADAMS, secretary and manager of the Pomona Fruit Growers' Exchange, is a native of Monroe county, N. Y., born February 18, 1854. His parents, Caleb K. and Laura (Keeler) Adams, were natives of New Hampshire and Connecticut respectively. Although he was the youngest of six children, at the death of his father, in 1869, he virtually assumed charge of the household. For two years thereafter he not only bore its responsibilities, but continued his studies in the neighborhood schools. The family then removed to Rochester, N. Y., the farm having been sold, and there he pursued a course in the Williams Business College. For several years he was employed as a bookkeeper in Rochester, and later he operated a steam laundry for about a decade.

Owing to ill health, Mr. Adams was obliged to relinquish his business interests in the east and seek a more congenial climate and a different occupation. In 1889 he came to Pomona and purchased an orange grove of twelve acres, of which he is still the proprietor and manager. At the same time he at once evinced an active interest in the public and educational affairs of this city. For two years he served as president of the board of education, and for four years was its secretary. Since settling in Pomona he has been identified with the Pilgrim Congregational Church, of whose board of trustees he is now president. For some two years Mr. Adams was in the employ of the Pomona Fruit Exchange, and was its secretary most of the time. In 1898 the name was changed to the Pomona Fruit Growers' Exchange, since which year he

has not only been secretary, but manager as well.

WESLEY WILBUR BECKETT, M. D. The date of the birth of Dr. Beckett is May 31, 1857, and the place of his nativity was Forest Grove, Washington county, Ore. His boyhood was chiefly spent in California. Having determined to devote his life to the medical profession, he took up studies along that line and attended Cooper Medical College and the University of Southern California, from which institution he was graduated April 11, 1888. In New York City he pursued a complete course of special studies in the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital. Returning to California, he opened an office in Los Angeles in February, 1889, met with success, and gained the friendship of patients and acquaintances. From time to time he has contributed valuable articles to the *Southern California Medical Journal* and to eastern publications.

HON. THOMAS E. GIBBON. Thomas E. Gibbon was born May 28, 1860, in Monroe county, Ark., to which state his father, Dr. W. R. Gibbon, had recently removed from Virginia. When twenty-two years of age he went to Little Rock, where, by application and hard work, he mastered the intricacies of the law, at the same time meeting his own expenses by teaching in the public schools. In 1883 he was associated with W. L. Terry, and for a period of four years he worked indefatigably to build up his practice and serve the interests of his clients. In 1884 he was elected to represent Pulaski county in the state legislature of Arkansas, where he enjoyed the honor of being the youngest member of that body.

Mr. Gibbon arrived in Southern California July 17, 1888. He opened an office in Los Angeles, and has been engaged chiefly in corporation law. He is retained as attorney by the Los Angeles Lighting Company, the Los Angeles Electric Company and is not only counsel but also vice-president of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company, and vice-president of the Herald Publishing Company.

As a member of the Free Harbor League, he accomplished grand results for the deep-sea harbor at San Pedro, and, having been honored by being made chairman of the committee which was to attend to the matter of setting the subject of the new harbor in the proper light before congress, he has gone to Washington seven or eight times, and has battled for the rights of San Pedro. He is a member of one of the committees of the Chamber of Commerce, and in the summer of 1897 he was sent as a delegate from Southern California to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Salt Lake City, where he urged upon that body, chiefly repre-

senting the western states, the necessity and untold importance of their using every possible influence toward the constructing of the San Pedro harbor.

WILL A. HARRIS. For eighteen years after his arrival in California Mr. Harris was busily engaged in the practice of law in San Bernardino, and in 1877 was elected to the position of district attorney of his county, in which office he served to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. For some years he has been a resident of Los Angeles and has built up a large and remunerative practice among our representative citizens. His field of endeavor has been larger than that of most lawyers of the day, as he has not confined his talents to any particular branch of professional work. While for the most part he has devoted his time to civil law, there have been a few notable exceptions, and he has proved his superior ability in the criminal courts no less than in others. When in San Bernardino, as previously mentioned, he was the public prosecutor, and later he defended those charged with crime, in a few notable instances, winning fresh laurels for himself in every case. He has given special attention to the law as applied to mining property, and among others conducted the famous Silver King case. He was connected with the litigation growing out of the first location in Randsburg, and is counsel in the very important litigation growing out of the recent discoveries of oil in California. In a number of very important cases where the interstate commerce act was involved he displayed remarkable knowledge of constitutional law, going to the very root of the subject.

HENRY GREEN BRAINERD, M. D. Dr. Brainerd was born in Londonderry, N. H., May 23, 1852, a son of Rev. Timothy G. and Lucinda R. (Dewey) Brainerd. He was reared upon a farm. When he was in his fifteenth year he removed to Iowa with his parents. At the age of eighteen he entered the freshman class of Iowa College, at Grinnell. Later he went to Dartmouth College, where, in 1874, he graduated with the degree of A. B. During the years of his preparation for and actual work in college, he taught several terms of school in Iowa, Vermont and Massachusetts. In 1874-75 he was principal of the Independence (Iowa) city schools. The following winter he attended lectures in the medical department of the Iowa State University. From April, 1876, to April, 1877, he was interne at the state hospital for the insane, in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. After having the degree of M. D. bestowed upon him by Rush Medical College, in Chicago, in 1878, he became assistant to his preceptor, Dr. C. M. Fitch, of that city. In the summer of the same year he was appointed assistant physician in the Iowa

hospital for the insane, at Independence, Iowa, and subsequently became assistant superintendent of that well-known institution. He remained there for eight years, rendering valuable aid in the management of the hospital, and in the mean time went to New York City and pursued a post-graduate course in the winter of 1882-83.

About 1887 Dr. Brainerd came to Los Angeles. In 1888 he was elected to the chair of mental and nervous diseases in the College of Medicine, University of Southern California, a position which he still occupies. In 1897 he was further honored by election as dean of this justly celebrated institution. From 1889 to 1893 he was superintendent of the Los Angeles County Hospital, and during the same period served as surgeon of the Los Angeles Cable Railway Company. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the State, Southern California and Los Angeles County Medical Societies, and is a medical director in the Conservative Life Insurance Company. In 1896 he officiated as president of the county medical society. For some time he has been a member of the Doctors' Social Club and the University Club of Los Angeles.

JOHN F. FRANCIS is a director of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, vice-president of the Free Harbor League, vice-president of the Associated Charities, and a prominent member of the California, Sunset and Jonathan clubs. In 1897 he was president of La Fiesta de Los Angeles, and as such was largely instrumental in securing the success of that function, which forms so important a part of the social life of the city.

Born in Clinton, Iowa, Mr. Francis was the son of a shipbuilder who was employed on the Clyde and Mersey rivers in England, but came from there to America and lost his life in the mines of California in 1853. On leaving school Mr. Francis started on a voyage around the world, but with a devotion which leads one to seek the land of his birth he sought his native country. Possessing a love for military affairs, at the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Kansas Volunteer Cavalry under the command of Capt. David L. Payne, with whom he had many thrilling experiences in the noted Indian campaign on the western Kansas frontier in 1867. Afterward he spent several years adventuring over the plains and mountains of Wyoming, Colorado and California, obtaining a rich fund of information, so that by the time he came of age he was in possession of valuable ideas regarding this great country. He next visited all the great places and points of interest in Europe, returning to California in 1888. After a short time here the death of a friend took him back to Europe, where he remained until 1891.

The marriage of Mr. Francis in 1892 united him with Doña Maria de Los Reyes Dominguez, youngest daughter of Don Manuel Dominguez, whose father, Don Cristobal Dominguez, was an officer of the Spanish army at the time California came into the possession of the United States.

GRIFFITH J. GRIFFITH. A notable example of wise, clear-headed philanthropy occupied the columns of the Los Angeles newspapers in 1897-98. Among the many wealthy men in this city is one who has acquired an honorable fame by donating from his private property adjoining the Angel City the largest single tract of land ever acquired for park purposes by any city in the world, and the only city park in existence possessing a lofty mountain peak within its borders.

The donor of this park is Col. Griffith Jenkins Griffith, whose genial presence is manifest in a well-knit frame, cordial manner, pleasant countenance and hearty salutation. He was born January 4, 1852, on a farm near Bridge-End, in Glamorganshire, Wales, about thirty miles from the seaport of Cardiff. At an early age he came to America with an uncle. He spent his boyhood in the state of Pennsylvania, where he received the elements of an education. Striking out for an independent career, he first went to Pittsburg and entered the employ of the Columbus West Carriage Company. From there he went to Philadelphia. A year later, in 1873, he came to the Pacific coast and in San Francisco joined the editorial staff of the *Alta California*, and became the reporter of its mining department, at that time a very important feature of San Francisco journalism. In 1880 he became superintendent of a group of fifteen mines in Prospect Mountain, Nevada. He was also largely interested in mining properties in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico.

Having acquired a competency through a judicious use of his opportunities in Mexico and elsewhere, and having, in one of his southern trips, become enamored of Southern California, Colonel Griffith in 1882 transferred some of his interests to Los Angeles, and made considerable investments in landed property. Among his acquisitions was the purchase of the princely domain known as the Rancho de los Feliz, embracing rich alluvial bottoms bordering on the Los Angeles river for a distance of five miles, and also a valuable belt of the frostless Caluenga foothills.

During the rapid growth of Los Angeles in recent years and the consequent enlargement of the city limits, the subject of providing additional parks to meet the future needs of a modern civilized community has been considered and earnestly discussed by those who have the

welfare of the city at heart. This was Colonel Griffith's opportunity to serve the public and execute a purpose which he had cherished for years. From the extensive Los Feliz Rancho he carved out a tract embracing three thousand and fifteen acres (nearly five square miles) of mountain and valley, sloping hillside and sheltered dale, rock and forest and stream, full of picturesque beauty, and susceptible of wonderful arboreal and botanical development, and this magnificent domain he presented to the city of Los Angeles, to be forever devoted to the public use of the people for park purposes.

MARY J. GREEN, M. D., of Los Angeles, is deserving of credit for the success which she has achieved. Being the eldest of twelve children, seven of whom are daughters, she early felt the responsibilities of life weighing upon her. She was born August 9, 1857, upon a farm near Chillicothe, Mo., her parents being Preston Hemingway and Lydia (Pace) Minor. Reared upon her father's farm in Missouri, she received her elementary education in the public schools. Later she entered Professor Long's seminary, and completed her literary studies under his supervision. December 30, 1875, she became the wife of William A. Green, of Scott county, Ky. Two children were born to them: Rita Lydia and Buel Herndon. In 1890 Mrs. Green was graduated with honors from the Kansas City (Mo.) Homeopathic Medical College, and was chosen to be the valedictorian of the class. The following year she served as house physician in the hospital connected with the college.

In 1892 Dr. Green established an office in Salt Lake City. On account of the poor health of her son, however, she decided to locate permanently in a sunnier and more equable clime, and in December, 1893, she came to California, and spent several months in the state prior to her arrival in Los Angeles. Since April, 1894, she has resided on South Flower street, having her office and home at the same place. She is a specialist in diseases of the nervous system and surgical diseases of women and children, and is rapidly extending the lists of her patrons. Though the major portion of her time is devoted to her professional duties and to studies along the line of her chosen work, she is very patriotic and progressive, taking great interest in the welfare of her country and community, and doing everything within her power to promote the good of the majority. Religiously she is a member of the Broadway Church of Christ, and socially she is identified with the Friday Morning Club. Formerly she was a member of the Kansas, the Missouri and the Utah State Homeopathic Medical Societies, and at present she is connected with the Southern California Homeopathic Medical Society.

AURELIUS WINFIELD HUTTON. In Abbeville district, South Carolina, April 8, 1805, was born Aquila D. Hutton, and in Edgefield district of the same state, in 1812, was born Elizabeth H. Tutt, the parents of A. W. Hutton, who was born near Hopewell, Greene county, Ala., July 23, 1847. About January, 1866, he entered the law office of Bliss & Snedecor, at Gainesville. Remaining with them about one year and a half, he then entered the law department of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in June, 1868. On his return home he determined to locate in the then little known state of California. Sailing from New York, January 23, 1869, he arrived via the isthmus in San Francisco, February 15, 1869. There he remained until April of that year, and then came to Los Angeles. Immediately upon his arrival he entered the office of Glassell & Chapman, but in a short time began practicing law. He was one of the original stockholders in the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association, the corporation which purchased and laid out the lands upon which Pasadena was originally founded. He acted as attorney for the company. In December, 1872, he was elected city attorney of Los Angeles. In December, 1874, he was re-elected, being the first person chosen twice in succession. As city attorney he drafted the first special charter (that of 1874) for Los Angeles. The city had been incorporated under a general law, and various special acts had been passed by the legislature down to that period. In 1876 the charter was revised by him and the city council. There have been other city charters since then, but in these may be found many of the wise provisions laid down in that of 1874. As city attorney he assisted in drafting the ordinance granting the first franchise for a street railway, and conducted the legal proceedings for the condemnation of lands donated by the city to the Southern Pacific Railway Company, in pursuance of the vote of the people for rights of way into the city. Prior to his incumbency, so far as can be learned, there had never been used in the mayor's or municipal court any complaints, warrants or commitments. After some efforts he succeeded in convincing the proper officials that the law required such formalities.

In February, 1887, the number of superior judges of the county was increased from two to four, and a full meeting of the bar was held to select two attorneys for recommendation to the governor. There were six applicants. On the first ballot, two being voted for at once, Mr. Hutton received a four-fifths vote. Governor Bartlett appointed him to one of the positions. On the distribution of the business of the courts, recommended by a committee of prominent attorneys, assisted by the late Judge Brunson, who had resigned as superior judge, there were

assigned to Judge Hutton's department three-fourths of all the common law and equity cases tried without juries, and nearly all the law and motion calendar. He presided for some of the other judges and tried a few cases with juries, but never in his own department did he have a jury. He gave general satisfaction, as was evidenced by the support given him in the election of 1888. In the celebrated issue between the Southern Pacific Railway Company and one Coble, with reference to the overlapping land grants, Judge Hutton, in a case involving one hundred and sixty acres, found for the defendant, thus declaring the land grants forfeited, and opening them to settlement. This was the first decision by any court of this important question. Subsequent cases involving the same question were instituted in the United States circuit court, and Judges Ross and Sawyer decided them in favor of the railroad company and against the government and the settlers. An appeal to the United States supreme court was next had, and this court reversed the rulings of Judges Ross and Sawyer (See 146, U. S. R., pp. 570-615) and laid down the law as Judge Hutton had done in the Coble case.

DANIEL FREEMAN. The most trivial incidents sometimes change one's destiny. Had the newsboy, on the train running from Macon to New Orleans, in February, 1873, placed on the seat occupied by Mr. Freeman any other book than "Nordhoff's California," his whole future and that of his family would have been different. He had been traveling through the south with his wife, who was suffering from consumption, and it was his plan to take her by steamer to Jamaica, but the casual reading of the description of California awakened his interest. The book was bought, its contents eagerly scanned, and the result was that they started for the Pacific coast the next morning. Arriving in San Francisco, he visited different portions of California, investigating various ranchos. Among other places visited was the Centinela rancho, over which he rode in April, 1873, with the owner, Sir Robert Burnett, now of Scotland. He was attracted by the wealth of grasses and bright flowers, and decided that, with cultivation, the place might be made a bower of beauty. However, as to its value for agriculture, the baronet did not give an encouraging report, for he stated the land was too dry for farming and valuable only for grazing purposes. On leaving this ranch, Mr. Freeman visited many other properties, but none attracted him as did the Centinela. In September he leased the ranch for five years, with the privilege of buying it within that time, for \$6 an acre, the total acreage being twenty-five thousand. Besides the Centinela, he acquired the Sausal Redondo, so that his property extended from Ballona to

Redondo, and from the ocean almost to the present limits of Los Angeles.

In purchasing the land Mr. Freeman also acquired sheep, and afterward engaged largely in the sheep-raising business. The loss of twenty-two thousand head, owing to a drought in the winter of 1875-76, led him to seek another industry to which to devote himself. During that season he experimented with barley, and, on a rain-fall of only four and one-half inches, raised an average of twenty-five bushels per acre, on a section of land. Since then wheat and barley have been among the staple products of the ranch. In 1880 he sent a shipload of wheat to Liverpool and another of barley to New York, and every year large shipments have been made to various points.

El Rancho Aguaje de la Centinela (for such is the name of the estate as given by early Spanish settlers), when Anglicized, becomes the Ranch of the Spring of the Sentinel. The name was taken in part from the splendid natural water supply, which was known to exist although wholly undeveloped prior to Mr. Freeman's acquisition of the land. The artesian wells now give one hundred and fifty miners' inches of water. Water can be found at any point on the ranch at ninety feet, and a splendid supply at one hundred and fifty feet. An orchard bore as fine seedlings as could be found anywhere, but these are now being budded over to Washington navels and Valencia lates. The original ranch house, which is perhaps one hundred and fifty years old, is the home of A. C. Freeman, the oldest son of Daniel Freeman, while the latter, with his daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Howland, and her husband, Captain Howland, occupy a new residence that is one of the most beautiful in the west, standing in a parklike enclosure of about sixty acres, acre after acre studded with rare shrubs, exotic plants and choice trees. The grounds were laid out by Captain Howland, who also planted the orchard of twenty-five acres that is now in fine bearing condition.

Of Canadian birth, Daniel Freeman was born in Norfolk county, June 30, 1837. His ancestry is traced to Edward Freeman, who came from England to America in 1658, and settled in Woodbridge, N. J. Born in 1670, he was married at Woodbridge in 1696, and his son, William, was a native of that city. The latter had a son, Andrew, who was the great-grandfather of Daniel Freeman. The latter, on his mother's side, was of Scotch-Irish lineage. When a young man he studied and practiced law, while at the same time he owned a large shipyard at Port Burwell, on Lake Erie. In 1866 he married Miss Christie, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, and whose death occurred in California in 1874. Personally he is a man of remarkable business capacity, with the shrewd

foresight and force of character that almost invariably bring success to their possessor.

JOHN EDWARD HOLLENBECK was for years one of the most influential men of Los Angeles, to whose development he was a large and progressive contributor. His interests were varied and important; his career was one of unusual activity. Arriving in Los Angeles in the spring of 1876, he settled permanently in the city which he had visited two years before and of whose future he had from the first cherished the greatest hope. He purchased land on the east side of the Los Angeles river and erected what was at that time one of the most valuable residences in the entire state. This continued to be his home until his death. To the improvement of the place he gave much time and thought, and expended thousands in the embellishment of the several acres of grounds.

In 1878 Mr. Hollenbeck became a stockholder in the Commercial Bank of Los Angeles, and was elected its president, holding the position three years. He then, with others, organized the First National Bank, of which he was chosen president, and he held the position until ill-health obliged him to retire from heavy business responsibilities. After his resignation as president he and his wife spent many months in travel in this country and abroad. Before and after his return from Europe he bought large tracts of property, and at one time owned six hundred acres four miles south of the city limits. On this property he planted a vineyard of three hundred acres. He also owned land in the San Gabriel valley, on which he raised oranges, lemons and grapes. Among his other possessions was a grain and stock ranch, comprising thirty-five hundred acres of La Puente rancho. In 1884 he built the Hollenbeck block, one hundred and twenty feet on Spring and two hundred and forty feet on Second street. At one time he was the principal owner of the East Los Angeles and Main and Sixth street horse-car line, and was also interested in the line to Boyle Heights.

After five months of gradually increasing weakness, Mr. Hollenbeck died September 2, 1885. His forethought was shown in the fact that he had made provision out of his estate for all of his relatives. In his passing from earth Los Angeles lost one of its prominent and successful pioneers.

GEN. MARSHALL C. WENTWORTH, known from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, through the numerous guests that he has entertained at his White Mountain and California hotels, as one of the most genial and attentive of hosts, spends his summers at Wentworth Hall, Jackson, N. H., and his winters at the Raymond, Pasadena, Cal. A son of William H.

H. and Mary (Clark) Wentworth, he was born August 16, 1844, in Jackson, N. H., of good English ancestry, being a direct descendant in the eighth generation from Elder William Wentworth, the immigrant, the lineage being: William, Ephraim, Ephraim, Ephraim, Spencer, Charles B., William H. H., Marshall C. Elder William Wentworth was baptized in 1615 at Alford, England, where also he was reared and educated. Accompanying Rev. John Wheelwright to America in 1636, he settled at Exeter, N. H., where he was for many years pastor of the Congregational Church.

Spencer Wentworth, the great-grandfather of General Wentworth, was the first of the name to locate at Jackson, coming here with his wife, whose maiden name was Eunice Smith, at an early day. Charles B. Wentworth, son of Spencer, was born in Meredith, N. H., and there spent his early life. Coming to Jackson with his parents in 1816, he located two miles above Jackson Falls, on the road to Carter Notch, where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1845. He served as deputy sheriff for Coos county for a number of years.

William H. H. Wentworth, son of Charles B. and father of the General, was born in 1818, and was a lifelong resident of Jackson. Succeeding to the homestead cleared by his father from the wilderness, he carried on general farming throughout his active career. His death occurred in 1864. A man of sterling worth and integrity, he was highly esteemed as a citizen, and exerted a beneficial influence in the community. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Free Will Baptist Church. He married Mary Clark, who was born in Maine, of Welsh ancestors. Having received a good education, she taught school prior to her marriage, being a most successful teacher.

Marshall Clark Wentworth inherited a love of knowledge and books from his mother, and toiled hard to obtain an education, walking eight miles every day that he might attend the district school, at the same time doing such work on the homestead as usually falls to the lot of a farmer's boy. Although but sixteen years old when the war that threatened the dissolution of the Union broke out, he was among the first to offer his services to his country, wringing a reluctant consent from his parents. He enlisted April 27, 1861, at Bethel, Me., as a private in Company I, Fifth Maine Volunteer Infantry, for a term of three years, during which time he was never absent from duty for a day, but took part in every engagement participated in by his regiment. Returning home at the expiration of his term of enlistment, he found his father ill, and remained to care for him. His father died a few months later; and he re-enlisted in January, 1865, in the First New Jersey Cavalry, in which he

served until the close of the war. During the war he participated in twenty-seven engagements, including the first and second battles of Bull Run; the Seven Days' fight; the battle of South Mountain; the first and second battles of Fredericksburg; the engagement at Salem Church; the battles of Spottsylvania, May 10 and 12, 1864, when his regiment broke the rebel lines and captured many prisoners; and those of Gettysburg, Mine Run, and Five Forks. He had many hairbreadth escapes while in the army, at one time, while on picket duty with three companions, being attacked by twenty rebels, who killed one of his companions and captured two, he alone escaping, although wounded. At Five Forks he received a wound in the foot, from which he still suffers. He refused offers of promotion, preferring to stay in the ranks with his comrades, who said of him, "A braver soldier never fired a gun!"

Returning to Jackson at the close of the war, he remained there for a short time, and then served for a while as conductor on a passenger train running between New York and Elizabeth, N. J. He has since been constantly engaged in the hotel business, winning fame and friends, his active career in this line commencing with his marriage. May 30, 1869, he married Georgia A. Trickey, daughter of Captain Joshua and Martha P. (Meserve) Trickey, and very soon after the young couple took possession of the Thorn Mountain House, which Captain Trickey built especially for them. In its care and management they put forth their best efforts, making it one of the most attractive of the many summer resorts in the White mountain region, giving their personal attention to their guests.

Meeting with great success, General Wentworth has since erected other houses of entertainment, building Arden Cottage in 1881, Wentworth Hall and cottages in 1883, Thornycroft in 1885, Glenthorne the same year, and Elmwood in 1886. In 1892 he added a handsome building called "The Casino," which contains a theater, ball-room and other amusement rooms. In 1891 he erected "Wentworth Castle." It is built of rough field stones and contains fifteen handsome rooms, nearly all of them with open fireplaces. This is the private residence of General and Mrs. Wentworth and is occupied by them from May until November each year. It is situated on a slightly eminence, two hundred feet above Wentworth Hall and Cottages, and opposite Jackson Falls. It is, perhaps, one of the finest private houses in the state. Since then he has done what an artist would do in finishing or completing a picture, and has made it the most ideal place in America.

During the winter seasons the General has continued his work in warmer climates, in 1884,

1885 and 1886 having charge of the Laurel House, at Lakewood, N. J., and from 1891 to 1895 being manager of the Raymond, at Pasadena, Cal. In the year last named the Raymond was burned; and General Wentworth assumed the control of La Pintesca, Pasadena, retaining it throughout the winter seasons until the completion of the new Raymond, a larger and more magnificent hotel than the former one, of which he has the entire management. In 1899 he planned and equipped the magnificent hotel, the New Frontenac, in the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, N. Y., and subsequently managed it for two years. During the winter of 1899 and 1900 he also assumed the management of the mammoth hotel, the Lakewood, at Lakewood, N. J., in connection with his California hotel, La Pintesca. Two winters were also spent traveling extensively abroad, much time being devoted to the study of the science of hotel keeping as exemplified in European countries.

General Wentworth is a Republican in his political affiliations, and served from 1881 until 1882 as quartermaster-general on the staff of Governor Charles H. Bell, and in 1884 was a member of the Republican electoral college. Fraternally he is a member of Mount Washington Lodge, F. & A. M., of North Conway; of Greenleaf Chapter, R. A. M., of Portland, Me.; and of the Saco Valley Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., of North Conway.

It is safe to say that General and Mrs. Wentworth are wider and more favorably known to the guests that frequent the leading summer and winter resorts of our country than any other persons connected with the hotel business, which they have so ably assisted in raising to a very high standard by the introduction of agreeable and esthetic features, giving to each guest the pleasures and comforts of home life.

GEN. JOHNSTONE JONES. Gen. Johnstone Jones, of Los Angeles, was born in Hillsboro, Orange county, N. C., September 26, 1848, and is a son of Col. Cadwallader Jones, formerly a resident of Columbia, S. C. In 1872 he became editor of the *Daily Observer* at Charlotte, N. C., but sold his interest in the paper in 1874. During that year he was elected secretary of the state senate; in 1875 was secretary of the constitutional convention of North Carolina; in 1876-77 edited the *Daily News* at Raleigh, N. C.; and January 8, 1877, was appointed adjutant-general of North Carolina, with the rank of brigadier-general, by Governor Zebulon B. Vance, who was afterward United States senator. To this office he was reappointed by Governor Thomas J. Jarvis in 1881 and by Governor Alfred M. Scales in 1885, his third term expiring in January, 1889. In 1884, while a resident of Asheville, N. C., and adjutant-

general of the state, he was elected a representative of the county of Buncombe in the general assembly of the state.

On account of the ill health of Mrs. Jones the family came to California in August, 1889. In San Diego General Jones entered into partnership with James E. Wadham and engaged in the practice of the law. In September, 1890, he was nominated by the Democratic party of San Diego for district attorney, and received eighteen majority in the November election, out of a total vote of seven thousand and thirty-four, he being the only Democrat on the ticket elected in the county that year. He filled the office for two years. In March, 1893, he formed a co-partnership with James L. Copeland, ex-district attorney of San Diego, and Frank W. Goodbody, ex-deputy district attorney.

The partnership was dissolved in October, 1893, and on the 1st of November of that year General Jones removed to Los Angeles and entered upon the practice of the law in this city. In 1896 he was nominated for the state senate in the thirty-seventh senatorial district, comprising the larger part of the city of Los Angeles, being the Democratic nominee, with the endorsement of the Populists, Silver Republicans and Labor party, and was defeated by Hon. R. N. Bulla, the Republican nominee. January 1, 1899, he was appointed assistant district attorney by James C. Rieves. In the Spanish-American war he raised a cavalry regiment of twelve troops in ten days after the declaration of war and tendered their services to the president and governor. The companies were located in the city of Los Angeles, and in Pasadena, Los Nietos valley, Norwalk, Whittier, Santa Ana and San Bernardino. The organization was complete and numbered twelve hundred men. He was elected colonel of the regiment.

J. P. SPENCE. Overlooking the San Gabriel valley and occupying an attractive and picturesque location high up in the foot hills near Monrovia stands the home of Mr. Spence. This California pioneer of 1851 was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, December 15, 1829, being a son of Gabriel and Jane (Porteus) Spence, lifelong residents of the Emerald Isle. His paternal grandfather, James Spence, crossed the ocean to America and settled in Ohio, where he gave his attention to the improvement of a farm, remaining there until he died. The maternal grandfather, David Porteus, was a farmer of Ireland. In a family of three children J. P. Spence was the youngest. He was given a fair education in private schools and from an early age assisted in tilling the soil of a homestead. Starting out for himself in 1850, he sought the greater opportunities of the United States, and for a time remained in Ohio. However, a year later he joined the throng of gold-seekers in

the west, and for eight years engaged in mining in Nevada county, Cal.

Turning his attention to another form of activity Mr. Spence in 1850 settled in Santa Clara county, where he bought seventy-five acres adjoining the city of San Jose. This he improved and afterward sold at a fair profit. A later purchase consisted of two hundred and thirty-six and one-half acres adjoining the town of Milpitas, in the same county, and this property he also improved and sold. The year 1887 found him in Southern California. Coming direct to Monrovia, he bought a ten-acre tract, which he has improved with oranges. In addition he is the owner of twenty-six acres at Burbank, both of which properties have been increased in value through his judicious improvements and constant cultivation.

Though at no time active in public affairs nor solicitous for official recognition, Mr. Spence is not unmindful of every duty which he owes as a citizen, and we find him a contributor to movements for the public welfare. In politics he always votes with the Republican party. Some years after coming to California he established domestic ties through his marriage, in 1856, to Miss Annie White Parker, who was born at Southampton, Long Island, daughter of a sea captain. The second wife of Mr. Spence, whom he married in 1892, was formerly Fannie Leach and was a native of New York. In his family there are four sons and one daughter, namely: Willie P.; Dollie, wife of William R. Olinder, of San Francisco; Edward, Frank and George. The family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. A. STEVENS. This pioneer of 1874 in California, who is now engaged in business in Long Beach, was born in Gillhall, Vt., a son of Rev. Henry Reginald and Henrietta (Hodgekin) Stevens, also natives of Vermont. He was the only son among five children, all of whom are living. His father, when a young man, entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry and during the Civil war served as a chaplain in a Vermont regiment. Not long after the war closed he removed to Michigan and settled in Hillsdale, Mich., where his uncle, Rev. Ransom Dunn, D. D., had in 1855 established the Hillsdale College, under the auspices of the Free Baptist Church. On account of failing health in 1874 he came to California, where the genial climate soon restored him to his former strength and usefulness. He continued to live in the west until his earth life ended, in February, 1894.

Of the Vermont town where he was born December 3, 1866, G. A. Stevens entertains no recollections, as he was taken to Michigan in infancy. When he was about five years of age he accompanied the family to California, and

after a year in San Francisco went with them to Berkeley, next to Oakland, from there to Fresno, later to Pine Ridge, thence to Hanford, and finally to Santa Barbara county and from there to Kings county, in each of which places his father held pastorates. About 1885 the family came to Los Angeles. Meantime he had attended public and high schools, and after coming to this city was a student in the University of Southern California. Later he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific, and then was with the Santa Fe Railroad Company, for a time as baggageman and then as conductor between Los Angeles and San Bernardino. After ten years of experience in railroading he abandoned that occupation in 1894 and has since been especially interested in buying and selling horses. He can scarcely remember the time when he did not make a "hobby" of the subject of horses. His friendliness toward the animals is reciprocated by them, and even the most unruly specimen of equine flesh easily becomes tractable under his control. In 1898 he opened the Bay View stables at Long Beach, of which, and of the Bay View Transfer Company, he has since been proprietor and manager. The stable on Ocean avenue is the largest building of its kind in the city and is equipped with vehicles of every kind, including the popular tally-ho.

By the marriage of Mr. Stevens to Miss Veva Wilcox, who was born in Sacramento and reared in San Bernardino, there are three children, Ruth, Fern and Bert. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Stevens is a member. In fraternal relations Mr. Stevens is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Uniform Rank, K. of P., while in politics he is a Republican, and commercially holds membership in the Long Beach Board of Trade.

J. CARVASSO FRASER, M. D. The genealogy of the Fraser family is traced back to Sir Simon Fraser, a daring and gallant Scotchman, who was given a coat of arms by Robert Bruce in recognition of his courage in saving the life of that distinguished leader when hard pressed on the field of battle. From Scotland the family became transplanted in New England. Hon. Allen Fraser, a native of Connecticut, removed to Oneida county, N. Y., where he cleared a farm out of the primitive woods. A man of worth and intelligence, his fellow-citizens several times elected him a member of the state legislature. By birthright he was a member of the Society of Friends. On the farm that he cleared from the forest was born his son, Westel W., who succeeded to the possession of the homestead and there died at fifty-four years of age. In early manhood he married Hannah Whitaker, who was born in Steuben, Oneida county, N. Y., and was a daughter

of Joseph Whitaker, a native of Connecticut, of Puritan stock, a farmer by occupation, and during the war of 1812 a soldier in the American army. The homestead near Westernville is still occupied by Mrs. Fraser. Of her two sons and two daughters, J. Carvasso, the oldest, is the only one in California. He was born on the farm near Westernville November 24, 1850, and received his education in public schools and Whitesboro Academy. By reason of delicate health in boyhood he first became interested in medicine, and in that way decided to make the profession his life work. In order to secure the means necessary for his medical education he taught school between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, and then took up the study of medicine under Dr. Wolcott of Holland Patent. In 1872 he matriculated in the medical department, University of Michigan. A year later he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, and while there acted as assistant to Dr. Keyes, professor of skin diseases and surgery. March 1, 1875, he was graduated from this institution, after which he returned to Oneida county and opened an office at Ava. Gradually he built up a practice that extended through all of the surrounding country. The constant demand for his services, by night and by day, gave him no opportunity for needed rest and undermined his constitution. Just about this time an epidemic of diphtheria broke out among adults, and he was among his patients night and day. Finally, when the disease had about been stamped out, he himself fell a victim, and, being worn out with constant service among his patients, he was not in condition to easily conquer the trouble. When the diphtheria passed away, paralysis set in, and for three months he was practically helpless. When that disease had been successfully treated, a weakness still remained in the throat that rendered necessary removal to a less trying climate.

With the hope that California might prove beneficial, Dr. Fraser came west in November, 1885. Within two months his throat was well again, and he then went back east and resumed his practice. In July, 1887, he decided to settle in California permanently and came to Pasadena, soon, however, removing to San Diego, and from there coming back to Pasadena in June, 1888. During the summer seasons of 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, he acted as physician at Wentworth Hall in the White mountains, while in the winter months he was physician at the Raymond hotel, but the burning of this building not only forced him to change these arrangements, but also caused a total loss of his books and surgical instruments. In 1896 he visited Honolulu. An attack of pleurisy, in June, 1899, caused him to relinquish professional work, and, although he has since regained his health, he has retired from active practice.

In October, 1900, he accepted the presidency of the Pasadena National Bank, but, finding the confinement taxing his strength, he resigned in February, 1901, and returned to his old home for the summer. From 1897 to 1901 he was a director of the bank, and is still one of its stockholders. Other local interests are the ownership of residence property in Pasadena and two ranches near the city. In common with many Californians, he has mining interests. Included among these are his interests at Randsburg, also in Sierra county, Cal., and he is president of the Success, Piute and Al Medico Mining Companies, also vice-president and a director of the Electro-Geodetic Mining Company. The Pasadena Board of Trade numbers him among its members. In political views he votes with the Republicans. In the east he married Miss Edith A. Brown, a native of Ohio. He was made a Mason in Baron Steuben Lodge No. 165, A. F. & A. M., of Booneville, N. Y., and is now connected with Pasadena Lodge, No. 272, F. & A. M.; was raised to the chapter, commandery and thirty-second degree in this city, and is a member of Al Malaikah Temple in Los Angeles.

REV. A. C. JEFFRIES. The original stock of the Jeffries family was Scandinavian or Horse-Vikings, and the genealogy is traced back to the year 900 in Normandy, from which country they accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. In early periods the name had various spellings, viz.: Godfridus, Godfrey, Godefroy, Godefrey and Geofferoy, gradually changing in later times to Jefferoy, Jefferrey, Jefferrey, Jefferies, Jeffrey, Jeffris and Jeffries. The ancestor in America was Robert Jeffries (whose name, according to his Norman-English ancestors, would, in the year 1106, have been spelled Rolf Godefroy.) He was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1656, and came to America in 1681, settling at Uplands, now Chester, Pa., where he died in 1739, leaving a large family to inherit his name. In 1688 he had married Jane Chandler, who was born in England in 1670 and died in East Bradford, Pa., in 1726. She was the mother of seven sons and five daughters, all of whom survived her, namely: George, John, William, James, Robert, Thomas, Benjamin, Patience, Charity, Jane, Anne and Mary. Three years after the death of his first wife, Robert Jeffries, at the age of seventy-three, married his second wife, Anne Archer, who bore him a son, Richard, born at East Bradford, Chester county, Pa., February 24, 1730. The latter, like his father, was twice married. In his family there were twenty-nine children, twenty-one of whom attained years of maturity. His first wife was Jane Logue, whose surviving children were: Jesse, Samuel, Caleb, John, George, Joseph, James, Hannah and Abigail.

In 1785 Richard removed from Chester

county to Huntingdon county, Pa., where his wife died the same year and was buried in a graveyard on the home farm, on the north bank of the Tuscarora river. A year thereafter he married Nancy Davis, who was born May 5, 1765. She was the mother of twelve surviving children, namely: Mark, Armor, David, Nesbit, Richard, Robert, Isaiah, Mary, Rachel, Nancy, Elizabeth and Sarah. Her death occurred in 1841 at Piqua, Ohio, where she had lived with her son Robert and her daughter Elizabeth, Mrs. James Thompson.

In the early days the son and namesake of the original ancestor, Robert Jeffries, settled in the south; various sons of Richard and Jane (Logue) Jeffries, also went south, including Samuel and Caleb, who settled in Virginia; James, a sea captain, who went to Baltimore; and George, who settled in Frederick, Md. In appearance the founder of the family in America was a man of fine physique, about six feet tall, of dignified bearing and cordial manner, and one who enjoyed the pleasures of social life. He was noted for his energy, industry and business capacity, and his advice was often sought in private and public affairs. He was a son of John Jeffries, of Wiltshire, England, a respected country gentleman and landed proprietor, whose family line is traced back to the tenth century; and a cousin of Judge George Jeffries, baron of Wem, chief justice under King Charles II and Lord Chancellor of England under King James II, and who died a prisoner in the tower of London in 1689. The motto of the family, which is still used in England and America is *Post Nubila Phœbus* (freely translated, "The sun shines forth after the clouds have passed").

From the southern branch of the family Rev. A. C. Jeffries of Los Angeles is descended. He was born near Columbus, in Fairfield county, Ohio, February 17, 1839. His father, James, of Virginian birth, accompanied his parents to Ohio at nine years of age and spent the remainder of his life there, engaging first in freighting and later exclusively in farming. In religion he was connected with the United Brethren Church. Though his life was prolonged to the age of seventy-nine years, he was quite active and strong until his last illness. He was a son of William Jeffries, a Virginian, and an overseer of slaves there, but from 1818 until his death a resident of Fairfield county, Ohio, where he engaged in teaming and farming.

The marriage of James Jeffries united him with Mary Benadun, who was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, and died there at eighty-seven years of age. Like her husband, she was connected with the United Brethren Church. Her father, George Benadun, was a Pennsylvanian, of German extraction. In her family of six sons and eight daughters, all but two attained maturity, and of these A. C. was the fourth in order

of birth. His boyhood days were passed in Ohio, where he began to operate a rented farm at twenty-two years of age. The following year he married, February 20, 1862, Miss Rebecca Boyer, a native of Fairfield county, her father, Jonathan Boyer, having settled there from Pennsylvania. The Boyer family is of German descent. Born of this marriage were six sons and four daughters, two of whom died in childhood. The following survive: Alameda, wife of Louis Boyer, of Los Angeles; C. C., in Arizona; Lydia, Mrs. J. H. Southworth, of Los Angeles; Willis E., (known as Tom), and John, at home; James J., who as the world's champion has brought renown to the family name; Charles, (known as Jack), who is with his brother; and Lillie, at home.

In 1882 Rev. A. C. Jeffries removed from Ohio and bought a sheep ranch near Los Angeles, the place consisting of ninety-seven and one-half acres, of which he still owns sixty acres. The balance has been sold off in lots in East Los Angeles. The family have continued to make their home on the ranch, the superintendence of which is given over to the son John. The house at No. 591 Arroyo Seco avenue, East Los Angeles, was, at the time of building, in 1882, one of the best in the city. Since 1887 Mr. Jeffries has devoted himself to preaching, which he follows after apostolic plan, accepting no remuneration for his labors, and preaching on the street or in such buildings as are available. Recently he returned from a long evangelistic tour in Europe. Constant traveling and preaching do not impair his rugged and strong vitality, and he is unusually active for a man of sixty-three, carrying easily the burden of his years. Possessing a unique personality, with long hair and beard and a face whose lines show determination, he is a conspicuous figure in any throng, and the interest which his appearance attracts is heightened by a conversation with this self-sacrificing and faithful preacher of the Gospel.

GEORGE F. JENNINGS. The discovery of gold in 1849 brought many adventurous spirits to California, numbered among whom was George F. Jennings, a native of Lockport, N. Y. Those were times of peril by sea and perils by land, of hunger and thirst, of dangers from savages and from wild animals, and only a man of great bravery could pursue his way undaunted and undiscouraged. In his struggle to discover gold in the mines, he labored early and late, glad if, when pay day came, there was enough gold to pay the miners and other laborers. When it is considered that his father was wealthy and the necessity for this struggle not apparent, it will be recognized at once that he was a man of great determination and pride, who wished to secure an income independent of family aid. His

father, John D. Jennings, was a native of Vermont, and throughout much of his active career engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago, where he bought large tracts of land at an early day and, reaping the benefit of the vast increase in price, accumulated an estate valued at \$4,000,000. To him belongs the credit for originating the system of the ninety-nine year lease, which has been everywhere adopted.

The marriage of George F. Jennings united him with Mrs. Lovell, a native of Burlington, Vt., and a daughter of Warren and Hannah (Rockwood) Gibbs, also born in Vermont. Her maternal grandfather, Reuben Rockwood, was a farmer of Vermont, but died in middle age before his daughter was born. During many years Warren Gibbs held a leading position in Vermont by virtue of his position as editor of *St. Albans Messenger*, a leading paper of the state. For some twelve years he was president of the Vermont Life Insurance Company. An active politician and able statesman, he filled numerous offices, chief among which was that of state senator. Later he removed to Chicago, Ill., and there he died in 1895, at the age of sixty-four years.

Shortly after leaving school Miss Gibbs became the wife of E. W. Lovell, M. D., who was born in Vermont and engaged in the practice of medicine from early manhood until his death. One child was born to this union, John G. Lovell, president of the Hodge Bros. Company, of Pasadena, and now in charge of the automobile department of the same. At this writing a brick block is building on the corner of Union and DeLacy streets, which on completion will be occupied by the company. In 1893 Mrs. Lovell was married to Mr. Jennings, who, as previously intimated, had large mining interests in the west, included among these being an interest in a gold mine in Nevada, of which General Page was part owner. After his retirement from active cares Mr. Jennings indulged his fondness for horses and fishing, and was often to be seen driving behind a fine span of horses, or seeking some quiet spot, with an abundant supply of fishing tackle and bait. In politics he was a Republican, but not active. In religion both he and his wife affiliated with the Congregationalists. His death occurred in Pasadena. Mrs. Jennings makes her home at No. 537 South Orange Grove avenue, and also owns a residence in Chicago on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Michigan avenue. Included among her other possessions is a ranch of one hundred acres, adjoining the Country Club on the east, and beautified by a grove of live oaks. Water has been introduced by pipe line and every improvement has been made preparatory to planting. In her travels around our own and other countries, Mrs. Jennings has exercised her fondness for kodaking and has secured some

pictures that are artistic souvenirs of various incidents and experiences. Doubtless her enjoyment of travel has been greatly enhanced by her disposition, which is sunny and cheerful, with a happy knack of looking at the humorous side of things; and it is the possession of this and other admirable traits that has won friends for her in every place she has visited.

J. W. JOHNSON. In addition to following the occupation of a contractor and builder in Gardena, Mr. Johnson is the owner of a small fruit farm and devotes a portion of his time to its cultivation. The tract comprises four and one-half acres, of which one acre is in alfalfa and the balance divided equally between raspberries and Logan berries. In the supervision of his garden and in filling contracts for building, he finds his time well occupied, and thus has never had occasion to regret the decision which led him to remove to California in December of 1892.

Near Lexington, Mo., Mr. Johnson was born January 3, 1865, being a son of G. W. and Mary (Pennington) Johnson, natives of Frankfort, Ky. He was the younger of two sons and the youngest among the six children that comprised the family. On removing to Missouri, his father settled near Lexington, where he bought eighty acres, and the remaining years of his life were devoted to the improvement and cultivation of this tract. The son, J. W., received his education in district schools in Missouri, supplemented by a course of study in the high school of Omaha, Neb., where later for six years he was engaged in the photographic business. From there he went to Kenosha, Wis., where he was similarly occupied for six months. The same occupation was subsequently followed in Salt Lake, Utah, for thirteen months, after which he came to California and followed photography in Los Angeles for a year or more. From that business he turned his attention to contracting and building, in which he is still engaged. December 7, 1899, he came to Gardena, where he now makes his home. Though never a partisan in political views, he is nevertheless a staunch Republican. He is connected with the Fraternal Brotherhood, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Independent Order of Foresters, in which latter organization he served as chief ranger for one year.

In Garden Grove, Cal., occurred the marriage of J. W. Johnson and Miss Frankie Holt, and they are the parents of two sons, Claude and Carl, who are respectively eight and five years of age. Mrs. Johnson was born in Nova Scotia, and in 1867 was brought to California by her father, J. W. Holt, who settled at Hollister and took up general farming pursuits. From there in 1890 he removed to Garden Grove and bought

a ranch of forty acres, which he has since occupied and cultivated.

M. W. RAIBLEY. Although spending a portion of the '80s in California, Mr. Raibley did not become a permanent resident of the state until 1895, at which time he settled in Moneta, his present home. The first purchase that he made here consisted of ten acres, partly improved, and afterward he bought a tract of similar size, but destitute of improvements. On the land he has erected a ranch house, planted an orchard, and secured an abundance of water from a seven-inch well, two hundred and eight feet deep. He has ten acres in barley, two acres in Logan berries, four acres in peas, and a small tract in alfalfa. In addition to this property, he has one hundred acres in barley, the land being leased from the German-American Savings Bank.

On the night that Abraham Lincoln fell a victim of the assassin's bullet, April 15, 1865, M. W. Raibley was born in Spencer county, Ind., being the fourth in a family of four sons and two daughters. His father, John, a native of Germany, was brought to the United States by his parents at seven years of age and settled near Batavia, Ohio, where he grew to youth on a farm. When sixteen years of age he went to Indiana and settled in Spencer county, buying and improving a farm of one hundred and thirty acres. The remaining and active period of his life was spent in the improvement and cultivation of this tract, and on it his death occurred in 1901, when he was sixty-four years of age. He married Caroline Wilhelmus, who was born in Germany, but was brought to America by her parents when three years of age, and hence entertained no recollection of the land of her birth.

When Mr. Raibley was a boy there was no school nearer his home than a primitive building one and one-half miles distant, and often it was not convenient to send him there, for his services were needed on the farm. Hence he had little or no educational advantages, yet by study in the great school of experience he has acquired much valuable knowledge, chief among which is his ability to hold his own even under trying and adverse circumstances, and against the schemes of dishonest adventurers. When a young man he operated a sawmill in Indiana. During 1886 he came to California and secured employment in a vineyard at Florence, later working in a winery. Returning to Indiana in 1888, he bought a farm and devoted himself to its cultivation. But, after an experience with California climate, he was dissatisfied in Indiana, and accordingly returned to the far west, where he hopes to spend the balance of his life. By his marriage of Miss Fannie Taylor, of Indiana, he has three children, John, Charles and

Margie. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

HENRY KOEPKE. The success which has rewarded the efforts of Mr. Koepke proves him to be a man of more than ordinary ability. If he had been to the "manor born," so that as a native American citizen he could have risen from poverty to his present position, it would be saying much; but when it is remembered that twenty-seven years of his life were passed upon a foreign soil, and that in America he began with less than nothing, his success is praiseworthy. To-day he is a thoroughgoing American, in sympathy with everything that bears the mark of progress and independence, and no resident of Tropico is a more loyal citizen than he.

In Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, Mr. Koepke was born February 18, 1844. In youth he served an apprenticeship of three years to the wagon-maker's trade, paying \$40 for the privilege of learning the trade under an employer who gave him long hours of toil and little recreation. As a journeyman he was employed at Hamburg for three years, also in other cities. In June, 1871, he arrived in New York City, and from there went to Waterloo, Iowa, thence to a small town, Denver, twelve miles distant. Buying a few tools with which to begin work, he found himself \$15 in debt, in a strange locality, without means or friends. However, a young man of energy is not easily discouraged, and Mr. Koepke did not allow himself to be daunted by adverse circumstances. For two years he worked at his trade there, and then started a wagon shop of his own in Tripoli, Iowa. There he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Reimers, who was born in Holstein, Germany, and died in Oregon November 26, 1895, leaving three children, namely: Ernest, who is engaged in the grocery business at Ellensburg, Wash.; Minnie, at home; and Frederick, a student in the Cooper Medical College at San Francisco, Cal. The second marriage of Mr. Koepke took place in 1897 and united him with Miss Melinda Schultz, of Columbus, Ohio, by whom he has two sons, Arnold and Henry.

Selling out his shop at Tripoli in 1880, Mr. Koepke moved to Oregon and bought one-half section of prairie land in Umatilla county. On this land, as soon as he had cleared it, he began to raise wheat. From time to time he added to his possessions until now his property aggregates fifteen hundred acres in one body, which is rented, his rental for 1901 being over ten thousand bushels of wheat. In addition he is the owner of two hundred acres of valley land near Ellensburg, Wash., valued at \$10,000, and a store building valued at \$15,000 in the city of Ellensburg. Since 1897 he has made his home in

Tropico, where he owns a homestead of six and one-half acres, planted in citrus and deciduous fruits. Being to a large extent retired from business cares, he devotes himself to the oversight of his homestead, the care of the trees and the cultivation of the fruit, this work being done, less for a hope of profit, than for the attainment of his ambition to possess a thrifty bearing orchard, that will compare favorably with the best in the neighborhood. With his family he attends the Presbyterian Church. His life has been one of busy industry, but in his large estates he is fully repaid for the self-sacrificing labors of previous years. Passing his life in business and agriculture, he has paid little attention to politics, further than supporting good men for office. He is a man of warm heart and generous impulses, and one who deserves and receives credit for what he has accomplished in the world.

MRS. JENNIE A. REEVE. Long Beach is happily the gainer by the presence in the midst of its manifold advantages of women with many claims to distinction, and whose ideals and endowments reach beyond the boundaries of the purely social and ethical to participation in vital business enterprises. Among the women whose force of character and ability to cope with the strenuous activities of life have won for them an honored place in this community, none more emphatically realized their many-sided expectations than has Mrs. Jennie A. Reeve, a resident of this seaside town since 1896.

A descendant of old Dutchess county, N. Y., stock, the earlier members of which gloried in the beauties of the historic Hudson, and industriously tilled the productive acres along its picturesque banks, Mrs. Reeve was born in Poughkeepsie, and is a daughter of James H. Allen, and granddaughter of Joseph Allen, who owned a farm one and a half miles south of Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson. The family is of English descent, and the emigrating ancestor is supposed to have settled in New York. James H. Allen was a farmer in earlier life, and later engaged in the hardware business in Poughkeepsie. On the maternal side Mrs. Reeve is descended from French-Huguenot exiles. Her mother was formerly Ann Eliza Frere, a native of Poughkeepsie, and whose forefathers were among the first settlers of Ulster county, N. Y. Her father, Jacobus Frere, was born at New Paltz, where he engaged in farming, and where he passed the greater part of his life. Frere is the French for brother. Mrs. Allen, who died in New York, was the mother of six children, one of whom is deceased, Mrs. Reeve being the only one on the coast. One of the sons, Henry C., served in the United States army during the Civil war, and fought at the battle of Mobile

under Farragut. He is now a resident of New York City.

Mrs. Reeve was educated in Poughkeepsie, and there spent her youth and young womanhood. June 15, 1859, she married Erastus R. Reeve, who was born near Kingston, N. Y. His father, Benjamin Strong Reeve, was born in Newburgh on the Hudson, October 16, 1824, and was a farmer during his active life. The family is of Welsh descent, and for many years has been identified with the city of Newburgh. The mother of Mr. Reeve was, before her marriage, Mary Van Kleeck, a native of Kingston on Hudson, and of Dutch descent. The youngest in his father's family, Mr. Reeve received a practical education, and at a comparatively early age embarked in business in Poughkeepsie with Mr. Vassar, under the firm name of Vassar & Co. He died in the surroundings of his youth and later life, October 17, 1874. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and was a man of leading characteristics and business ability. But one child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Reeve, Mary Reeve, a graduate of Vassar College, and now the wife of Henry A. Darling, of Long Beach.

Mrs. Reeve first came to California in 1885, and after a trip through the state returned to her former home in the east. In 1893 she renewed her former delightful experience here, and in 1896 located permanently in Long Beach. Her ability has drawn her into many channels of usefulness and activity, and she is accounted one of the most practical business women in the town. She is interested in the Long Beach Land Improvement Association, of which she is a member of the board of directors, and she was one of the organizers of the First National and the Citizens' Savings Bank. In religion she is a member of the Episcopal Church. Her philanthropic and other interests are, in their extent and usefulness, worthy so cultured and exemplary a member of the community.

ANDREW GLASSELL. Lying in the San Fernando valley and in close proximity to Tropic is the well-appointed home of Andrew Glassell, a member of a pioneer family of Los Angeles county and a son of a prominent lawyer of pioneer days. His property possessions aggregate between four and five hundred acres, the major portion of which is devoted to general farm products, while there are ten acres in deciduous fruits. The land affords excellent facilities for grazing and stock-raising forms one of the industries of the owner. In addition to these various interests he is a director in a gold and copper company which owns and is developing mining property in Providence mountains.

In San Francisco, Cal., Andrew Glassell was born October 20, 1860, being a son of Andrew

and Lucy (Toland) Glassell, natives respectively of Culpeper county, Va., and South Carolina. Extended mention of his father's life and the family ancestry appears elsewhere in this volume; but it may be added here that the father was a man of such remarkable ability that, although coming to California without means, his intelligence, keen mental faculties and great energy enabled him to accumulate a large property, which represented his unaided earnings. At his death he left an estate valued at \$760,000, which is now in charge of the executors, preparatory to division among the eight children. Many of his qualities came as an inheritance from worthy Scotch progenitors. His father, Andrew, enlisted in the war of 1812 from Virginia, but peace was declared before he had an opportunity to engage in any battles. During the Civil war he lost all of his property and about 1867 came to Los Angeles, joining his son and namesake. At that time he was seventy-five years of age, and his death occurred six years later. His grandfather, Andrew, a native of Scotland, born in 1738, founded the family in America, where he settled about 1756 in Virginia. There is a family tradition that his ancestors had gone from France to Scotland with Mary Queen of Scots.

When the Glassell family came to Los Angeles at the close of the Civil war the subject of this article was five years of age. His education was received in the city's grammar and high school, after which he read law with his father for a time. However, his time and attention have been devoted principally to horticulture, general farming, the assisting in superintending his father's estate, and a real-estate business in Los Angeles. His judgment of the values of properties in his home county is excellent and seldom at fault. While he is not active in politics and cares little for partisan matters, yet he has been prevailed upon by his party (the Democratic) to serve as delegate to county conventions and to aid its affairs by his wise counsel and influence. In Los Angeles he was united in marriage with Miss Rietta M. Ring, who was born in Louisiana, being a daughter of his father's second wife, Mrs. Virginia Micon Ring. Three children have been born of their union, namely: Andrietta and William M., at home; and Virgie, who died at twelve years of age.

G. G. GLOWNER. The first trip that Mr. Glowner made across the plains was during the gold-mining days of 1850, when he braved the perils of the desert and wilderness, and the hostility of the Indians, in order to reach the land of promise in the far west. Often now, in these opening years of the twentieth century, as he sits in his comfortable home at Gardena, he contrasts those days with the present, and notes

with gratification the splendid advance which California has made in every line of activity.

In Richland county, Ohio, Mr. Glowner was born October 2, 1828, being a son of Godlip and Polly (Barker) Glowner, natives respectively of Germany and Pennsylvania. His father crossed the ocean at eighteen years of age and settled in Pennsylvania, but soon removed to a farm in Richland county, Ohio, and as early as 1835 traveled westward to Missouri, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres. The transformation of this unimproved tract into a profitable farm occupied the remaining years of his life, and on the old homestead he died when fifty-five years of age. Of his seven children G. G. was next to the oldest. The family being poor, he had no advantages whatever. Indeed, his whole schooling consisted of only two months' attendance at district schools, where the mode of instruction was as crude as the building itself.

When twenty-two years of age Mr. Glowner crossed the plains with an ox-team, making the journey in four months. The journey was not without its dangers, although the Indians committed no further depredations besides the stealing of his horse and one cow. Arriving in California, he sought and secured employment in the mines above Sacramento. Finding less profit in the mining industry than he had anticipated, he turned his attention to agriculture, and for three years cultivated a farm in Mendocino county. He then went back to Missouri, but in 1865 again crossed the plains to the Pacific coast. In 1869 he bought one hundred and sixty acres in Ventura county, where he turned his attention to ranching. From there in 1877 he removed to Los Angeles county and bought eighty acres, where he engaged in general farming for eight years. The year 1885 found him a resident of Los Angeles, where he bought four cottages and rented these, superintending the same personally. On selling out these houses, in 1898, he came to Gardena and bought ten acres of partially improved land, of which he now has six acres in alfalfa, and the balance in peaches and plums. Since coming here he has rebuilt the house, making it better adapted to the needs and comfort of his family. At no time has he been active in politics, in which, indeed, he takes no part aside from voting the Democratic ticket. In religious views he is a believer in the Baptist faith.

While living in Missouri Mr. Glowner married Miss Mary Neec, who was born in that state. Her father, George Neec, who was a native of Tennessee, devoted all of his active life to agriculture. For years he operated a farm in Missouri, but about 1859 came to California and settled in Mendocino county, where his death occurred. Four children comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Glowner, namely:

Catherine, who is married and resides in Gardena; George; Mary, who married Charles Dunn, of Norwalk; and Lee, at home.

HON. H. H. MARKHAM. During the eighteenth century the family represented by ex-Governor Markham of Pasadena was identified with the growth and development of New England. Brazilla Markham, who was born at Brookfield, Conn., March 2, 1738, became a business man in Pittsford, Vt., but later settled in Essex county, N. Y., where he died in the village of Jay, June 1, 1824. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Whittaker, was born September 1, 1758, and died at Jay in 1804. Among their children was a son, Nathan B., who was born at Pittsford, Vt., April 27, 1796, and during a long and active business career engaged in iron manufacturing at Wilmington, N. Y. While still a mere boy he enlisted in the war of 1812, and among the engagements in which he bore a part was that at Plattsburg. The old musket which he carried is now one of the prized possessions of his son at Pasadena. In an early day he was initiated into Masonry and afterward raised to the Royal Arch degree. During the existence of the Whig party he was true to its principles, and after its disintegration he became a Republican. His death occurred at Manitowoc, Wis., January 22, 1882.

The wife of Nathan B. Markham was Susan McLeod, who was born at Sullivan, N. H., September 22, 1801, a daughter of Deacon Thomas and Patty (Wilder) McLeod, natives respectively of Boston, Mass., and Sullivan, N. H. Her father, whose birth took place about 1790, became a resident of New Hampshire and from there removed to a farm in Essex county, N. Y. For a long period he served as a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. His wife, who was born in 1794, was a member of a colonial family of New England. At Wilmington, N. Y., Susan McLeod became the wife of N. B. Markham May 10, 1827. Their married life covered a long period of years and was one of mutual happiness and helpfulness. Nor were they long separated in death, for she followed him to the grave October 15, 1882, less than a year after his demise.

Ten children comprised the family of N. B. and Susan Markham. The eldest, John D., was born April 23, 1828, and is a resident of Manitowoc, Wis., where for years he has been a practicing attorney. Alice, born March 30, 1829, married John Killen, and died in Manitowoc, Wis. Byron, born April 26, 1830, is a retired business man of New Lisbon, Wis. Perley, born August 13, 1834, is married and resides in Benzoni, Mich. Elisha Alden, born March 7, 1836, resides at Groton, Mass. Clarissa, born July 17, 1837, married Nelson Darling and died in New Lisbon. Delia, born December 1, 1838,

died in New York. Henry Harrison, born in Wilmington, Essex county, N. Y., November 16, 1840, is a citizen of Pasadena, Cal. David Earl, born February 21, 1842, became an attorney and died in Neenah, Wis. George C., the youngest of the children, was born May 7, 1843; he became an attorney and is also now the third vice-president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

The studies of the public schools were supplemented by a course at Wheeler's Academy in Vermont. After graduating, in the spring of 1862, Henry Harrison Markham went to Manitowoc, Wis. In August of the same year he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered in as a private at Madison, thence went into camp in Tennessee. With Sherman he marched through Georgia to the sea, thence north through the Carolinas. At River's Bridge, S. C., February 3, 1865, he was severely wounded. From there he was sent to Beaufort, S. C., and on recovering from the wound was sent north and mustered out at Milwaukee, July 23, 1865, as second lieutenant, having held that rank since the first year of his service. Having decided to take up the study of law, he entered the law office of Waldo, Ody & Van in Milwaukee. In 1867 he was admitted to all the courts of the state and the United States supreme court, and at once began to practice in Milwaukee, where two years later he took his brother, G. C., into partnership.

February 22, 1879, when Pasadena was a village with about seventy-eight houses, Mr. Markham cast in his fortunes with the infant colony and shortly afterward he purchased twenty-two and one-half acres between Fair Oaks and California avenues, which property has since been his home. In 1887 he erected on Pasadena avenue a residence that architects and builders pronounce the most elegant and conveniently-equipped of any in the city. This charming home is presided over with gracious dignity by Mrs. Markham, formerly Mary A. Dana, who was born in Wyoming, Ill., educated in the Rockford Female Seminary, of which she is a graduate, and married in Chicago. Her father, Giles C. Dana, who was a business man of Waukesha, Wis., traced his ancestry to an old eastern family, connected with Israel Putnam and other colonial statesmen. Four children comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Markham, namely: Marie, who was graduated from Leland Stanford University in 1900; Alice, a student in Throop Institute; Gertrude and Hildreth. Another daughter, Genevieve, died in Sacramento in 1891 when seven years old.

The public career of ex-Governor Markham may be said to date from 1884, when he was elected a member of congress to represent the sixth congressional district, including all of the

state from the city of San Diego to the vicinity of San Francisco, and comprising fourteen (now seventeen) counties. It will be readily understood that the candidate found himself busy in canvassing his district, and, in fact, though he labored in season and out of season, there were three of the counties which he found it impossible to visit. However, his campaign work was so well done that he was elected by a majority of five hundred, although his predecessor, a Democrat, had received thirty-two hundred majority. At the expiration of his term, not only his own party, the Republican, but the Democrats as well, telegraphed him that the nomination for re-election was his, without opposition. However, he declined the honor. Perhaps the most important feature of his work as congressman was the recognition he received for Southern California. In those days Northern California was well known throughout the entire country, but little was known of the southern part of the state, and its magnificent possibilities were unappreciated. As a result of his intelligent and arduous labors, he secured the establishment of a United States court in Southern California, started a movement in favor of a harbor, won the measure for the founding of a Soldiers' Home, now known as the Pacific Branch of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, and secured the transfer of the department of Arizona of the regular army to Los Angeles, where it remained until the second administration of Cleveland, meantime bringing into this part of the state about \$3,500,000 annually. In order to assist old soldiers who desired pensions he employed an assistant, who gave his entire time to these matters, paying him \$75 per month out of his own salary. The successful work he had done in connection with the starting of the Soldiers' Home made his selection as a member of its board of managers a wise choice, and he continued in that capacity until he was nominated for governor of California, when he resigned. Meantime, finding the appropriation for the home to be insufficient, he went to Washington at his own expense and by his personal efforts secured an appropriation of \$187,000 with which to complete the home.

As the Republican candidate, in opposition to ex-Mayor Pond of San Francisco (Democratic), he was elected governor in 1890, receiving a majority of about eight thousand. He took the oath of office January 7, 1891, and served in the executive chair until January, 1895, when he retired, not having been a candidate for re-election. During his term he secured an appropriation of \$300,000 for California's exhibit at the World's Fair, which was the largest fund appropriated by any state except Illinois. Appointing a board whom he had selected with the greatest care, he turned

the entire management over to them, without recommending any particular policy or any special employes. Every one is familiar with the success of the movement. The exhibit attracted thousands, and no state building on the entire grounds won the praise that was on all sides given to California's unique and remarkable collection of products. Not a few who have since become citizens of the state were first attracted hither by a study of the exhibits of fruits and other products at the fair. Another feat accomplished by Governor Markham was that of compelling the Southern Pacific road to pay back taxes amounting to \$1,300,000. Largely due to his efforts was the adoption of the Australian system of voting, which has proved of great benefit to the state, and is now a part of the party platforms. An important pledge made by him was successfully carried out, viz.: that the state tax should not exceed fifty cents on a valuation of a hundred dollars.

Referring more especially to local matters, Governor Markham assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Pasadena, and assisted in securing the building of street railroads and the bringing in of the Santa Fe. Indeed, no movement has ever been formulated for the benefit of the city which has failed to receive his support and co-operation. From the first he has been one of those progressive men to whom due credit belongs for the advance made by the city along every line of human activity. Though no longer in the public service, his interest in all that stands for the welfare of the state remains unchanged. Realizing the necessity of a good harbor, he has never once ceased to interest himself in the harbor bill, and there are probably few who realize all that he has accomplished in its behalf. His family are identified with the Congregational Church and he is a contributor to the same, as well as to other religious movements. His service in the Civil war is borne in mind through his membership in the John A. Godfrey Post, G. A. R., and the California Commandery, Loyal Legion. In Masonry he holds membership in Corona Lodge, F. & A. M., Pasadena Chapter, R. A. M., Pasadena Consistory, thirty-second degree, Pasadena Commandery, K. T., and Al Malaikah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles.

PHILIP H. BULLIS. The family represented by Mr. Bullis of Redondo Beach traces its genealogy to France, where the name was spelled Bollice. Joseph R. Bullis, who was born near Albany, N. Y., January 25, 1800, had few advantages in youth, and was always hard-working, industrious and energetic. At the time of discovery of gold in California, in 1849, he went to New York City and with nine others bought a steamboat, in which he sailed around Cape Horn and up to San Francisco.

Impelled by the general excitement of those days, the men abandoned the steamer in the bay and rushed at once to the mines at Hangtown, near Placerville. The success which rewarded his efforts in that locality was not duplicated in his Frazer river experiences in 1852. Later for some years he conducted a wood and coal business in San Francisco. A subsequent venture was the purchase of twenty-six hundred acres of land in Marin county, Cal., where he engaged in the dairy business. Coming to Southern California about 1867, he bought several thousand acres of the Luigo tract near Linwood, where he successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. On that place his death occurred in July, 1889. In the same locality as himself his wife, Hannah Harder, was born and reared, and her death occurred on their California homestead when she was eighty-three. Both were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In their family were seven sons and one daughter. During the early days in California the father was an active member of the vigilance committee of San Francisco and endeavored to the utmost of his ability to preserve the peace and establish a stable local government.

Near Albany, N. Y., Philip H. Bullis was born April 25, 1840. In 1861 he came to California and for eight years engaged in dairying in Marin county. On coming to Linwood in 1869, his father presented him with a deed for one hundred acres of land, and on this property he conducted farm pursuits. In 1880 he came to Tropico and secured his present tract of land by putting out a vineyard and caring for it for four years. On his thirty-eight acres he planted twenty-two hundred and fifty trees in 1885. About the same time he sold twenty acres and gave to his daughter five acres. The balance of thirteen acres he still owns, and this was planted in 1895 to deciduous fruits. In February, 1866, he married Henrietta Payne, of New York. They have five children, namely: Joseph; Wesley, a contractor and horticulturist; Tessa, wife of Jesse Stine, of Tropico; Georgiana, who married Frank Francis, and lives at Redondo; and James A., who is with his parents at Redondo.

Aside from voting the Republican ticket, Mr. Bullis has taken no part in politics and has at no time sought office. From 1867 until 1896 he was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, but in the latter year he transferred his membership to the Burbank Holiness Church, in which he is an active worker. At the time of the incorporation of Fairview cemetery, he was chosen vice-president of the company and for five years also served as a director. While great financial success has not come to him, his life has been a useful, honorable and helpful one, and he has the satisfaction of still retaining his

strength, so that he can accomplish as much in a day as many men far younger than he. The confidence of his associates is justly merited by his long and honorable career.

CHARLES B. DENISON. As one of those whose interests cluster around Pomona Mr. Denison is especially interested in the development and prosperity of this portion of Southern California. He is a member of a pioneer family of this locality. The first to remove to this state was his grandfather Denison, who was born near Somers, Conn., and who in 1874 established his home at the foot of the mountains north of Pomona. Taking up eighty acres of government land, he set about securing a revenue from his property. Settlers being few and conditions favorable for bee culture, he entered upon that occupation, and in time became a successful apiarist, having about one hundred and forty stands. During his latter years he was the owner of real estate in Pomona, and here his death occurred in 1894, when he was seventy-two years of age. His children were John G., of Pomona; Andrew, Ella and Lorenzo J. The last-named was born in Connecticut and at an early age became connected with the business of buying and selling tobacco. So successful was he in this work that no inducements could be made to prevail upon him to relinquish it for the scenic and climatic charms of Southern California, although he visited the state and was pleased with its attractions.

Near Hartford, Conn., Charles B. Denison was born in 1871. Upon completing his education in the Hartford high school, he took up the study of music and soon became proficient in the use of the pipe organ. However, he did not limit his attention to this art. Realizing the need of business knowledge, he took a course in bookkeeping and other commercial studies. On account of a lack of robustness in his health, he decided to come to California, and immediately after his arrival began to receive more than he had anticipated in renewed health. He dates his residence here from 1892. Shortly after his arrival he bought ninety stands of bees, which amount he increased to six hundred and seventy-five. For some years he was a large shipper of honey, in one year sending twenty-eight tons to the markets. As the seasons became constantly more dry, the business proved less profitable, and he then sold many of his stands.

Through the purchase of ten acres of the Packard tract, Mr. Denison has acquired an orange and lemon grove that he still owns and superintends, giving especial attention to his oranges, which he finds to be more profitable than lemon-raising. In 1900 he bought the Cunningham property, known as the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which he has since remodeled and en-

larged and now rents. The building contains eighteen rooms, arranged in suites, and provided with all modern conveniences for the comfort of the many tourists visiting Pomona. Besides these properties he has other real-estate in Pomona and a number of business interests, the management of which requires considerable attention on his part, not to the exclusion, however, of participation in municipal affairs and a thorough knowledge of current events of national importance.

CASSIUS EDMUNDS. In point of years of business activity Mr. Edmunds is the oldest merchant of Burbank, Los Angeles county. When he came here in the spring of 1888 the village was an insignificant hamlet with a scanty population and no commercial activity. Since then it has grown to a population of little less than one thousand, while surrounding the town is a fine farming and fruit-growing section whose products find a ready market in Los Angeles, eleven miles distant. Besides the store which he owns, he has ten acres at Englewood and unimproved property in Los Angeles, also a home in Burbank.

Near Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Edmunds was born September 25, 1846, a son of Stephen and Pauline (Darby) Edmunds. His father, who was a native of Vermont and a cousin of Senator Edmunds, grew to manhood in the Genesee valley of New York and in youth learned the moulder's trade, which he followed some years. For five years he served in the regular army, being stationed principally at Fort Monroe. An industry in which he engaged during early life was the running of a canal boat, and he built and owned the Evening Star, a canal boat on which Garfield was employed in boyhood. While following the business some eight years, he became the owner of six boats. On moving to Portsmouth, Ohio, he engaged in the mercantile business. Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Union service, becoming a member of the First Ohio Light Artillery in November, 1861, when he was forty-six years of age. In January, 1862, his son Cassius enlisted in the same company, but, being only fifteen years of age and weighing less than one hundred pounds, the medical authorities refused to accept him. However, notwithstanding this, he accompanied his father when the company started to West Virginia and remained with them for two years, fighting in their battles and receiving his pay the same as other privates. At Chancellorsville he was wounded in the right leg below the knee, and he also fought at Winchester, Port Republic, Bull Run, Antietam, etc., while his father participated in every engagement of the company until Fredericksburg, being then discharged on account of physical disability.

Returning to Portsmouth, Stephen Edmunds resumed mercantile pursuits, being proprietor of a grocery and also carrying on the manufacture of brooms. An active Republican, his party several times elected him street commissioner and also to the office of justice of the peace. In religion he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. While he did not become wealthy and at his death, when sixty-eight years of age, did not leave a large estate, yet, considering the disadvantages under which he labored in youth, he gained a success that was worthy of high praise. His wife was born near Cleveland and died in Portsmouth when fifty years of age. Like him, she was a faithful adherent of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of their five children one died at six years of age and four are still living.

Until he went to war Cassius Edmunds attended school and assisted his father in the store. The wound to which allusion has previously been made proved so serious that amputation of the limb was necessary, after which he remained in Howard hospital, Washington, D. C., until he was able to return home. For a time he aided in the store as before, but subsequently turned his attention to the cultivation of a ninety-acre farm twelve miles from Portsmouth, where he remained seven years. On trading the land for a store at Scioto Mills, Ohio, he settled in that town, and continued there until the spring of 1888, when he came to California. Meantime he served for four years as township treasurer and also held office as justice of the peace. By his marriage to Susan Shafer, of Portsmouth, Ohio, he had six children, one of whom died at five and another at twenty-one years of age. Those now living are Emma; William, a broom maker in Los Angeles; Sarah, at home; and Urania, who is living in Santa Monica. Both Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is connected with N. P. Banks Post, G. A. R., at Tropico. Three times he has represented this district on the county Republican central committee, and for nine years he has been the efficient clerk of the school board.

LLOYD H. ESTERLY. Now a resident of Pomona, Mr. Esterly was born in Middletown, Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1867, and spent his early years upon a farm. His father, B. J. Esterly, was an agriculturist in early life, but after he went to Colorado he followed mining principally, and remained in that state until his death. When a boy L. H. Esterly learned the trade of a tinsmith and cornice-maker, which he followed in Ohio and later in Ottawa, Kans. From the latter city he went to El Paso, Tex., where he met with a great misfortune in being poisoned, in his entire system, by the zinc and lead which he used in his work. His health

failed rapidly and serious results would undoubtedly have followed had not he accepted the advice of acquaintances to try the climate of California. When he arrived in Pomona he weighed one hundred and twelve pounds. From the first the climate benefited him, but a cure was not wholly effected until he had entered upon a diet of milk, which is an absorbent of poison. From that time on he rapidly gained, and now tips the beam at two hundred and nineteen pounds, enjoys excellent health and is a fine specimen of physical manhood and robustness. It is not necessary to add that Mr. Esterly is a firm believer in the beneficial results accruing from plentiful doses of that unsurpassed tonic, the climate of Southern California.

In 1891 Mr. Esterly purchased two acres on Hamilton avenue from B. E. Street. A fine grove of eucalyptus trees stood on the land, but there was no building except a barn. One of his first tasks was the erection of a house, and in this he has since made his home. Another early effort was the planting of fruit trees of various kinds. In 1894 he started a dairy delivery of milk and cream, and now has one hundred and fifty patrons around Pomona. To supply his dairy he keeps thirty fine cows of the Jersey grade. Since coming to Pomona he has served for two years as city marshal, filling the position with credit to himself. He married Mrs. Mabel G. Marsh, widow of H. G. Marsh. They have two children (twins) Everett E. and Evelyn A., who are the pride of the home. The family are identified with the Baptist Church, and he is chorister in the same, filling this office with satisfaction to all; indeed, he is said to be one of the finest tenor singers in the whole valley. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

J. ELY JANES, M. D. In tracing the genealogy of this well-known physician of Pasadena, the records go back to William Janes, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1638 and later removed to New Haven, Conn., thence to Northampton, Mass. His life work was that of teacher and preacher. He was one of the first educators in New Haven, and preached the first sermon in the town of Northfield, Mass., addressing his hearers from beneath the shadow of a wide-spreading oak tree. From him descended Obediah Janes, a native of East Hampton, Mass., an officer in the war of 1812, and by occupation a merchant, following the same until his death. Justus Lyman, son of Obediah, was born in East Hampton, and after graduating from Amherst College entered the ministry of the Congregational Church, filling pastorates successively in New York, Ohio and Iowa, and remaining in the work until he died in Floyd county, Iowa. In early manhood he married

Abigail Ely, who was born in West Springfield, Mass., and died in Iowa. Her father, John Ely, likewise a native of West Springfield, traced his lineage back to an Englishman who, in 1634, crossed the ocean to Massachusetts and settled in Saybrook, Conn., later removing further north.

In the family of Rev. Justus Lyman Janes there were two children, namely: J. Ely, who was born in Guilford, N. Y., February 7, 1842; and Mrs. Amelia Champlain, who died in Cresco, Iowa. In 1855 the family removed to Chester, Geauga county, Ohio, where the son attended the Geauga Seminary. In 1861 he entered the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. While in that institution the war broke out between north and south. With sympathies ardently enlisted on the side of the Union, he desired to serve his country at the front. During the spring of 1862 he became a member of Company B, Eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry, his captain being C. A. Young, who is now professor of astronomy in Princeton University. On the expiration of his term of service he returned to college, remaining until he was graduated in 1865 with the degree of A. B. Three years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. His earlier work, before taking up medicine, was as instructor in schools and academies, and by the careful economy that he practiced he saved sufficient money to defray the expenses of his professional studies. In 1873 he took up the study of materia medica under Dr. William A. Smith of Newark and later was with Dr. Joseph D. Bryant of New York. In 1876 he was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College with the degree of M. D., after which he opened an office in Newark and built up an excellent practice in that community. Meantime his studies were not neglected, but by post-graduate work in New York City he kept in touch with the many lines of advance made in the profession. Besides his private practice he acted as surgeon of the eastern division of the Erie railroad, was connected with the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, an active participant in the meetings of the Essex District Medical Society, and a member of the Newark board of school trustees.

In Hillsdale, Mich., in 1867, occurred the marriage of Dr. Janes to Miss Sarah C. Reynolds, who was born and reared in that city. Two children were born of their union. The older, Jennie June, who died in 1898, was a talented artist, a pioneer in the kindergarten movement and the possessor of abilities far above the ordinary. The younger, Mina Louise, is the wife of Hubert Ives, of Pasadena.

On account of trouble with asthma Dr. Janes decided it was advisable to leave Newark and seek a more healthful location. Accordingly in 1893 he came to Pasadena and opened an of-

fice, erected a residence, and became identified with the city's activities. On the organization of the Pasadena Medical Association he was a charter member and since 1896 has served as its secretary and treasurer. Other organizations with which he is connected are the American Medical Association, Southern California Medical Society, and Alumni Society of the Western Reserve College. At one time he was a director of the Pasadena Board of Trade and a member of the board of library trustees. The days of the Civil war are kept in mind through his membership in the John A. Godfrey Post, of which he is surgeon. The First Congregational Church has the benefit of his counsel as deacon and he formerly served as one of its trustees, besides which he is deeply interested in one of its missions for the benefit of the Chinese and acts as superintendent of the Sunday-school.

HON. RUSSELL JUDSON WATERS, whose service as member of congress from the sixth district of California entitles him to rank among the influential men of the state, was born in Halifax, Vt., June 6, 1843. When he was four years of age the family, upon his father's death, removed to Colerain, Mass. After his father's estate was settled it was found that there was only enough money remaining to purchase a small cottage and lot, leaving the support of the family to the exertions of the widow and children. He attended the village school until his eighth year, after which he was self-supporting. May 12, 1868, he was admitted to the bar, after which he successfully practiced in Chicago until impaired health rendered a change necessary. In 1886 he came to California and settled at what is now East Redlands. In 1894 he removed to Los Angeles and built a residence on Adams street, where he has since made his home. He is vice-president of the Citizens Bank, a director of the Columbia Savings Bank, and has been treasurer of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and president of the Los Angeles Directory Company. Besides his city interests he is connected with outside enterprises, notably the Pasadena Consolidated Gas Company, of which he is president. In 1897 the council chose him to serve on the board of park commissioners. At the congressional convention in Sacramento, Mr. Waters was nominated for congress by acclamation, without one dissenting vote. The nominating speech was made by his old friend, ex-Governor John L. Beveridge, of Illinois. He was elected by a plurality of three thousand five hundred and forty-two, this being the first time fusion was defeated in the district. As congressman he introduced important bills, secured the establishment of many rural free delivery routes in his district, and fostered movements of benefit to his constituents.

HON. FRED M. SMITH. The city of Los Angeles is notable for the high character of the statesmen it has given to the commonwealth. Nor is Senator Smith unworthy of the high prestige established by his predecessors. Since coming to this city he has not only been identified with local business interests, but has also been a participant in public affairs and a promoter of Republican success. In 1900 he was elected to the senate from the thirty-seventh senatorial district, embracing the city of Los Angeles. His popularity is proved by the fact that he received a plurality of twenty-five hundred and twenty-four over the two other candidates, this being the largest plurality received by any member of the thirty-fourth general assembly. After assuming the duties of his office he was appointed chairman of the reformatory committee, in which position he was entrusted with many responsibilities. One of his bills that passed both upper and lower house empowered boards of supervisors to levy a special tax, at their option, in order to display the products and industries of the respective counties at all foreign and domestic expositions.

In Ledyard, Cayuga county, N. Y., Mr. Smith was born, April 12, 1858, a son of Frederick O. and Sophronia (Maltby) Smith, natives of the same county as himself, the former of German, the latter of English descent. His maternal grandfather, Watson Maltby, a native of Yorkshire, England, came to the United States at eighteen years of age and afterward engaged in farming; he married Phoebe, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Baker) Wright, the former a Revolutionary soldier and the latter the daughter of a hero of that conflict. The Wrights were an old New England family, but settled in New York at an early day. At this writing Mrs. Sophronia Smith is living in Indianapolis, Ind., having gone there after the death of her husband in New York. She had but two children, and of these Fred M. is the elder and the only son. His early childhood years were passed upon a farm, but at twelve years of age he went to Elmira and began to clerk in a store. For a few years his life passed very uneventfully. Habits of industry and enterprise became implanted in his nature and he laid the foundation for subsequent success.

Leaving New York in 1880, Mr. Smith went to Topeka, Kans., and for eighteen months was in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad. In the fall of 1882 he went to Deming, N. M., where he was employed as ticket agent for the Southern Pacific road. At that time the Santa Fe had not been completed to Deming. Resigning his position in 1885, he established the mercantile house of Fred M. Smith & Co., which

became one of the largest wholesale and retail mercantile establishments in the southwest and built up a large trade through Old and New Mexico and the eastern part of Arizona. It was while in charge of this large enterprise that Mr. Smith proved himself to be admirably adapted for mercantile pursuits, possessing the wise judgment, the energy in action and promptness in decision that characterize a successful merchant. On selling out that business in 1893, he opened a wholesale house in Trinidad, Colo., where the firm of Fred M. Smith & Co. met with the same success as before. Selling out in February, 1895, he came to Los Angeles, which he rightly judged offered better opportunities than the mountain towns of the interior. His first commercial connection in this city was as treasurer and a director of the Keystone Milling Company, in which business he engaged until the fall of 1896. He then established the Electric feed mill, which is one of the largest plants of its kind in the city and is located on East Third street.

In Elmira, N. Y., Mr. Smith married Miss Hattie Shepherd, who was born in Steuben county, that state, and descends from a New England family that had representatives in the Revolutionary war. Her father, George S. Shepherd, was the general freight agent of the Erie Railroad, while her brother, A. D., is now general freight agent for the Southern Pacific at San Francisco. Prominent in the career of Mr. Smith is his connection with Masonry. He was initiated into the order in Deming Lodge, and is now connected with Southern California Lodge, No. 278, F. & A. M. In Deming he was also raised to the chapter degree and now has his membership in Signet Chapter at Los Angeles; was raised to the commandery at Deming and is now connected with Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, K. T.; while in Al Malakiah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., he has the office of illustrious potentate. The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World number him among their members. Since coming to Los Angeles he has been identified with the Chamber of Commerce and one of its active workers. His political views, as previously intimated, are of no uncertain nature. The spirit of the Republican party, its honorable history, its platform based upon a knowledge of the needs of the common people and its sturdy principles alike appeal to him and he gives his stanch support to the men and measures which the party advocates. While in New Mexico he served on the territorial and county central committees, and for a time after coming to Los Angeles he was a member of the county central committee and one of its leading workers.

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